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# UNION ARMY

A History of Military Affairs in the Loyal States 1861-65—Records of the Regiments in the Union Army—Cyclopedia of Battles—Memoirs of Commanders and Soldiers

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VOLUME II

New York, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio

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# CONTENTS


**VOLUME I**

Military Affairs and Regimental Histories of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

**VOLUME II**

Military Affairs and Regimental Histories of New York, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio.

**VOLUME III**

Military Affairs and Regimental Histories of New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

**VOLUME IV**

Military Affairs and Regimental Histories of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Oregon, The Territories and District of Columbia.

**VOLUME V**

Cyclopedia of Battles—A to Helena.

**VOLUME VI**

Cyclopedia of Battles—Helena Road to Z.

**VOLUME VII**

The Navy.

**VOLUME VIII**

Biographical.


58

## DANIEL E. SICKLES

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was born in the city of New York Oct. 20, 1825, his parents being George G. and Susan (Marsh) Sickles. He was educated in the University of New York, after which he learned the printer's trade and followed that occupation for a few years. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began the practice of his profession in his native city. He soon became active in politics and held a prominent place in the councils of Tammany Hall. In 1857 he was elected to the legislature and about the same time was commissioned major of the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. In 1853 he was made attorney for the city, but resigned to become secretary of the legation in London. In 1855 he returned to New York; was elected to the state senate in 1856, and to Congress in 1857. When the Civil war broke out he raised the Excelsior brigade, which in the Peninsular campaign of 1862 was the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d army corps, and distinguished itself at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' battles. Gen. Sickles took a prominent part in the battle of Antietam, soon after which he became commander of a division. In 1863 he was made a major-general and assigned to the command of the 3d corps. At Gettysburg he lost a leg but continued in active service until 1865. In 1865 he was assigned to the command of the military department of the South and the same year went on a confidential mission to South America. In 1866 he was appointed colonel of the 42nd U. S. infantry and assigned to the command of the district composed of the Carolinas. In 1866 he was appointed minister to Holland, but declined. In 1869 he was retired with the full rank of major-general and the same year declined the mission to Mexico, but accepted an appointment to Spain, where he served as U. S. minister until 1873. For several years he was president of the state board of civil service commissioners; was elected sheriff of New York in 1890; served in the lower house of Congress from 1892 to 1894, and was active in the reorganization of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. He still lives in New York, practically retired from the active duties and cares of life, though he still takes a keen interest in all questions of public policy. Gen. Sickles has edited the chapter in this work pertaining to the "Military Affairs in New York."

# Military Affairs in New York

## 1861—65

[This chapter has been critically examined and cordially approved by Capt. Frederick Phisterer, the eminent military statistician, now connected with the New York adjutant-general's office.]

In the following pages it is proposed to set forth in brief compass the important part played by the great State of New York during the War of the Rebellion. Events occurring within the State, and reflecting its military activities, will be described in more or less detail, followed by a concise story of each military organization raised by the state. As the best authoritative work on New York in the War of the Rebellion is that of Capt. Frederick Phisterer, a liberal use of that record has been made, as well as of all available state and national records of an official nature; also of the war histories of other states, and such standard works as "Fox's Regimental Losses," and Townsend's "Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion."

New York was in 1860, as now, the richest and most populous State in the Union. It was, therefore, only natural that the attitude of her people and the action of her authorities should be watched with grave concern by the whole nation. To her everlasting credit be it said, the great Empire State failed not of her full duty toward the government in the hour of its darkest peril, but repeatedly gave an inspiring example to the people of the other loyal states. Though the vote of the state had been generally Democratic in previous elections, in 1860 it gave Lincoln 353,804 votes, to 303,329 for Douglas. The total Republican vote for Lincoln and Hamlin was only 1,866,452 throughout the nation, while the total opposition vote was 2,823,741—a majority of almost 1,000,000 in a total vote of a trifle over 4,500,000. While Lincoln's plurality was small, it was nevertheless decisive, and the result was promptly seized upon by the Southern leaders to hasten forward a movement for secession, predetermined upon in the event of a Republican victory. The State of South Carolina led in the movement and was shortly followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. As these states withdrew from the Union they seized upon the Federal forts, arsenals, etc., within their limits.

Despite the threatening posture of affairs, the loyal people of New York were still strong in their belief that war could be averted, though many suspected political trickery in the conciliatory overtures of the Border States. The withdrawal of the southern men from Buchanan's cabinet made room for more loyal supporters of the government, but the president still adhered to his belief that the United States was without constitutional warrant to coerce a recalcitrant State, and was so advised by his attorney-general.

New York had chosen a legislature which was overwhelmingly Republican in its membership, but which nevertheless displayed a remarkable unanimity in its counsels and action as threatening events rapidly multiplied. The legislature convened on Jan. 1, 1861, and in his message Gov. Morgan counseled moderation and conciliation. He said: "Let New York set an example in this respect; let her oppose no barrier, but let her representatives in Congress give ready support to any just and honorable settlement; let her stand in hostility to none, but extend the hand of friendship to all; live up to the strict letter of the constitution, cordially unite with the other members of the Confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing a determination, that the constitution shall be honored and the Union of the states be preserved." He further proposed the repeal of the personal liberty bill—one source of bitter complaint in the South, and also suggested the propriety of similar action by other states. A resolution was promptly introduced in the senate by a leading Democratic member proclaiming the sacred nature of the Union, and asking the executive to tender the president, in behalf of the people, the services of the state militia as an aid in upholding the constitution and enforcing the laws. On Jan. 3, Mr. Robinson in the assembly introduced a series of resolutions to the effect that, after the admission of Kansas, all the remaining territories should be divided into two states, and that the disturbing question of slavery should be eliminated for the future by submitting it to a plebiscite of the people of the new states. These failed of passage, but received considerable support. As the gloomy winter of 1860-61 progressed, the aspect of affairs became darker and more and more threatening. Still the people of the North did not lose all hope of a peaceable solution and in both state and nation compromise measures without number were brought forward in the effort to heal the widening breach. The New York legislature reflected the general sentiment of the state in its attitude of conciliation, but was by no means neglectful of eventualities and united in passing many important measures to meet the existing situation. As was generally true in the North, the military spirit of the state was almost dead and general apathy,

if not actual hostility, toward things military prevailed. Adequate appropriation bills for the support of the militia had failed of passage for many years past, and the condition of military unpreparedness was almost complete. Measures to correct this situation were taken near the end of the session of the legislature, while in the meantime bills were introduced and passed, providing for the more complete enrollment of the militia of the state and to prevent the sale of war materials or the loan of money to states in rebellion. When, on Jan. 9 the batteries in Charleston harbor fired on the merchant vessel, the "Star of the West," flying the Stars and Stripes and engaged in carrying supplies and reinforcements to Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, the North was aroused, and the legislature passed the following resolution with only three dissenting votes: "Whereas the insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the post-offices, customhouse, moneys, and fortifications of the Federal government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and, whereas, the forts and property of the United States government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized, with hostile intentions; and whereas, their senators in congress avow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore—Resolved, That the legislature of New York is profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired; that it greets with joy the recent firm, dignified, and patriotic special message of the president of the United States, and that we tender him, through the chief magistrate of our own state whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal government; and that, in the defense of the Union, which has conferred happiness and prosperity upon the American people, renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor." Thereupon the governor at once sent the following despatch to President Buchanan: "In obedience to the request of the legislature of the state, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of that body adopted this day, tendering the aid of the state to the president of the United States, to enable him to enforce the laws, and to uphold the authority of the Federal government." The resolutions were also communicated to the governors of the several states and to the New York senators in Congress. The vigorous sentiments expressed in the resolutions met with a hostile reception in the South. In Virginia they were construed as a definite determination by New York to sustain the United States in an attempt to coerce a state; in Georgia, a defiant resolution was passed approving all that

state had done, and recommending the governor to retain possession of Fort Pulaski until the relations between Georgia and the United States should be settled; other governors returned the resolutions without comment. While these resolutions of New York expressed the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the state and were a credit to its patriotism, yet the lamentable weakness of the state's military organization at the time of this tender of troops is now a matter of record. New York had nominally a force of 19,000 militia, but it possessed only about 8,000 muskets and rifles with which to arm this force, and the war department was in no condition to supply the deficiency, as Sec. Floyd had, with sinister motive, sent many thousands of muskets from the Watervliet arsenal to Southern points. Moreover, the state was nearly as destitute of cannon as of small arms, as it could command only 150 smooth-bore field pieces of every caliber. To remedy this condition of affairs the legislature, in response to the governor's request as embodied in his annual message, passed a bill during the closing days of the session appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments. The hostile reception accorded the foregoing resolutions of the legislature of New York by many of the Southern States caused a strong reaction in favor of measures of conciliation. The public mind was genuinely alarmed and a compromise memorial, bearing the signatures of many leading capitalists, was forwarded to Washington. The memorial suggested "an agreed explanation of any uncertain provisions of the constitution; a clearer definition of the powers of the government on disputed questions and an adaptation of it in its original spirit to the enlarged dimensions of the country; an assurance, coupled with any required guarantees, of the rights of the states to regulate, without interference from any quarter, the matter of slavery within their borders; of the rights secured by the constitution to the delivery of fugitives and the readjustment of the laws bearing on these subjects, which are in possible conflict with it; some adjustment of the rights of all the states of the Union in the new territory acquired by the blood and treasure of all, by an equitable division, in the immediate organization of it into States, with a suitable provision for the formation of new states in their limits." The memorialists prayed that these measures be brought about, either by direct legislation, or by constitutional amendment. Nor was this all; many and earnest efforts were made to bring about an effective and lasting compromise of the questions in dispute at the seat of government. A comprehensive plan of compromise had been put forward by the Border States, through their senators and representatives in Congress, and a large meeting of merchants at the New York Chamber of Commerce almost unan-

imously adopted a memorial in favor of mutual concession and compromise, stating that the people of the North would approve of the general outline of compromise agreed upon by the Border States as above. This memorial was signed by 40,000 people, after a thorough canvass of the state, and was carried to Washington by a respectable delegation. It was there placed in the hands of Mr. Seward, the Republican leader in Congress, who was urged to use his great influence to promote legislation by Congress which would satisfy every just demand of the South. To promote conciliation Mr. Seward conceded some of the chief points of Republican policy with reference to slavery in the territories, but all without avail. Late in January, when the withdrawal of the southern members had given the Republicans a majority in the senate, Kansas was admitted as a state under her latest free constitution, while the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Dakota were organized without any reference to slavery. On Feb. 4, a Peace Congress, made up of delegates from all but the seceding states, met in Washington to propose measures of accommodation. The Congress assembled in response to resolutions passed by the general assembly of Virginia, inviting all states willing to "unite with her in the earnest effort to adjust the unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford adequate guarantees to the slave states for the security of their rights." These resolutions were transmitted by Gov. Morgan to the legislature and that body hastened to appoint the following commissioners to represent New York: David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, John E. Wool, John A. King. Francis Granger was later chosen in place of Mr. Gardiner, who declined to serve. The commissioners sat until March 7 and drafted a plan of compromise, which was submitted to Congress to be embodied in formal legislation, but was there rejected after strenuous debate. The 36th Congress adjourned on March 4, having enacted but one measure bearing directly on the burning issue of the hour. This was a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States as follows: "No amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish, or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state." This amendment failed of adoption by the states, and it is now patent to all that the protracted sessions of the Peace Congress were necessarily barren of results.

When a meeting was called at Syracuse for Jan. 30, to denounce the institution of slavery, it was transformed into a Union meeting for the support of the constitution and government, and the view was freely expressed that by peace only could the Union be preserved. The Abolitionists were driven from the hall and men of that party were generally discountenanced, lest they be taken as representative of Northern sentiment. The disposition in New York, and in fact in the whole North, was to do nothing to further irritate the South.

The people of the North had been much aroused over the continual shipment of war material to the Southern States and an acrimonious correspondence over a question of this kind took place in February between the governors of New York and Georgia. The police of New York city were alert and had seized 38 boxes of muskets about to be shipped on the steamer Monticello to Savannah, and deposited them in the state arsenal in New York city. Gov. Brown of Georgia, on complaint being made to him by the consignees, citizens of Macon, Ga., made formal demand on the mayor of the city, and on Gov. Morgan, for the immediate delivery of the arms to G. B. Lamar, named as the agent of Georgia. There was some delay in adjusting the matter, and Gov. Brown, on Feb. 5, ordered the seizure of five vessels, owned in New York but then in the harbor of Savannah, by way of reprisal. Three days later they were released, but reprisals were again ordered on the 21st, when other shipping from New York was seized at Savannah, to be held pending the delivery of the invoice. Gov. Brown made renewed demands on Gov. Morgan for the arms and the New York executive replied: "I have no power whatever over the officer who made the seizure, and had no more knowledge of the fact, nor have I any more connection with the transaction, than any other citizen of this state; but I do not hesitate to say that the arms will be delivered whenever application shall be made for them. Should such not be the case, however, redress is to be sought, not in an appeal to the executive authority of New York to exercise a merely arbitrary power, but in due form of law, through the regularly constituted tribunals of justice of the state or of the United States, as the parties aggrieved may elect. It is but proper here to say, that the courts are at all times open to suitors, and no complaint has reached me of the inability or unwillingness of judicial officers to render exact justice to all. If, however, the fact be otherwise, whatever authority the constitution and laws vest in me, for compelling a performance of their duty, will be promptly exercised. In conclusion permit me to say that, while differing widely with your excellency as to the right or policy of your acts and of the views expressed in your several communications, I have the honor

to be * * * etc." The matter was finally adjusted by the delivery of the arms on March 16 to the agent of Georgia.

Throughout the period of the war, New York was represented by many able men in the 37th and 38th Congresses. A number of the members of the lower house served in the volunteer organizations of the state and many were active in the work of recruiting volunteers. In the senate Ira Harris succeeded Seward when the latter entered the cabinet; his colleague until March, 1863, was the Hon. Preston King, who had taken a leading part in the great constitutional debates in the months preceding the war. The latter was succeeded by Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, who had so ably served the state and nation during the first two years of the rebellion as the war governor of New York.

Despite the grave aspect of affairs, the act which precipitated actual war came with unexpected suddenness. The new administration at Washington had been in power for five weeks and had made no movement to coerce any one of the recalcitrant states. Early in April an expedition was fitted out in New York to succor Fort Sumter, whose supplies were nearly exhausted. The response to that expedition was the thunder of those guns from Charleston harbor, in the early dawn of April 12, 1861, which roused the whole North, and precipitated the bloodiest war of history. Maj. Anderson and his brave little garrison maintained the unequal contest for nearly 36 hours, when they surrendered and the Palmetto flag of South Carolina displaced the Stars and Stripes on the battered walls of the fortress. The news of the surrender reached New York on Sunday morning, the 14th, and aroused the most intense feeling everywhere. The authorities of the state at once instituted vigorous measures to meet the emergency. The legislature promptly passed a bill providing for the enrollment of 30,000 volunteer militia for two years and appropriated $3,000,000 to meet the expense. The work of raising and organizing these troops was entrusted to a military board consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, state engineer and surveyor, and state treasurer. On the 15th came President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 militia to serve for three months. The quota assigned to New York was seventeen regiments of 780 men each, or 13,280 men. The National Guard of the state responded to the call to arms with the utmost enthusiasm and were only animated by a rivalry as to which organization could first secure marching orders. And indeed there was urgent need of haste. Gov. Morgan had been advised by the war department that the men were wanted for immediate service and that some of the troops were at once needed at the capital. In the hope of capturing Washington, the enemy had severed all

communication by telegraph and railroad between that city and the North, and were even attempting to prevent all supplies from reaching that city from the surrounding country. On the 16th Gov. Morgan issued orders for all the available organized militia to march. As no communication with the capital was possible, practically every arrangement for transportating and supplying the troops was left to the state authorities. The military departments of the state went to work with a will and the legislature remained in session to meet the emergency. In addition to the work of organizing the seventeen regiments, all the organized militia must be prepared to take the field. Recruiting depots were established at New York, Albany and Elmira, with branch depots at Syracuse and Troy. The patriotism of the people throughout the state knew no bounds; political differences were forgotten; the national emblem was everywhere to be seen; the press voiced the loyalty of the people, and an industrious and peaceful commonwealth was suddenly transformed into a vast military camp. The state authorities were overwhelmed with applications for permission to raise troops. April 18 Gov. Morgan called for volunteers for the seventeen regiments under the president's call, and a week later called for volunteers for twenty-one additional regiments, all to be organized for two years' service, thus completing the total force provided for by the recent act of the legislature.

The merchants of New York city were especially prompt in rallying to the support of the government. At a large meeting held on the 19th, they enthusiastically voted to sustain the authorities, and raised over $20,000 within ten minutes to assist in moving to Washington some of the regiments then organizing. The following day the largest meeting ever held on this continent assembled at Union Square, and over 200,000 citizens, without distinction of party or nationality, pledged themselves to support their common government with their fortunes and their lives. The sentiments of the nation's great metropolis here were voiced in no uncertain tones and were echoed in numerous other meetings elsewhere. The surging masses of people were addressed by J. A. Dix, Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, D. S. Dickinson, Senator Baker of Oregon, Robert J. Walker, Mayor Wood, Ex-Gov. Hunt, James T. Brady, John Cochrane, Hiram Ketchum, D. S. Coddington, and a number of prominent German and Irish citizens and the Union Defense Committee was formed, composed of the leading men of the city. In every city, town and village of the state similar meetings voiced the prevailing patriotism, and devised ways and means of raising troops to meet the country's call.

The news that the state's most famous militia regiment, the

7th, would leave for Washington on the 19th, created great excitement. The regiment was to form in Lafayette Place and from early morning the streets were filled with an expectant throng, while from every vantage point floated the national emblem. Before the arrival of the regiment, the waiting people were enlivened by the march through their midst of the 8th Mass., accompanied by Gen. B. F. Butler, who had been placed in command of the first four regiments of Massachusetts troops. Soon after the 7th regiment had formed in Lafayette Place in the afternoon, the great crowds were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the news of the attack upon the 6th Mass. in the streets of Baltimore. To each man of the 7th was served out 48 rounds of ball cartridge, but when the regiment, commanded by Col. M. Lefferts, reached Philadelphia it received orders to deviate from the route through Baltimore, as it was highly important that the troops should reach the capital with the least possible delay. Consequently, a steamer was chartered at Philadelphia for Annapolis, and the regiment arrived at Washington on the 26th in company with the 8th Mass., after a toilsome march from Annapolis. The 7th was but the vanguard of other New York militia regiments soon to follow. The prompt arrival of these troops, together with the money and provisions supplied by New York, was of the first importance in relieving the situation at Washington and brought forth the statement from President Lincoln and Gen. Scott to the New York Union Defense Committee, that "The safety of the national capital and the preservation of the archives of the government, at a moment when both were seriously menaced, may fairly be attributed to the prompt and efficient action of the state and city of New York." Other regiments of the organized militia were rapidly prepared to leave for Washington. The 6th, 12th and 71st departed on the 21st; the 25th left on the 22nd; on the next day the 13th departed from Brooklyn, and the 8th and 69th from New York city; the 5th left on the 27th; the 20th on the 28th; the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, one of the first two years' regiments organized, later known as the 11th, left on the 29th; the 28th on the 30th, and still other militia regiments were about to go forward when the state authorities received information from the war department that no more three months' regiments would be accepted. Thereupon four companies of the 74th, of Buffalo, promptly volunteered for three years and became the nucleus of the 21st infantry, then organizing at Elmira.

As has been previously stated, the state was almost entirely dependent on its own resources for the means of raising, equipping and moving its troops and all classes of people and all nationalities vied with one another in the work. On April 23, the Union

Defense Committee opened its offices at 30 Pine street with Gen. John A. Dix, president; Simeon Draper, vice-president; and J. Depau, treasurer, most of the other committees being merged into it. The readiness with which vast sums of money were subscribed by all classes is a striking evidence of the prevailing patriotism. At a large meeting of the Bench and Bar of New York city on the 22nd, many thousands of dollars were subscribed; on the same day the common council appropriated $1,000,000 and placed it at the disposal of the Union Defense Committee. Distinctive regiments of British, German, Irish, Scotch and French were being organized by those nationalities and large sums were subscribed for their equipment and transportation, and for the support of their families at home. While money and men were thus forthcoming there was a serious dearth of firearms. On April 24, an agent of the state left for Europe armed with a letter of credit for $500,000 with which to purchase 25,000 stands of the latest improved arms and a supply of ammunition. On his arrival in England he found that the British markets were crowded with other orders from this country and from Spain. He was able, however, to purchase 19,000 Enfield rifles at a cost of $335,000, which were duly landed in New York.

Under the call of May 3, 1861, for 42,000 men for three years, committees and individuals were authorized by the war department to recruit regiments while the state was engaged in raising the thirty-eight two years' regiments. Under this authority, chiefly through the efforts of the Union Defense Committee, there were organized the Garibaldi guard, the Mozart regiment, the De Kalb regiment, the Tammany Jackson guard, the 2nd, 9th, 14th and 79th regiments of militia. Ultimately the thirty-eight regiments of state volunteers were also mustered into the U. S. service for two years and during July, at the request of the government for some cavalry, the state furnished two companies from the 1st and 3d regiments of cavalry (militia), who served for three months. By the middle of July there had been organized and left the state 8,534 men for three months' service; 30,131 two years' volunteers and 7,557 three years' volunteers—a total of 46,224 officers and men. Many more men could easily have been supplied, as thousands were still eager to enlist, but the Federal government refused to accept any more men and all recruiting was temporarily suspended.

The disastrous battle of Bull Run demonstrated that the war was to be a long one, and in July Congress authorized the president to accept the services of volunteers for three years in such numbers, not to exceed 1,000,000, as he might deem necessary. The legislature was not in session and Gov. Morgan, on his own authority, at the request of the president, called for 25,000 vol-

unteers to be organized into twenty-five regiments of infantry; also for two additional regiments of cavalry, and two of artillery. The first offer of colored troops was also made at this time, three regiments being tendered, but as authority to enroll negroes was then lacking, the governor was forced to decline the tender. The recruiting depots at New York city, Elmira and Albany were again opened, numerous branch depots were established, and once more the military department of the state was deluged with offers to recruit companies, so that the work of raising the new levy proceeded with despatch. Hitherto the state had borne most of the expense, but now the Federal government was to supply the money necessary to raise and equip the new troops, the officers detailed from the regular army to muster in the men, being made disbursing officers. During the month of August the three months' troops returned to the state and were received with every mark of enthusiasm. While these men served only a short term, it should be remembered that they performed the arduous pioneer work and that they enlisted from motives of the purest patriotism at the first call of their country, without thought of personal benefit or pecuniary reward. Moreover, they served as a splendid training school for many future officers and soldiers and a large proportion of them reënlisted for a longer term of service in other organizations. When Col. Lefferts of the 7th begged that his regiment might be allowed to continue in the service after the expiration of its term, Gen. Scott said, "Colonel, yours in a regiment of officers." From the ranks of this regiment were subsequently taken 603 officers for the volunteer army. It was the "West Point of the New York volunteer service." In addition to the work of recruiting new regiments, the war department in August authorized recruiting details for regiments in the field, and it is estimated that about 11,000 men were secured for this purpose by the end of the year. To prevent delays and interference Gov. Morgan was appointed a major-general of U. S. volunteers in charge of the military department of New York. All persons who had received authority to recruit and organize were ordered to report to him for orders and to complete their several organizations subject to his approval. Late in the fall orders were received from Washington to cease all further recruiting. By the end of the year there had been organized and sent to the front, in addition to the troops previously mentioned, forty-two regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, one battalion of mounted rifles, nine batteries of artillery, and four companies of Berdan sharpshooters, and in addition, regiments left in the state, complete and incomplete, numbered 14,283 men—a total of 75,339 men. Since the beginning of the war the state had furnished upwards of 107,000 volun-

teers, this levy constituting about every sixth able-bodied man. Besides this great drain on the able-bodied male population, New York capital had practically financed the war to date by advancing $210,000,000 out of the $260,000,000 borrowed by the secretary of the treasury.

The State of New York continued its tremendous exertions in support of the Federal government and continued to supply both men and money with a lavish hand. The record of troops furnished for the year 1862 or up to the close of Gov. Morgan's administration, is as follows: twelve regiments of infantry (militia), for three months, 8,588 men; one regiment of volunteer infantry, for nine months, 830 men; volunteers for three years, one regiment of cavalry, 1,461 men; two regiments, four battalions, and fourteen batteries of artillery, 5,708 men, and eighty-five regiments of infantry, 78,216 men; estimated number of recruits for regiments in the field, 20,000; incomplete organizations still in the state, 2,000 men; total for 1862, 116,803; total since the beginning of the war, 224,081. To obtain the full number of men furnished by the state, there should be added to the above, 5,679 men enlisted in the regular army, and 24,734 in the U. S. navy and marine, making the total number furnished, 254,494.

Among the important measures passed by the legislature which met early in Jan., 1862, were bills authorizing counties, cities, towns and villages to make appropriations for the purposes of raising troops and the relief of their families; legalizing their previous ordinances and acts for such purposes; providing for the pay of volunteers still in the state and for the payment to the families of soldiers of such sums as might be assigned from their pay; providing for the payment of the direct tax levied by the general government; for expenses incurred in raising troops, and reimbursing the militia regiments for losses sustained while in the service of the United States; a general law for the more complete enrollment of the militia, and for the organization of the National Guard, as the militia was now designated; thanking the volunteers for recent victories achieved by the Union forces; and finally, incorporating the Union home and school, under the management of the patriotic women of the state, where the children of volunteers could be cared for and educated.

On Jan. 1, 1862, the Federal authorities placed the recruiting service in the state, for regiments in the field, in charge of a general superintendent and assumed charge of the general depots at Elmira and Albany, Maj. John T. Sprague, of the regular army, being detailed for this purpose. The recruiting service for old organizations was discontinued on April 3, and was not again resumed until June 6, though the state authorities continued the work. On Jan. 25, Col. George Bliss displaced Gen. Yates in

charge of the recruiting depot at New York city. The authorities were busied until the end of April in completing the organizations of troops left in the state at the end of 1861 and then turned over to the general government a total of 19,003 men. They were further occupied during this period in putting the defenses of New York harbor in a better condition, as this matter had been a source of worry for many months past. Provision was also made to care for the increasing number of sick and wounded soldiers from the front; ample hospital accommodations were provided in and around New York city and at Albany; competent surgeons were also sent to the front to assist in the work of transporting to the state the sick and wounded. On May 21 the general government asked for more three years' volunteers and the recruiting depots at New York city, Elmira and Albany were again opened. A few days later, after the serious reverse of Gen. Banks at Winchester at the hands of Gens. Ewell, Johnson and Stonewall Jackson, when it was feared that an invasion of Pennsylvania and the North was contemplated by the enemy, and when the national capital was again endangered, Gov. Morgan was asked to immediately forward regiments of the National Guard. The response was prompt and patriotic and by June 4 twelve regiments, numbering 8,558 men had left for the point of danger, entering the U. S. service for three months. The advance of the Confederate column having been checked by Gens. McDowell and Fremont and the danger averted, no more regiments were despatched, though others were preparing to follow when their marching orders were revoked. The secretary of war expressed his lively appreciation of the alacrity with which the state responded to the call for its citizen soldiery during the crisis. Toward the end of June, Gov. Morgan joined with the governors of the other loyal states in an address to the president, urging him to call upon the states for such additional troops, as were in his judgment necessary to sustain the government and to speedily crush the existing rebellion. The response of the president was his call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 more volunteers to serve three years, the quota of New York being fixed at 59,705 men. In his proclamation calling upon the people to give a loyal response to this call, the governor voiced his belief that the "insurrection is in its death throes; that a mighty blow will end its monstrous existence." He went on to say: "A languishing war entails vast losses of life, of property, the ruin of business pursuits, and invites the interference of foreign powers. Present happiness and future greatness will be secured by responding to the present call. Let the answer go back to the president and to our brave soldiers in the field, that in New York the patriotic list of the country's defenders is augmented. It will strengthen the

hands of the one, and give hope and encouragement to the other." Regimental camps were promptly formed and about 3,000 authorizations to recruit companies were given. To further stimulate enlistments, the governor on his own responsibility offered a bounty of $50 to each private soldier who volunteered, in addition to the bounty paid by the United States. This bounty was discontinued at the end of September, and by Oct. 2 the governor was able to announce that the quota had not only been filled, but that there was a surplus of 29,000 men to the credit of the state.

On the return of the militia regiments called out in May, Gov. Morgan warmly thanked them for their services. On Sept. 24, at a meeting of the loyal governors at Altoona, Pa., attended by Gov. Morgan, the government was pledged the continued loyal support of the state; it was recommended that a reserve army of 100,000 men be created, and that the slaves be emancipated.

Under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service, the state's quota was again 59,705 men. The organized militia of the state was limited to 20,000 men, of whom some 8,000 were already in the field. Hence it was deemed necessary to resort to a draft of the reserve militia. Delays ensued, and finally the draft was altogether suspended. The result was really beneficial, inasmuch as the number of three years' volunteers was thereby increased, the surplus of three years' men, each of whom counted for four nine months' men in satisfying the quota, giving the state an actual surplus to its credit, and the country acquired a soldier of more value. One regiment of the National Guard, the 10th, volunteered for nine months and was accepted, going into service as the 177th regiment of volunteer infantry.

In Dec., 1862, the governor established a bureau of military statistics in the office of the adjutant-general. It received an appropriation from the legislature in 1863 and the following year was made an independent bureau. Its objects were declared to be: "To collect and preserve in permanent form an authentic sketch of every person from this state who has entered the service of the general government since April 15, 1861; a record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history; an account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the state." In 1865, its name was changed to that of "Bureau of Military Record." Hundreds of battleflags and many interesting war relics have been deposited with the bureau, which was discontinued as an independent office, and reincorporated with the adjutant-general's office in 1868.

During the fall of 1862, the state elections resulted in the

choice of Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate, as governor, over his Republican opponent, Gen. James S. Wadsworth, by a small majority. The legislature elected at the same time contained 23 Republicans and 9 Democrats in the senate, and 64 Republicans and 64 Democrats in the assembly. The change in administration brought about no diminution in the state's support of the general government. Gov. Seymour was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1863, and after complimenting his predecessor, Gov. Morgan said: "In your presence I have solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, with all its grants, restrictions, and guarantees, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support another constitution—the constitution of the State of New York—with all its powers and rights. I shall uphold it. * * * These constitutions do not conflict; the line of separation between the responsibilities and obligations which each imposes is well defined. They do not embarrass us in the performance of our duties as citizens or officials." He further expressed the hope that, before the end of two years, the nation would be again united and at peace. The new legislature met on Jan. 6, and in his message to that body the governor said: "While our soldiers are imperiling their lives to uphold the constitution and restore the Union, we owe it to them, who have shown an endurance and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world, that we emulate their devotion in our field of duty." Among the important measures passed by the legislature at this session were acts legalizing the ordinances and acts of cities, towns, villages and counties in aid of recruiting and to assist the families of volunteers; giving them authority to pass similar measures in the future; confirming the action of Gov. Morgan in offering a bounty in July, 1862, and making the necessary appropriation to carry out his contract; providing a bounty of $150 for each member of the two years' regiments, who reënlisted for another two years or more, and a bounty of $75 for each volunteer who had enlisted since Nov. 1, 1862, or would hereafter enlist, for three years; incorporating the "Soldiers' Home;" giving the governor authority to appoint agents charged with the duty of transporting and caring for the sick, wounded, and dead soldiers of the state, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose. The Soldiers' Home was designed "to provide a home and maintenance for officers and soldiers who have served, are now serving, or may hereafter serve, in the volunteer forces raised or furnished by, or from, the State of New York, who by reason of wounds or other disabilities received, or produced, in the service of the United States, or of the State of New York, shall be unable to support themselves, and all who, having been honorably discharged, shall be decrepit or homeless in their old age." Its

model was the Home of the regular army at Washington, and the present Soldiers' Home is the outgrowth. Under the last named act the governor appointed agents, who not only furnished much needed relief to the sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers of the state, and aided their return to the state, but aided the friends and relatives of dead soldiers in securing their bodies and served as an exceedingly useful bureau of information to all who sought information concerning the men in the service. It also assisted discharged soldiers in obtaining their arrearages of pay and bounty. A principal agency, known as the Soldiers' Depot, was established in New York city, where suitable quarters were provided, both for New York volunteers and for those of other states passing through the city. Over 110,000 volunteers received aid and comfort at this main agency, which did not close its doors until March 25, 1866. On April 27, an appropriation of $1,000,000 was made to put the harbor of New York and the state's frontiers in a better condition of defense.

The first important draft of the war took place during July and Aug., 1863, when the state was virtually stripped of its militia, and proved to be one of the most exciting questions which the new administration of Gov. Seymour was called upon to meet. Under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, prescribing a method of drafting men for the military service, whenever needed, all enlistments under the draft and also for volunteers after May 1, were placed in the hands of a provost-marshal-general, assisted by an acting assistant provost-marshal-general, in each of the three districts, northern, southern, and western, into which the state was divided. The draft was commenced in New York city on July 11, and was accompanied by a riot of very serious proportions on the 13th. To quell the riot, in which all the rowdy, turbulent elements of the city took part, all the available state troops were ordered to New York city. These, assisted by all the troops in the city and harbor and a few outside organizations, together with the city police force, succeeded in dispersing the angry mobs and quiet was finally restored on the 17th. No serious disturbances occurred elsewhere, though violence was only prevented in one or two places by the presence of troops. In New York and Brooklyn the draft was suspended and finally took place in August without any further trouble, though in the meantime it went forward in other parts of the state. Among the specific objections to the application of the draft in New York city and Brooklyn, urged by Gov. Seymour in his correspondence with President Lincoln on the subject, he contended that these two large cities did not get due credit for past enlistments and that the enrollments were excessive as compared with other parts of the state; that the draft, as

proposed, would throw upon the eastern part of the state, comprising less than one-third of the Congressional districts, more than one-half the burdens of the conscription and presented figures to sustain these objections. The result of the draft in the state was as follows: number of conscripts examined, 79,975; exempted for physical disability and other causes, 54,765; paid commutation, 15,912; procured substitutes, 6,998; conscripts held to service, 2,300.

During the spring and early summer of 1863, the two years' regiments returned to the state and were mustered out. They had seen much hard service and of the 30,000 men who had left the state, less than half that number returned, over 4,000 officers and men having died in service. During the emergency created by Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in June, a large proportion of the National Guard of the state was again hurriedly summoned into the field and were mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days, twenty-six regiments responding to the call. Numerous detachments of volunteers in various parts of the state were also organized, equipped and moved to Harrisburg, Pa. The National Guard was warmly thanked by the president and war department for its prompt response during the crisis. In November, the 74th regiment of the National Guard, from Buffalo, was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days and placed under the orders of Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, to protect the northern frontier of the state from a threatened invasion by a traitorous force from Canada.

Oct. 17, 1863, the president called for 300,000 more volunteers for three years, the quota assigned to New York being 81,993 men. All recruiting work for the organizations in the field was in the hands of the general government, acting through the provost-marshals; the state could only recruit for new organizations which were sanctioned by the war department, but it received authority to reorganize the two years' regiments on their return, or to enlist the men in new organizations. A very large proportion of the two years' men reëntered the service and their patriotic action served to stimulate other enlistments. To further encourage enlistments the state bounty provided by the legislature in the spring was paid to all who enlisted for three years and were credited to the state. From Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 5, 1864, the following volunteers were furnished by the state: volunteers raised by state authorities, 25,324; recruits sent to regiments in the field, 1,653; enlisted by provost-marshals, 11,060; reënlistments in the field (estimated), 10,000; substitutes, 6,619; enlisted by provost-marshals since Dec. 21, 1863, 1,500—total, 56,156. The organizations formed by the state authorities and turned over to the United States were as follows: cavalry—the

12th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 1st and 2nd veteran regiments of nine companies each, the 13th and 15th, ten companies each; 18th and 21st, six companies of the 24th, two companies of the 23d, and three companies of the 2nd mounted rifles; artillery—four batteries of the 11th regiment; five batteries each of the 13th and 16th; ten batteries of the 14th; eleven batteries of the 15th; one battery of the 3d, and the 33d independent battery; sharpshooters—the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th companies; engineers—one company of the 15th regiment; infantry—the 17th veteran, the 168th and 178th regiments; four companies of the 5th veteran; three companies of the 63d regiment, and two companies of the independent battalion. The following nine months' organizations were mustered out during the year: The 168th on Oct. 31; the 177th on Sept. 10; and the 9th company of sharpshooters on Aug. 5.

At the annual elections held in Nov., 1863, for the choice of a secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer, surveyor, judge of the court of appeals, and a legislature, the Union, or administration party was successful, and the 87th legislature then chosen contained an administration majority of 46 on joint ballot. During the year the arrest of Clement L. Vallindigham of Ohio had raised a storm of disapproval. Responding to an invitation to attend a public meeting in Albany to consider this matter, Gov. Seymour said in part: "It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country; it is full of danger to our persons and to our homes; it bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the home of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to a military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our military tribunals. * * * The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal states, whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude."

Among the acts passed by the legislature when it assembled in 1864 were bills to promote reënlistments and to encourage recruiting for organizations in the field; further authorizing counties and municipalities to levy taxes for certain purposes such as the payment of bounties, expenses incurred in securing enlistments, and in aid of the families of volunteers; appropriating money to provide suitable burial and monuments for those who fell on the bloody fields of Antietam and Gettysburg; concurring in the amendment to the state constitution passed by the legislature of 1863, which permitted electors absent from the state

in the service of the United States to vote. This amendment was submitted to the people of the state and adopted at a special election in March, 1864. A law was thereupon drafted in conformity to the constitutional provision, which enabled "the qualified electors of the state, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, to vote." It was passed by the legislature and approved by Gov. Seymour on April 21.

Portions of the National Guard were called out on several occasions during 1864 at the request of the war department. In April one or two regiments were asked for to guard deserters and stragglers being forwarded to the front; also one or two regiments to serve in the defenses of New York harbor, to take the place of troops urgently needed at the front. In July, when the enemy invaded Maryland and threatened the capital, New York was asked for 12,000 men to serve for not less than 100 days. Under these special calls, the state furnished from the National Guard a total of 5,640 men for three months and 100 days, and 791 men for 30 days. The following organizations were mustered into the U. S. service: for 100 days—the 28th, 54th, 56th, 58th, 69th, 77th, 84th, 93d, 98th, 99th and 102nd regiments of infantry, the 1st battalion of artillery, and Cos. A and B of the 50th regiment; for 30 days—the 37th and 15th regiments of infantry. Under the threat of possible trouble along the northern frontier of the state in the fall, the National Guard was held in readiness for instant service and the 65th and 74th were placed on active duty for a few weeks, the general government then assuming charge. The people of the state were given the opportunity to greet many of their soldiers during the year, the terms of service of numerous volunteer organizations having expired and thousands of veterans returning to the state on veteran furlough. The veteran organizations invariably returned to active service with augmented ranks. Everywhere the home-coming soldiers were accorded enthusiastic receptions by an appreciative and grateful people.

In preparation for the presidential election to be held in November, extraordinary precautions were taken by the Federal military authorities to prevent disorders and the colonization of voters. Maj.-Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, issued special instructions to the provost-marshals and their deputies in his department, to detect persons who had been in the service of the authorities of the insurgent states, who had deserted from the service of the United States, or who had fled to escape the draft, and who might come into the state for the purpose of voting. In general orders, No. 80, issued Oct. 28, Gen. Dix strongly intimated that after voting there would be an or-

ganized effort on the part of the enemies of the government to commit outrages against the lives and property of private citizens. The above order, by way of precaution, directed that "all persons from the insurgent states now within the department, or who may come within it on or before the 3d of November proximo, are hereby required to report themselves for registry on or before that day; and all such persons coming within the department after that day will report immediately on their arrival. Those who fail to comply with this requirement will be regarded as spies or emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond and will be treated accordingly." The place of registry for such persons was fixed at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, No. 37 Bleeker St., New York city, and several hundred persons from the Southern States appeared there and were registered. On the other hand, Gov. Seymour, in a proclamation issued Nov. 2, declared "there are no well-grounded fears that the rights of the citizens of New York will be trampled on at the polls. The power of the state is ample to protect all classes in the free exercise of their political duties. There is no reason to doubt that the coming election will be conducted with the usual quiet and order." He directed that county sheriffs and all other peace officers take every precaution to secure a free ballot to every voter, and prevent any intimidation by the military forces, or by other organizations. On the same day Mr. Seward, secretary of state at Washington, wired the mayors of New York, Albany, and other cities: "This department has received information from the British provinces, to the effect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the presidential election. It is my duty to communicate this information to you." Mr. Gunther, the mayor of New York, replied: "I have no fears of such threats being carried out, or even attempted. However, I shall take all precautionary measures, and am amply prepared. Should any Federal assistance be necessary, I shall invoke the same without delay." On Nov. 4, Maj.-Gen. Butler arrived at New York city, under orders of the president and by assignment of Maj.-Gen. Dix, and took command in the city. On the day before the election about 7,000 Federal troops arrived in New York bay as a precautionary measure to assist in preserving order, and on Nov. 8, the day of the election, were placed on board of steamers, which were stationed at various points opposite the Battery and in the North and East rivers. The troops were held within call until Thursday night, where they could have been marched to any part of the city within half an hour, but were not landed. Ample precautionary measures were also taken by Gen. Peck on the northern frontier of the state, to prevent a threatened invasion from Canada or any in-

terference with the elections, and the election took place without any unusual disturbance. On Nov. 15 Gen. Butler issued an order taking leave of his command in New York, tendering his thanks to Brig.-Gen. Hawley, in command of the provisional Connecticut brigade from the Army of the James and the troops from the Army of the Potomac, who had been detailed for special duty at the time of the election. The result of the election gave Lincoln a majority of 6,749 over Gen. McClellan out of a total vote of 730,821. The state election resulted in the choice of Reuben E. Fenton as governor, by a majority of 8,293, over Gov. Seymour, his Democratic opponent. The legislature chosen at the same time had a Republican majority of 34 on joint ballot.

During the year 1864, a voluminous correspondence took place between Gov. Seymour and the war department relative to the proper credits to be allowed the state under the calls of this year. The state and Federal accounts as to the number of men furnished by the state since the beginning of the war were harmonized after July, 1864, when the state was finally allowed credit, especially for the many thousands of patriotic men enlisted in the regular army and in the U. S. navy and marine service. During the year New York furnished a total of 162,867 men, divided as follows: militia for 100 days' service, 5,640; for 30 days' service, 791; volunteers enlisted by the state authorities, 17,261; reënlisted in the field, 10,518; drafted men, substitutes, enlistments and credits by provost-marshals, 128,657. During the two years of Gov. Seymour's administration, the Empire State furnished the government a total of 214,075 men. Included in the above number are three regiments of U. S. colored troops, designated the 20th, 26th and 31st regiments of infantry. All three regiments were organized in 1864 for three years' service under the auspices of the Union League club, the members contributing $18,000 for the purpose. The following organizations were formed in 1864 and turned over to the United States by the state authorities: cavalry—six companies for the 2nd; three companies each for the 13th and 15th; two companies each for the 18th and 21st; nine companies for the 2nd mounted rifles; six companies for the 24th; the 22nd and 25th regiments, complete; artillery—one company each for the 3d and 6th; seven companies each for the 13th and 16th; and two companies for the 14th regiments; engineers—one company for the 15th, and two companies for the 50th regiments; infantry—one company each for the 57th, 63d 80th, 124th, 137th, 142nd and 159th; three companies each for the 69th and 90th; six companies for the 187th; nine companies for the 188th, and the 7th veteran; and the 179th, 184th, 185th, 186th, and 189th regiments, entirely new organizations.

The enormous wealth and resources of the Empire State were strikingly shown as the war progressed; the prosperity of the state was uninterrupted, despite the enormous drain upon its resources in men, money and material. The soldiers furnished to the general government by New York alone would have been sufficient to conduct military operations on a large scale. Gov. Fenton was duly inaugurated Jan. 1, 1865, and the 88th session of the legislature convened on the 3d. In his message the governor said that the general government had credited the state with a surplus of 5,301 men under all calls prior to Dec. 1, 1864. He suggested that the legislature fix a maximum bounty to be paid by each locality, and empower localities to raise and pay these bounties in advance of any future calls, so that men would be ready to meet all requirements. He closed his message with the following patriotic words: "The constitution of the Union makes it the duty of the national government to maintain for the people of all the states republican governments. It is no less the duty of each state to throw its whole weight and influence firmly on the side of this great fundamental requirement. This government our fathers intended to establish and transmit as a legacy to posterity. Irrespective of the divisions into states, we are called upon to maintain and perpetuate the trust. Eighty years of enterprise, prosperity and progress have not lessened our obligations, nor checked our devotion to the great cause of civil liberty. It is not a mistake to assume that, whatever exigency may follow, whether domestic or foreign, the great body of the people will go forward to meet and overcome it with the same firm and irresistible energy which characterized our ancestors, and has marked the subsequent course of our civilization. In this patriotic determination of the people for unity, liberty and the constitution, I shall, at all times, earnestly join." The legislature passed a number of important measures relating to the war. It provided for a uniform system of bounties throughout the state and ultimately took steps to reimburse the localities for all bounties paid. It thanked by concurrent resolution the volunteers of the state for their services in defense of the Union and the flag; and by resolutions passed on March 25, in behalf of the people of the state, it gave thanks to the New York officers and men for their gallant achievements at Fort Fisher, N. C. The national banking system had been created by Congress on Feb. 25, 1863, and thoroughly revised by act of June 4, 1864. It was the Federal intent that the state banks should take advantage of these acts to obtain national issues of currency, which they did in large numbers after the act of March 3, 1865, which placed a tax of ten per cent. on state bank circulation. The legislature of New York passed an "enabling act," March 9, 1865, which

permitted the state banks to come in under the national system without the long process of a formal dissolution. The result was that 173 state banks were converted into national banks by the end of the fiscal year. Twenty banks had previously taken advantage of the national banking law, so that 183 state banks were transferred with all their wealth and influence to the national guardianship during the fiscal year.

Under the last call for troops, Dec. 19, 1864, the president asked for 300,000 men to serve for three years and the quota assigned to New York was 61,076. The long war was now drawing to a close and all recruiting and drafting ceased April 14, 1865. In order to fill its quota without resort to the draft, the state received authority from the war department to organize new regiments and independent companies. It supplied under this last call 9,150 men for one year's service; 1,645 men for two years' service; 23,321 men for three years' service; 67 men for four years' service, and 13 men paid commutation—total 34,196. The following new organizations were completed and turned over to the general government: cavalry—five companies for the 26th regiment; infantry—one company each for the 75th, and 190th; two companies for the 191st; the 192nd, 193d, 194th regiments, complete; also the 35th regiment and a number of independent companies of infantry incomplete.

On April 3 word was received in New York announcing the evacuation of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond. Universal excitement and rejoicing prevailed from this time forward until the final surrender of Lee on the 9th, which practically terminated the war. On the 26th occurred Johnston's surrender and soon after the remaining forces of the Confederates laid down their arms. The work of disbanding the Union armies was then taken up and by the close of the summer nearly all the survivors of the New York troops came home, only a few regiments remaining in the service on special duty until the following year. The war-worn veterans were received on their return with every honor that a grateful people could bestow for their heroic services. On June 7 Gov. Fenton congratulated the soldiers of the state in an eloquent address which touched the hearts of all, saying: "Soldiers of New York: Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services and your valor have culminated in the maintenance of the government, the vindication of the constitution and the laws and the perpetuity of the Union. You have elevated the dignity, brightened the renown, and enriched the history of your state. You have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our devotion to liberty, and of the permanence and nobility of our institutions. Soldiers: your state thanks you and gives you the pledge of her lasting grati-

tude. She looks with pride upon your glorious achievements and consecrates to all time your unfaltering heroism. To you New York willingly intrusted her honor, her fair name and her great destinies; you have proved worthy of the confidence imposed in you and have returned these trusts with added luster and increased value. The coming home of all our organizations, it is hoped, is not far distant. We welcome you and rejoice with you upon the peace your valor has achieved. Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badges of your bravery and the highest evidences of the pride and patriotism which animated you. Sadly and yet proudly we receive as the emblems of heroic endurances your tattered and worn ensigns, and fondly deposit these relics of glory, with all their cherished memories and endearing associations, in our appointed repositories. With swelling hearts we bade Godspeed to the departing recruit; with glowing pride and deepened fervor we say welcome to the returning veteran. We watched you all through the perilous period of your absence, rejoicing in your victories and mourning in your defeats. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, in records more impressive than the monuments of the past and enduring as the liberties you have secured. The people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow, the fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero. The fame and glory you have won for the state and nation, shall be transmitted to our children as a most precious legacy, lovingly to be cherished and reverently to be preserved."

The efforts put forth by the great State of New York throughout the war were in every way worthy of her commanding position among the states of the Union, where she easily ranked first in population and material resources. New York furnished the most men and sustained the heaviest loss of any state in the war. The final report of the adjutant-general at Washington for the year 1885 credits New York with 467,047 troops, including 6,089 men in the regular army, 42,155 sailors and marines; and 18,197 who paid commutation. As the above report of the adjutant-general of the U. S. army shows that there were 2,865,028 men furnished during the war, under all calls, the enlistments credited to New York represent over 16 per cent. of the total. In an able analysis of the above, the statistician Phisterer brings out the facts that the state is justly entitled to an additional credit of 15,266 enlistments for 30 days' men, omitted in the adjutant-general's report; of 11,671 more men enlisted in the regular army, and 8,781 more men enlisted in the navy and marine. In arriving at the number of men from New York serving in the regular army, and in the navy and marine corps, he says: "The

statement of the adjutant-general of the United States army, dated July 15, 1885, estimates the number of men in the regular army during the war at 67,000. As far as can be determined from the reports of the assistant provost-marshals-general of this state, as published in the reports of the adjutant-general of New York for the years 1863 to 1865, the number of men credited to this state, enlisting or reënlisting in the regular army, is 6,089, and covers only the period of the war from Dec., 1863, to April, 1865, and no men were credited for such enlistments prior to Dec., 1863. There were in the regular army July 1, 1861, as officially reported, 16,422 officers and enlisted men; up to this time the large cities of this state were the principal recruiting fields of that army, and taking therefore from this number but one-fifth (by no means an overestimate), as having been enlisted in this state, would entitle New York to a credit of 3,284. As already stated from Dec., 1863, to April, 1865—seventeen months—there were credited to the state for enlistment in the regular army 6,089 men; and it is but fair to suppose that the state furnished from July 1, 1861, to Nov., 1863—twenty-nine months—a proportionate number and an additional credit is therefore claimed of 10,387; total additional claim for credit for service in the regular army, 13,671. Add to this additional credit the number of men found to have been credited, 6,089, and the total of 19,760 will give the number of men, who it is claimed, served in the regular army of the United States, and were enlisted in, or credited to, New York. Under orders of the war department the enlistment or transfer of volunteers into the regular army was permitted in 1862 and part of 1863, and it is estimated that probably 2,000 volunteers of this state, a liberal estimate, were thus transferred; to avoid all appearance of making excessive claims these two thousand men are deducted, and on the part of the state claim is made for additional credit, for service in the regular army, for 11,671 men only.

"No men were credited to New York for service in the navy and marine until Feb., 1864, and then credit was received for 28,427, as having been enlisted in the state since April 15, 1861. The adjutant-general of the United States army, under date of July 15, 1885, credits New York with 35,144 enlistments in the navy, which includes no doubt those enlisted in the marine corps, a few hundred only. From the statements of the assistant provost-marshals-general it appears, however, that they credited the state with 41,380 such enlistments. The secretary of the navy, under date of April 10, 1884, in a communication to the United States senate, reported the number enlisted in the navy between April 15, 1861, and Feb. 24, 1864, to have been 67,200, of whom there were credited to this state 28,427 men; that the number en-

listed between Feb. 24, 1864, and June 30, 1865, was 37,577, of whom were credited to this state, 13,728; that the number enlisted during the war, but not credited to any state was 20,177, of whom were enlisted in this state, 6,817, making the total number of men, who served in the navy, not including those in service April 15, 1861, 124,954, of whom 39.192 per cent., or 48,972 are due to New York. This report of the secretary of the navy, although it places the number credited to this state at a higher figure than even the records of the assistant provost-marshals-general, is here accepted as the correct statement. But to it must be added the number of men in service April 1, 1861, which an annual report of the navy places at 7,600 men; and of this number there is claimed as due to this state the same percentage as has been found of those enlisted between April 15, 1861, and June 30, 1865, namely 39.192 per cent., or 2,964. This would make the total number who served in the navy during the war, 132,554, of whom there came from this state, 51,936. As with the regular army, so were for a time volunteers permitted to enlist in, or to be transferred to the navy, and it is estimated that at the most 1,000 men were thus transferred, and these require to be deducted from the claims made here for additional credit. It is accepted as a fact that 42,155 men were duly credited to New York, and the remainder, deducting those transferred from the volunteers, of 8,781 men is fairly due the state."

Of the 502,765 men furnished by the state, 17,760 served in the regular army, and 50,936 in the United States navy and marine corps, as above shown; the remainder were distributed as follows: In the United States volunteers, 1,375, of whom 800 are estimated to have been transferred from the volunteers as general and staff officers, giving this branch of the service only 575; in the United States veteran volunteers, 1,770; in the veteran reserve corps, 9,862, but as most of these men are properly credited to the volunteers, where they originally enlisted, the state only received credit for reënlistments in this branch of the service to the number of 222; in the United States colored troops, 4,125; in the volunteers of other states (estimated), 500; in the militia and National Guard, 38,028; men who paid commutation, for which the state was officially credited, 18,197; in the general volunteer service, 370,652.

The enlisted men were divided according to their terms of service as follows: For 30 days, 15,266; for three months, 17,743; for 100 days, 5,019; for nine months, 1,781; for one year, 62,500; for two years, 34,723; for three years, 347,395; for four years, 141; paid commutation, 18,197—total, 502,765. As a large number of men enlisted in the service more than once, the actual number of individuals from New York who served during the

war has been estimated in round numbers at 400,000. The population of the state in 1860 was 3,880,735, of whom 1,933,532 were males. The percentage of individuals in service to total population is therefore 10.30; of individuals to total male population, 20.68. It has been found impossible to arrive at very accurate figures as to the nativity of the individual soldiers from the state, but Phisterer has arrived at the conclusion that of the 400,000 individuals, 279,040 were natives of the United States, and 120,960 or 30.24 per cent. of foreign birth. The latter were divided according to nationality as follows: 42,095 Irish, 41,179 German, 12,756 English, 11,525 British-American, 3,693 French, 3,333 Scotch, 2,014 Welsh, 2,015 Swiss, and 2,350 of all other nationalities.

The state furnished the following organizations during the war: Cavalry, 27 regiments, 10 companies; artillery, 15 regiments, 37 companies; engineers, 3 regiments; sharpshooters, 8 companies; infantry, 248 regiments, 10 companies. New York furnished the army with 20 major-generals, only 2 of whom—John A. Dix and Edwin D. Morgan—were appointed from civll life. It furnished 98 officers of the rank of brigadier-general, of whom 12 were appointed from civil life. Included in this long list of higher officers are the names of many who gained renown as among the most efficient commanders produced by the war.

The enormous expenditures of the state, both in lives and money, has been frequently alluded to. It is estimated that the various counties, cities and towns of the state expended for every purpose connected with the war the sum of $114,404,055.35. The state expended the sum of $38,044,576.82, making a grand total of $152,448,632.17. In arriving at the total of state expenditures, the following items are included: In organizing, subsisting, equipping, uniforming and transporting volunteers, $5,101,873.79, less the amount reimbursed the state by the general government would leave in round numbers $900,000; amount of the direct tax allotted to New York, $2,213,332.86; expended by the state for bounties, $34,931,243.96.

Of the total number of individuals from New York who served in the army and navy of the United States during the war, the state claims a loss by death while in service of 52,993. Of this number, there were killed in action, 866 officers, 13,344 enlisted men, aggregate 14,210; died of wounds received in action, 414 officers, 7,143 enlisted men, aggregate 7,557; died of disease and other causes, 506 officers, 30,720 enlisted men, aggregate 31,226; total, 1,786 officers, 51,207 enlisted men. The adjutant-general of the United States in his report of 1885 only credits the state with the following loss: killed in action, 772 officers, 11,329 enlisted men, aggregate 12,101; died of wounds received in action,

371 officers, 6,613 enlisted men, aggregate 6,984; died of disease and other causes, 387 officers, 27,062 enlisted men, aggregate 27,449; total, 1,530 officers, 45,004 enlisted men, aggregate 46,534. Of these 5,546 officers and men died as prisoners. The above report, however, only includes losses in the militia, National Guard and volunteers of the state, and fails to include the losses in other branches of the service, including those who served in the navy and marine corps, and in the colored troops. Of the 51,936 men furnished by the state to the navy, 706 were killed in battle, 997 died of disease, 36 died as prisoners, and 141 from all other causes—total, 1,880.

Space forbids more than a brief reference to some of the more famous fighting organizations contributed by the State of New York. Perhaps the best known brigade organization in the service was the Irish Brigade, officially designated as the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. It was in Hancock's old division, and was successively commanded by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Patrick Kelly (killed), Gen. Thomas A. Smyth (killed), Col. Richard Byrnes (killed), and Gen. Robert Nugent. It was organized in 1861, and originally consisted of the 63d, 69th and 88th N. Y. infantry regiments, to which were added in the fall of 1862 the 28th Mass. and the 116th Pa. Its loss in killed and died of wounds was 961, and a total of 4,000 men were killed and wounded. Col. Fox in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," says of this brigade: "The remarkable precision of its evolutions under fire, its desperate attack on the impregnable wall at Marye's heights; its never failing promptness on every field; and its long continuous service, made for it a name inseparable from the history of the war." Another famous brigade was the Excelsior Brigade (Sickles'), belonging to Hooker's (2nd) division, 3d corps, and composed of the 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73d, 74th and 120th N. Y. infantry. Its losses in killed and died of wounds were 876. In Harrow's (1st) brigade, Gibbon's (2nd) division, 2nd corps, was the 82nd N. Y. regiment of infantry. This brigade suffered the greatest percentage of loss in any one action during the war, at Gettysburg, where its loss was 763 killed, wounded and missing out of a total of 1,246 in action, or 61 per cent. The loss of the 82nd was 45 killed, 132 wounded, 15 missing—total, 192. There were forty-five infantry regiments which lost over 200 men each, killed or mortally wounded in action during the war, and six of these were New York regiments. At the head of the New York regiments, and standing sixth in the total list, is the 69th N. Y., which lost the most men in action, killed and wounded, of any infantry regiment in the state, to-wit: 13 officers and 246 enlisted men—total, 259. Coming next in the order named are the 40th, 48th, 121st,

111th and 51st regiments. Of the three hundred fighting regiments enumerated by Col. Fox, fifty-nine are from New York. (See Records of the Regiments.)

It has been shown that of the 132,554 men who served in the navy of the United States during the war, 51,936 or considerably more than one-third, came from New York. The maritime importance, of course, of a state like New York, accounts for its important contribution to this branch of the service. The sons of the Empire State were to be found in every important naval engagement throughout the war. That they paid the debt of patriotism and valor is attested by the fact that 1,880 perished in battle, from disease and from other causes incident to the service. When the government was in pressing need of more vessels, a son of New York, Commodore Vanderbilt, presented it with his magnificent ship, the Vanderbilt, costing $800,000. The names of John Ericsson, John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, all of New York, are inseparably linked with the most important contribution to the navy during the war—the building of the Monitor—which worked a revolution in naval warfare. Capt. Mahan, in his "Navy in the Civil War," thus recounts the bravery of one of the famous commanders furnished by New York: "As the Tecumseh, T. A. Craven, commander, went into action at Mobile Bay, it struck a torpedo and sank instantly. The vessel went down head foremost, her screw plainly visible in the air for a moment to the enemy, that waited for her, not 200 yards off, on the other side of the fatal line. It was then that Craven did one of those deeds that should be always linked with the doer's name, as Sidney's is with the cup of cold water. The pilot and he instinctively made for the narrow opening leading to the turret below. Craven drew back; 'After you, pilot,' he said. There was no afterward for him; the pilot was saved, but he went down with his ship." Other sons of New York, whose names adorn the records of the American navy are Capt. John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her historic engagement with the Merrimac; Lieut.-Com. William B. Cushing, a man of extraordinary bravery and the hero of the Albemarle fight; Capt. A. T. Mahan, who served as a lieutenant during the war, and ranks to-day as the greatest living authority on naval matters; Lieut.-Com. Pierre Gouraud, "the marksman of the Montauk;" Capt. Melancthon Smith, the hero of the attack on Port Hudson; Commander David Constable, whose steamer led the attacking forces in the ascent of the James and the bombardment of Fort Darling, and who was the recipient of warm praise from President Lincoln; Commander William E. Le Roy, who distinguished himself at Mobile Bay; Commanders Henry W. Morris, Homer C. Blake, Jonathan M. Wainwright—who lost his life in the de-

fense of his vessel, the Harriet Lane, at Galveston—William B. Renshaw, another of the heroes of Galveston, who laid down his life and sank his vessel, Jan. 1, 1863, to prevent the capture of the same by the enemy; Commodore Theodorus Bailey, second in command during the assaults on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and a long list of other brilliant names.

Instances of conspicuous gallantry on the part of New York organizations and soldiers might be multiplied almost indefinitely. More than a hint has already been given in the preceding pages of many of the more important services to which the state can lay especial claim. Suffice it to say in addition that upwards of 15,000 names of those who received favorable mention in battle reports, and the names of 132 volunteers who received medals of honor from the United States for conspicuous bravery, should be added to the long Roll of Honor of the state. Some idea of the important part played by the soldiers of the Empire State in every important engagement of the war may be gained from the statement that, at Gettysburg, the decisive battle of the great struggle, New York contributed eighty-seven regiments and batteries of the two hundred and sixty engaged on the Union side. Of the nineteen infantry divisions six were led by New York officers, while of the seventy brigade organizations, twenty-one were commanded by New York officers; of the total Union losses, 23,049, New York contributed one-third, or 6,784; of the 246 officers killed, New York claims 76, and 294 of the 1,145 officers wounded. New York organizations were prominent in every campaign, and with scarcely an exception reflected honor on their state.

The excellent sanitary condition of most of the New York regiments in the field evoked many favorable comments. During the earlier period of the war, especially, the surgical staff with the volunteers was of the highest character and standing and medical men of the highest reputation offered their services freely. Said Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, medical superintendent for the state troops in an official report for 1863, "New York has made the best selection of surgeons for her regiments of any state in the Union. For this judicious and extraordinary selection, we are indebted to Surgeon-General Vanderpoel, of whom the medical profession of the state may well be proud." It is doubtless true that some of the "contract surgeons" during the latter period of the war suffered somewhat by comparison with their predecessors, but on the whole New York troops were given efficient medical supervision. A point to be remembered in analyzing the statistics of deaths from disease among the volunteers from all the states is, that during the first months of the war many recruits were allowed to enter the service without a

proper inspection as to their physical condition; and during the last months of the war when the demand for troops at the front was so continuous and pressing, the same condition of affairs prevailed to a certain extent.

To the loyal and patriotic women of the state is largely due the final successful outcome of the war, and from the very beginning the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of those who enlisted, exerted themselves in every way to alleviate the sufferings and hardships of the soldiers. Every city, town and village had its relief association, which labored unceasingly in making and forwarding comforts to the soldiers in the field, and in providing hospital supplies for the sick and wounded. At the very beginning of the struggle a society was organized in New York city to furnish hospital supplies and other needed comforts for the soldiers in field and hospital. The first meeting was held in the church of the Puritans, which later culminated in a great assemblage of 3,000 ladies in the Cooper Institute to adopt a plan of concerted action for bringing relief to suffering soldiers, and to their bereaved relatives and friends. This great Cooper Union meeting resulted in the formation of a Woman's central relief association, which then took charge of most of the active relief work. The headquarters of the association were in New York, and on its board of managers were the following well known women: Mesdames Hamilton Fish, Cyrus W. Field, Charles P. Kirkland, Bayard, Charles Abernethy, H. Bayles, N. D. Sewell, G. L. Schuyler, C. Griffin, Laura Doremieux, and V. Botta. It formed an efficient auxiliary to the general hospital service of the army, and it is no exaggeration to say that many thousands of sick and wounded soldiers owe their lives to the efforts of this splendid relief association. At a later date, when the great relief associations known as the United States sanitary and Christian commissions became perfected, the women of the state continued to act as active and efficient aids in the prosecution of their great work, and these associations owe their very origin in a large measure to the philanthropic impulses of the women of New York. Another efficient agency in promoting the successful conduct of the war was the famous Union League Club of New York city, whose influence was manifested in many ways, such as raising and equipping regiments, aiding the general government in the floating of bond issues, and supporting the work of the Sanitary commission. Said the Rev. Henry Bellows, president of the Sanitary commission, in his history of the club: "It is the child of the Sanitary commission. Prof. Walcott Gibbs was the first to suggest that the idea on which the Sanitary commission was founded needed to take on the form of a club, which should be devoted to the social organization of the sentiment of

'unconditional loyalty' to the Union, and he chose Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted as the first person to be consulted and advised with, and the latter at length became the corner-stone of the Union League Club." The great Metropolitan fair, which raised over $1,000,000 for the treasury of the Sanitary commission, was another of the important labors of the club.

Still another efficient adjunct in the work of the Sanitary commission was the "Allotment commission," the commissioners being Theodore Roosevelt, William E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore B. Bronson. It was the especial duty of this highly useful organization to arrange the means whereby the soldiers in the field could safely and expeditiously transmit their pay to the women and children, and other dependents at home. It performed its work without compensation, and was the means whereby vast sums of money were forwarded to the families of soldiers. Its first annual report showed that it collected and paid over to the families and friends of soldiers more than $5,000,000 in a single year. Coöperating with this commission in all its extraordinary exertions, were the efficient paymaster-generals of the state, Col. George Bliss, Jr., John D. Van Buren, and Selden E. Marvin, and their assistants. It has been estimated that the efforts put forth by the Sanitary, Christian and Allotment commissions fully doubled the efficiency of the Union Army. It is believed enough facts have been set forth in the foregoing brief history of New York in the War of the Rebellion to substantiate the statement made earlier in this history, that the Empire State performed her full duty in the work of suppressing the greatest rebellion in the history of mankind.

# RECORD OF NEW YORK REGIMENTS

**First Infantry.**—Cols., William H. Allen, Garret Dyckman, J. Frederick Pierson; Lieut.-Cols., Garrett Dyckman, J. Frederick Pierson, Francis A. Leland; Majs., James M. Turner, J. Frederick Pierson, James P. Clancy, Joseph Seamans. The 1st regiment, recruited in New York city, was mustered into the U. S. service for a two years' term, at Staten island, April 22 to 24 and May 3 to 7, 1861, and was the first regiment to be accepted for that length of time. On May 26 it embarked for Fortress Monroe; was there stationed until June 10, when it received orders to move to the support of the force at Big Bethel and was active at the battle of that name. Returning to camp until July 3, the regiment was then ordered to Newport News and remained there until June 3, 1862, receiving during the winter over 370 recruits. The most noteworthy incident of this period was the attack on the fortifications by the Merrimac on March 8, 1862. On June 6, 1862, the 1st was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, Army of the Potomac; was engaged at Peach Orchard and Glendale during the Seven Days' battles, losing in the latter battle 230 members killed, wounded and missing; was active at Malvern hill, where it was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, and ordered to Yorktown, thence to Manassas, where it participated in the battle of Aug. 30. It fought at Chantilly and then remained in the defenses of Washington until Oct. 11, when it was attached to the 3d brigade, moved to Edwards' ferry, Middleburg and finally Falmouth, where it was stationed until the battle of Fredericksburg, in which it took part. Winter quarters were established at Falmouth until May 2 and 3, 1863, when the 1st was engaged at Chancellorsville, and on May 25, 1863, was mustered out at New York. During the two years' service, the regiment lost by death 113 members, 79 from wounds and 34 from other causes.

**Second Infantry.**—Cols., Joseph B. Carr, Sidney W. Park; Lieut.-Cols., R. Wells Kenyon, William A. Olmsted; Majs., Richard D. Bloss, George H. Otis, George W. Willson, William B. Tibbitts. The 2nd, known as the Troy regiment, was organized at Troy, and was mustered into the U. S. service on May 14, 1861, at Camp Willard, Troy, nearly 800 strong, for a term of two years. It left Troy on the 18th for New York, there embarked for Fortress Monroe, encamped at Mill creek and participated in the battle of Big Bethel. On Aug. 5 the regiment was ordered to Newport News, where permanent quarters were erected and the following winter was passed, during which time many new recruits were received. In Jan., 1862, it joined an expedition up the James river; became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division of the Army of Virginia on March 7; from April 6 to 17 it was stationed at Young's mill, and on June 6 was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps. The regiment took part in the campaign on the Peninsula, being engaged at Fair Oaks, in the Seven Days' battles and in August at Malvern hill. During the campaign in Virginia, it was active at Bristoe Station, where

the loss was 70 in killed, wounded and missing; Groveton, the second Bull Run and Chantilly. After various marches and countermarches in Virginia, the regiment took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, after which it went into winter quarters near Falmouth, which were occupied until the opening of the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863. During this battle the loss of the regiment was 54. On May 11, 1863, 120 men enlisted for three years' service and were transferred to the 70th N. Y., the remainder of the regiment being mustered out at Troy on the 26th. The total loss of the regiment during its term of service was 26 deaths from wounds and 22 from other causes.

**Third Infantry.**—Cols., Frederick Townsend, Samuel M. Alford, Eldridge G. Floyd, John E. Mulford; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel M. Alford, Henry P. Hubbell, Eldridge G. Floyd, John E. Mulford, George W. Warren; Majs., Abel Smith, Jr., John E. Mulford, Eldridge G. Floyd, George W. Warren, T. Ellery Lord. The 3d, organized at Albany, was known as the 1st Albany regiment and was mustered into the U. S. service there on May 14, 1861, for two years. Four days later it left for New York and on June 3 arrived at Fortress Monroe. It shared in the engagement at Big Bethel, losing 2 men killed and 27 wounded, and returned to Fortress Monroe. On July 30 it was ordered to Baltimore and quartered at Fort McHenry until April 1, 1862. The summer of 1862 was spent at Suffolk and on Sept. 12, the 3d was again ordered to Fortress Monroe. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out in May, 1863, but the regiment remained in the field, composed of 162 recruits, 200 veterans and the veterans and recruits of the 9th N. Y., and subsequently received many more recruits and the veterans of the 112th N. Y. Vols. The 3d was present during the siege of Suffolk, after which it was ordered to Folly island, where it took an active part in the operations against Fort Wagner, the bombardment of Fort Sumter and attacks on Charleston in the summer and autumn of 1863, as part of Alford's brigade of the 18th corps. In Oct., 1863, it was attached to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps and returned to Virginia, where it was active in the advance under Gen. Butler in May, 1864, losing 5 killed, 50 wounded and 7 missing. It fought in the battle of Drewry's bluff and was then transferred to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 18th corps, which moved to Cold Harbor, where it was active until June 12, when it returned to Bermuda Hundred. The regiment rejoined the 10th corps on June 15, and formed part of the 1st brigade, 2nd division, with which it was engaged in the assaults at Petersburg in June, the mine explosion of July 30, Fort Harrison, and the Darbytown road. On Dec. 3, 1864, the 3d was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 24th corps and sent to North Carolina, where it was engaged at Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf battery, Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It remained in North Carolina performing picket and garrison duty until Sherman's arrival and the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service at Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1865. During the term of service the total loss of the organization was 37 deaths from wounds and 85 from other causes.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Alfred W. Taylor, John D. MacGregor; Lieut.-Cols., John D. MacGregor, William Jamieson; Majs., Alfred W. Taylor, William Jamieson, Charles W. Kruger. The 4th, or the 1st regiment, Scott's Life Guard, was recruited in New York city, except Co. E, recruited in Brooklyn, and was mustered into the U. S. service from May 2 to 9, 1861, for a two years' term. On June 3 the 4th embarked for Newport News; was quartered there until

July 26; was then ordered to Baltimore and remained there until Aug. 31, when it was detailed to guard the railroad at and near Havre de Grace. From March 26 to June 6, 1862, it was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and was then assigned to the 7th corps at Suffolk, Va. It was ordered to Washington Sept. 6, to join the Army of the Potomac, and as part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, fought bravely at Antietam, where its loss was 44 killed, 142 wounded and 1 missing. It was posted at Harper's Ferry from Sept. 22 to Oct. 30, when it moved to Falmouth and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, again losing heavily. Winter quarters were established at Falmouth until late in April, 1863, when the army began the movement which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, in which the 4th was actively engaged. In New York city, May 25, 1863, the regiment was mustered out, having lost by death from wounds 64 members and 24 by death from other causes.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Cols., Abraham Duryee, Governeur K. Warren, Hiram Duryea, Cleveland Winslow, Frederick Winthrop, Henry W. Ryder, William F. Drum; Lieut.-Cols., Governeur K. Warren, Hiram Duryea, Harmon D. Hull, George Duryea, Henry W. Ryder, George L. Guthrie, William F. Drum; Majs., J. Mansfield Davis, Hiram Duryea, Harmon D. Hull, Cleveland Winslow, George Duryea, Henry W. Ryder, George L. Guthrie, Paul A. Oliver, Henry Shickhardt, Carlisle Boyd. The 5th known as the National or Duryee's Zouaves, was recruited in New York city and the immediate vicinity and mustered into the U. S. service for a term of two years, at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, May 9, 1861. On the 23d it embarked for Fortress Monroe, camped for a few days near Hampton Bridge, then moved to Camp Butler, Newport News, and was attached to Pierce's brigade. The troops of the 5th led the force at the battle of Big Bethel and lost 5 killed, 16 wounded and 2 missing. In September the regiment was sent to Baltimore for garrison duty and remained there until May, 1862, when it was assigned to Sykes' brigade, reserve infantry of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 17, to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, with which it fought in the battles of the campaign on the Peninsula. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, the fighting near Hanover Court House, the Seven Days' battles, losing at Gaines' mill 55 killed, 37 wounded and 15 missing, and winning notice by the coolness with which, after heavy loss, the regiment was reformed under fire in order to fill the places of the fallen men. At Malvern hill, the 5th was active, then spent a short time at Harrison's landing, and afterward took a prominent part in the battle of the second Bull Run, where, of 490 members present, it lost 117 killed or mortally wounded, 23 per cent. of those engaged, the greatest loss of life in any infantry regiment in any one battle. The remnant of the regiment served with the division through the battles of Antietam, Shepherdstown, Snicker's gap and Fredericksburg without serious loss, and went into winter quarters at Falmouth. It was also active at the battle of Chancellorsville and then returned to New York city, where it was mustered out on May 14, 1863. The total strength of the command was 1,508, of whom 117 were killed or died of wounds, 11.7 per cent., and 34 died from other causes. During almost the entire term of service, the regiment was attached to Gen. Sykes' famous division of regulars, which contained one brigade of volunteers, in which the 5th bore a prominent and worthy part. Col. Fox names the 5th as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments" and quotes Gen. Sykes as having said it was one of the

best volunteer organizations he ever saw. The reënlisted men and recruits, besides a number of the members who originally enlisted for three years, were transferred to the 146th N. Y. Vols.

**Fifth Veteran Infantry.**—Col. Winslow received authority to reorganize the 5th for three years' service and with the recruits enlisted for the 31st and 37th veteran infantry, a battalion of four companies—the veteran 5th left New York Oct. 26, 1863, and was assigned to the defenses of Washington, where it remained until May 31, 1864. It was then assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, Army of the Potomac, and received at different times, the veterans and recruits of the 12th, 84th, 140th, 185th and 189th N. Y. The regiment participated in the battle of Cold Harbor; lost at Bethesda Church 87 killed, wounded and missing; proceeded with the 5th corps to Petersburg; was in an encounter at the Weldon railroad in August and lost 119 men; was also active at Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, White Oak road, where the loss was 60 killed, wounded and missing; and shared in the final assault on Petersburg and the battle of Five Forks. Routine duties were performed by the regiment for some weeks and on Aug. 21, 1865, it was mustered out at Hart's island, N. Y. Harbor. The total strength of the 5th veteran regiment was 1,138 and it lost by death from wounds 99 members, and 90 died from other causes.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Col., William Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., John Creighton, Michael Cassidy; Majs., William Newby, James W. Burgess. The 6th, recruited in New York city and known as Wilson's Zouaves, was mustered into the U. S. service at Tompkinsville, April 30 and May 25, 1861, for two years. It left New York city on June 15 on the steamer Vanderbilt for Santa Rosa island, Fla., where it encamped near Fort Pickens. Cos. A, B and C were stationed at Key West and Tortugas, and Cos. G and I at batteries Lincoln and Cameron. The companies remaining at the original camp were attacked in October and fell back to battery Totten. In Nov., 1861, and Jan., 1862, the fortifications of Pensacola were bombarded, the regiment taking part in the attack, and upon the evacuation of the city in May the 6th was quartered in the town, Cos. G and I being stationed at Fort Barrancas. It was ordered to New Orleans in Nov., 1862, where it was attached to Sherman's division and later to Grover's division, with which it moved to Baton Rouge. In March, 1863, the 4th division (Grover's), of the 19th corps was ordered to Brashear City and took part in an expedition to Irish bend, where an engagement ensued in which the 6th was active, as also at Vermillion bayou. Upon returning it was ordered to Alexandria and there embarked for New York city, where it was mustered out on June 25, 1863. The original members numbered 770, of whom 14 were killed or died of wounds, and 32 died from other causes.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Cols., John E. Bendix. Edward Kapff, George W. Von Schack; Lieut.-Cols., Edward Kapff, Casper Keller, Frederick A. H. Gaebel, Anton Pokomey; Majs., Casper Keller, George W. Von Schack, Frederick A. H. Gaebel, Charles Brestel, Gustavus Seidel, Jacob Scheu. The 7th, the "Steuben Rangers," was recruited in New York city, except Co. I from Brooklyn, and mustered into the U. S. service April 23, 1861, for a two years' term. It left New York for Fortress Monroe on May 24, and was quartered at Newport News. It took part in the engagement at Big Bethel and returned to camp at Newport News until in March, 1862, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of Virginia. In May it was transferred to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the

Potomac, with which it served through the campaign on the Peninsula, taking part in the Seven Days' battles with heavy loss. At Antietam it lost 15 killed and 49 wounded, but its heaviest loss was at Fredericksburg, when 243 members were killed or wounded out of a total of 488 engaged. On April 25, 1863, the original two years' members were mustered out at New York city and the three years men were transferred to the 52nd N. Y. The 7th was active in the Chancellorsville campaign and at Gettysburg, after which the remnant of the 52nd and the 7th was consolidated with the 7th N. Y. veteran infantry. During the two years' campaign, the loss by death from wounds was 102 and 47 members died from other causes.

**Seventh Veteran Infantry.**—Col. George W. Von Schack was authorized on May 6, 1863, to reorganize the 7th regiment and it was again mustered into the U. S. service early in the spring of 1864. For a time before the regimental organization was complete several companies were attached to the 52nd N. Y., a notable fighting regiment. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps and joined the Army of the Potomac before the Wilderness campaign in which it participated through all the weeks of constant fighting leading up to Petersburg. During the siege of Petersburg it saw much active service, being engaged in the assaults at Petersburg in June, at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry plains, Reams' station, Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, White Oak road, the final assault and the closing battles of the pursuit. The regiment was mustered out at Hart's island, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1865, having lost 50 members by death from wounds, and 53 by death from other causes.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Louis Blenker, Julius Stahel, Francis Wutschell, Felix P. Salm; Lieut.-Cols., Julius Stahel, Francis Wutschell, Carl B. Hedterich; Majs., Andrew Lutz, Carl B. Hedterich, Anthony Pokorny. The 8th (the 1st German Rifles) was recruited in New York city, there mustered into the U. S. service on April 23, 1861, for two years, and left for Washington on May 27. At Miller's farm the troops encamped and on July 10 were ordered to move toward Manassas as part of the 2nd brigade, 4th division of the Army of the Potomac. During the battle of Bull Run the 8th was held in reserve and assisted in covering the retreat. The following winter it was quartered at Roach's mills and Hunter's Chapel, Va.; moved to Winchester in March, 1862, and in May joined Gen. Fremont at Petersburg, W. Va. It participated in the pursuit of Gen. Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, and as part of Blenker's division fought at the battles of Cross Keys and New Market. In the battle of Cross Keys its killed, wounded and missing numbered 220 out of a total of 550 engaged. At Middletown, the 8th was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope, and with that army took part in the battles of Sulphur springs and the second Bull Run. In September, it became a part of the 11th corps and reached Fredericksburg immediately after the battle; camped during the winter at Stafford Court House and Brooks' station, and was mustered out of the service at the latter place on April 23, 1863. The members whose term of service had not expired were formed into one company, the independent company 8th N. Y., and performed guard duty at the corps headquarters until April 5, 1864, when they were assigned to the 68th N. Y. The 8th lost 93 members by death from wounds, and 40 from disease, accident and imprisonment.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Col., Rush C. Hawkins; Lieut.-Cols., George F.

Betts, Edgar N. Kimball; Majs., Edgar A. Kimball, Edward Jardine. The 9th, Hawkins' Zouaves, recruited mainly in New York city and with 1 company from the 18th regiment state militia, was there mustered into the U. S. service on May 4, 1861, for a two years' term. It embarked for Fortress Monroe, 800 strong on June 6; was quartered at Newport News until Aug. 27, when 3 companies were sent to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under Gen. Butler and there joined by the remainder of the regiment on Sept. 13. With Gen. Burnside's force, the regiment arrived at Roanoke island, early in Feb., 1862, and was actively engaged in the battle there, losing 17 members. It participated in an expedition to Winston; returned to Camp on Roanoke island; was brigaded with the 89th N. Y. and 6th N. H. under Col. Hawkins; was in expeditions to Elizabeth City, and lost 75 men at South Mills. On July 10, the regiment was ordered to Norfolk, Va., with the 12th brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, camped at Newport News, until Sept. 4, when it moved to Washington, and to Frederick, Md., on the 12th. Here it became a part of the Army of the Potomac; was active at South mountain and Antietam, with a loss in the latter battle of 233 killed, wounded and missing. After camping in detachments at various points, the regiment was concentrated at Fredericksburg, participated in the battle there in December; camped at Falmouth until Feb. 1, 1863, except Co. F, which had remained as garrison at Plymouth, N. C., rejoining the regiment on Jan. 26. In February the 9th was ordered back to Suffolk, where it remained until May, the expiration of its term of service. It was mustered out at New York City, May 20, 1863, when the three years men were assigned to the 3d N. Y. infantry. The 9th numbered in all 1,380 members and lost 71 by death from wounds, and 29 by death from other causes.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Cols., Walter W. McChesney, John E. Bendix, Joseph Yeamans, George F. Hopper; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander B. Elder, John W. Marshall, George F. Hopper, Anthony L. Woods; Majs., John W. Marshall, John Missing, George F. Hopper, Anthony L. Woods, Charles W. Cowtan. The 10th, the National Zouaves, was recruited in New York city and Brooklyn and mustered into the U. S. service, April 27 and 30 and May 2 and 7, 1861, for two years. From Sandy Hook, where it was encamped, the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe on June 5, and was ordered to join the reserve during the battle of Big Bethel. Headquarters were established at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and here the regiment was stationed until the opening of the campaign on the Peninsula the following year. In May, 1862, the 10th moved to Norfolk and Portsmouth and on June 7, was attached to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, which it joined at Bottom's bridge on the Chickahominy. It was active in the Seven Days' battles, encamped at Harrison's Landing until late in August, when it returned to Newport News, whence it was ordered to Manassas and fought bravely in the second Bull Run, losing 115 men in killed, wounded and missing. At South mountain and Antietam, it was held in reserve; was in action at Shepherdstown, after which it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, with which it fought at Fredericksburg, where almost one-half of the members of the regiment who went into action were killed, wounded or missing. A portion of the winter was spent in the performance of guard duty at headquarters and the original two years members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York on May 7, 1863. The remainder of the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies,

to which were later added two companies of new recruits and the veterans of the 8th N. Y. artillery. The battalion was made provost guard of the 3d division, 2nd corps and in March, 1864, was attached to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. It was active at the Wilderness, where the loss was 95 members, at Spottsylvania, Laurel hill, the North Anna river, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor. It then served during the long siege of Petersburg, being engaged in the early assaults on the works there, at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry plains, Reams' station, the Boydton road, Hatcher's run, White Oak road, and in the final assault on the fortifications, April 2, 1865. In the pursuit which followed the evacuation, the 10th was in line with its brigade and performed guard duty near Richmond until the welcome orders to return home. The 10th was mustered out at Munson's hill, Va., June 30, 1865. During its term of service, it lost 130 by death from wounds and 89 by death from accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—Cols., E. Elmer Ellsworth, Noah L. Farnham, Charles McK. Loeser; Lieut.-Cols., Noah L. Farnham, John A. Cregier, Spencer H. Stafford, Joseph E. McFarland; Majs., John A. Cregier, Charles McK. Loeser, Alexander McC. Stetson. This regiment, the 1st Fire Zouaves, was recruited in New York city and left for Washington, 1,200 strong, April 29, 1861. At Washington it was mustered into the U. S. service on May 7, for a two years' term and was quartered at the capitol until May 9, when it was sent to Camp Lincoln. On May 24, it was ordered to Camp Ellsworth, Alexandria, Va., where it became a part of Gen. Willcox's brigade. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, it was with the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, and engaged with severe loss. In September, it returned to New York for the purpose of reorganization; performed guard duty at Bedloe's island and returned to Fortress Monroe the same month, going into camp at Newport News. Efforts to reorganize the regiment proved futile and it returned to New York May 7, 1862, and was there mustered out on June 2. Other succeeding attempts to reorganize were likewise unsuccessful and the men enlisted for that purpose were assigned to the 17th N. Y. During its term of service the regiment suffered the loss of 51 members by death from wounds and 15 from accident or disease.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Cols., Ezra L. Walrath, George W. Snyder, Henry A. Weeks, Benjamin A. Willis; Lieut.-Cols., James L. Graham, Robert M. Richardson, Augustus J. Root, William A. Olmstead; Majs., John Lewis, Henry A. Barnum, Augustus J. Root, Henry W. Ryder. The 12th, the "Onondaga regiment," six companies of which were recruited at Syracuse, and the others at Liverpool, Homer, Batavia and Canastota, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three months' term at Elmira, May 13, 1861. It left for Washington on the 29th and upon its arrival encamped upon Capitol hill until July 10, when it was assigned to the 4th brigade 1st division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia. It was first under fire at Blackburn's ford with a loss of 34 men. It was in reserve at Bull Run, then returned to Washington, encamped at Arlington heights and was transferred to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division. The 12th having been mustered into the state service for a two years' term was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 13, 1861, for the remainder of the two years in spite of protest. In Jan., 1862, it was reorganized and made a battalion of five companies, which was stationed near Washington at Forts Ramsay, Tillinghast, Craig and Buffalo until March 21,

having been joined early in February by five companies of the reorganized 12th militia. With Butterfield's brigade, Porter's division, 3d corps, the completed regiment moved via Fortress Monroe to Hampton and Yorktown; was active in the siege of Yorktown; in May was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, with which it fought through the Seven Days' battles; was in Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia; lost 143 men at the second Bull Run in killed, wounded and missing; was in reserve at South mountain and Antietam; fought at Fredericksburg in December, and then went into camp at Falmouth. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Elmira May 17, 1863. The three years men were formed into two companies which were transferred on June 2, 1864, to the 5th N. Y. veteran infantry. From May, 1864, the battalion of two companies served as provost guard with the 5th corps and was present through the Wilderness campaign. The total loss of the 12th was 69 deaths from wounds and 68 from other causes.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Isaac F. Quimby, John Pickell, Elisha G. Marshall; Lieut.-Cols., Carl Stephan, Francis A. Schoeffel; Majs., Oliver L. Terry, Francis A. Schoeffel, George Hyland, Jr. The 13th, the "Rochester regiment," composed of eight companies from Rochester, one from Dansville and one from Brockport, was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira for a term of three months. It left Elmira on May 29, 1861, for Washington with the 12th, and camped on Meridian hill until June 3, when it was ordered to Fort Corcoran, where it was employed in construction work until the opening of the Manassas movement. It then became a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, Army of Northeastern Virginia; was engaged at Blackburn's ford, and was active at Bull Run, losing 58 members. In August, under special orders, the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for the remainder of the two years' term for which it had been accepted for state service. As in the case of the 12th the order was received with dissatisfaction, so openly expressed that some members of the 13th were sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for discipline, but afterward returned to the regiment. From Oct. 1 to March 10, 1862, the 13th performed guard and picket duty along the Potomac near Georgetown and was then assigned to Martindale's brigade, Porter's division, 3d corps, with which it participated in the Peninsular campaign. It had its share of the arduous duties in the siege of Yorktown, the tiresome marches on the Peninsula; and lost heavily in the Seven Days' battles. In May, 1862, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, and after the Peninsular campaign and a brief rest at Harrison's Landing moved to join Gen. Pope. In the second battle of Bull Run the regiment was closely engaged and out of 240 in action, suffered a loss of 45 killed and many wounded and missing. Withdrawing to Washington, the regiment proceeded from there to the front; was held in reserve at Antietam and went into camp at Sharpsburg, after a sharp encounter with the enemy at Shepherdstown. It reached the vicinity of Fredericksburg on Nov 19 and lost heavily in the battle there the following month. Returning to its former camp, the 13th participated in the "Mud March" and thereafter remained in winter quarters until the end of April, 1863, when the term of enlistment expired. The original two years men were mustered out at Rochester, May 14, 1863, and the three years' men and recruits were consolidated into two companies which were attached to the 140th N. Y. The total strength of the regiment was 1,300 men; its loss by death from wounds was 85 and from disease, accident or imprisonment 44.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Col., James McQuade. Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Johnson, Charles H. Skillon, Thomas M. Davies; Majs., Charles H. Skillon, Charles B. Young, Thomas M. Davies, Lewis Michaels. The 14th, known as the 1st Oneida county regiment, was organized at Utica and contained five companies from that city, one from Rome, one from Boonville, one from Syracuse, one from Lowville and one from Hudson. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, May 17, 1861, for a two years' term, and left the state for Washington on June 18. For a month it was stationed on Meridian hill and on July 22 was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, then encamped on Arlington heights. Winter quarters were established on Miner's hill and on March 13, 1862, the 14th was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, and served with that brigade in the Peninsular campaign until May, when it became a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 5th provisional corps. It bore a prominent part in the Seven Days' battles, 125 members being among the dead and wounded at Malvern hill. Camp at Harrison's landing followed and then the Maryland compaign, in which the regiment was held in reserve during the bloody battle of Antietam. It was again active at Fredericksburg, with a loss of 35 killed, wounded and missing, after which it spent a quiet winter in camp near Falmouth and upon the expiration of its term of service was mustered out at Utica, May 24, 1863. The three years' men were transferred to the 44th and later to the 140th N. Y. The total loss of the regiment during its term of service was 85 by death from wounds, and 44 from other causes.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—Cols., John McLeod Murphy, Clinton G. Colgate, Wesley Brainard; Lieut.-Cols., Richard J. Dodge, Francis B. O'Keefe, Clinton G. Colgate, James A. Magruder, William A. Ketchum, Stephen Chester; Majs., Francis B. O'Keefe, Clinton G. Colgate, John A. Magruder, Walter L. Cassin, William A. Ketchum, Edward C. Perry, Sewall Sergeant, Henry V. Slosson, William Henderson, Timothy Lubey, Thomas Bogan. The 15th infantry, which subsequently became the 15th regiment of engineers, known as the New York sappers and miners, was organized in New York city and mustered into the U. S. service at Willett's point, New York harbor, June 17, 1861, for two years. It left for Washington on June 29, and there encamped until late in July, when it was assigned to McCunn's brigade. It was on picket and guard duty in the vicinity of Fairfax seminary until August, when it was transferred to Franklin's brigade; in September to Newton's brigade, and in November the original purpose of the organization was carried out and it was ordered to Alexandria to receive instruction in engineering. Here the regiment remained until March 19, 1862, at which time it was ordered to Fairfax seminary in the 1st corps under Gen. McDowell. It participated in the siege duties before Yorktown, rendering effective service in bridge building, etc. After the close of the campaign on the Peninsula, the 15th encamped at Harrison's landing and was then returned to Washington, joining the Army of the Potomac in the field Nov. 17, 1862. Work on the bridges by which the army crossed to Fredericksburg was next undertaken; in Jan., 1863, ensued the "Mud March," when the men were engaged in the construction of roads; the remainder of the winter of 1862-63 was passed in camp at Falmouth, and during the Chancellorsville campaign the engineering brigade, of which the 15th formed a part, was instrumental in building bridges. The regiment remained with this branch of the service until the middle of June, when the two years' men returned home

and were mustered out at New York city, June 25, 1863. The remainder of the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of three companies, to which was added in October a company recruited for the 2nd N. Y. engineers and another company in March, 1864. Seven additional companies were added in Nov., 1864, by means of which the regimental organization was completed and it remained in service as a veteran regiment until the close of the war. With the volunteer engineer brigade of the Army of the Potomac, it was present at Gettysburg, then joined in the southward movement of the army, shared in the Mine Run campaign and went into winter quarters near Brandy Station, Va. Until Jan., 1865, the 15th was engaged in siege duties before Petersburg, when three companies were detached and sent to North Carolina under Gen. Terry, where they were present at the fall of Fort Fisher, and in March, 1865, were sent to join the Army of the Ohio. The remainder of the regiment remained at Petersburg until the final surrender, engaged in trench digging, mining and other services incident to the siege. This portion of the regiment was mustered out at Washington June 13 and 14, 1865, and the other three companies on July 2. The regimental loss by death from wounds was but 5 during its term of service but it lost 124 by disease and other causes.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas A. Davies, Joseph Howland, Joel J. Seaver; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel Marsh, Joel J. Seaver, Frank Palmer; Majs., Buel Palmer, Joel J. Seaver, Frank Palmer, John C. Gilmore. The 16th, the 1st Northern New York regiment, was recruited mainly in St. Lawrence and Clinton counties, with one company from Franklin county. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Albany, May 15, 1861, for two years, went into camp near Bethlehem and left the state for Washington on June 26. Assigned to the 2nd brigade, 5th division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, it moved to Alexandria on July 11, from there to Manassas, where it was engaged but a very short time on the 21st and returned immediately after to Alexandria. On Sept. 15 it was ordered to Fort Lyon and attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, which division later belonged with the same number to the 6th corps. The winter of 1861-62 was passed at Camp Franklin near Fairfax seminary, Va., where the regiment remained until April 6, when it was ordered to Catlett's station, but at once returned to camp and was then ordered to Yorktown, where it arrived on May 3. The regiment was in action at West Point, and at Gaines' mill, its loss being over 200 killed and wounded. It was present through the remainder of that week of battle, but was not closely engaged, then encamped at Harrison's landing until Aug. 16, when it returned for a brief period to Alexandria. In the battle at Crampton's gap it was in advance and lost heavily in a brilliant dash; was held in reserve at Antietam; at Fredericksburg was posted on picket duty, and after the battle went into winter quarters near Falmouth. It shared the hardships and discomforts of the "Mud March" under Gen. Burnside and was active in the Chancellorsville campaign, with a loss at Salem Church of 20 killed, 87 wounded and 49 missing. A few days were next spent at Banks' ford, then a short time in the old camp at Falmouth, and on May 22, 1863, the regiment was mustered out at Albany. During its term of service its loss was 112 men killed or mortally wounded and 84 deaths from other causes. The three years men were transferred to the 121st N. Y.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Cols., Henry S. Lansing, William T. C. Grower, Joel O. Martin, James Lake; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Ford

Morris, Nelson B. Bartram, Edward Jardine, Joel O. Martin, James Lake, Alexander S. Marshall; Majs., Charles A. Johnson, Nelson B. Bartram, William T. C. Grower, Joel O. Martin, Charles Hilbert, Alexander S. Marshall, James B. Horner. The 17th regiment—the "Westchester Chasseurs"—contained four companies from Westchester county, two from New York city, one from each of the counties of Rockland, Chenango, Wayne and Wyoming, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city, May 28, 1861, for a two years' term. It went into camp at Camp Washington, Staten Island, until June 21, when it left for Washington and was stationed at Fort Ellsworth near Alexandria. With the 2nd brigade, 5th division, which was held in reserve, the regiment was present at Bull Run. In September it was posted at Fairfax seminary; in October was ordered to Hall's hill, where it was assigned to Butterfield's brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, and established permanent winter quarters. In March, 1862, a company from the 53d N. Y. infantry was assigned to the 17th, and in May, the brigade became a part of the 1st division of the 5th provisional corps. In March the command moved to Fortress Monroe and after several reconnoitering expeditions proceeded to Yorktown, where it participated in the siege operations. It was not actively engaged in the ensuing battles of the Peninsular campaign and went into camp at Harrison's landing, whence it moved to Newport News and Manassas. At the second Bull Run the regiment made a valiant assault, in which it suffered the loss of 183 killed, wounded and missing, and after the battle the brigade was withdrawn to the vicinity of Washington, where it joined the army in the Maryland campaign, without being called into action. It reached Falmouth in Nov., 1862, where camp was established; the regiment was active at Fredericksburg and shared in the "Mud March," returning to complete the winter at Falmouth. It was held in reserve at Chancellorsville, the last engagement of the two years men, who were mustered out at New York city, May 22, 1863. During the two years' service, the regiment lost 42 men by death from wounds and 48 by death from other causes.

**Seventeenth Veteran Infantry.**—A large proportion of the members of the 17th reënlisted immediately after being mustered out at New York and with the addition of recruits for the 9th and 38th regiments and the "Union Sharpshooters," the 17th again took the field in Oct., 1863. It was immediately ordered to join the army under Gen. Sherman; was stationed during that autumn at Louisville, Ky., Eastport, Tenn., and Union City, Ky.; reached Gen. Sherman's force at Vicksburg, Jan. 24, 1864, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 16th corps; participated in the Mississippi campaign, being active in sharp skirmishes at Decatur, Ala., Moulton, etc. In April the 17th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, and in August, at Atlanta, was transferred to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 14th corps, with which it participated in the siege operations, the Hood campaign and the march to the sea. It was engaged at Rockingham, Fayetteville, Averasboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Smithfield, N. C.; was assigned June 9, 1865, to the 1st brigade, 22nd corps; returned to Washington with Gen. Sherman; participated in the grand review and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 13, 1865. The loss of the veteran regiment during its term of service was 56 deaths from wounds and 65 from accident, disease or imprisonment.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—Cols., William A. Jackson, William H. Young, George R. Myers; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Young, George

R. Myers, John C. Maginnis; Majs., George R. Myers, John C. Maginnis, William S. Gridley. The 18th, the "New York State Rifles," was composed of two companies from Schenectady, four from Albany, one from Dutchess county, one from Orange county, one from Ontario county and one from St. Lawrence county. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, May 17, 1861, for a period of two years, and left the state for Washington on June 18, after a month in camp near Albany. Camp on Meridian hill was occupied until July 12, when the regiment was ordered to Alexandria and became a part of the 2nd brigade, 5th division, Army of Northeastern Virginia. It advanced with the army to Manassas, encountered the enemy on the Braddock road, at Fairfax Station and Blackburn's ford, and participated in the Bull Run battle as support for artillery. It was then withdrawn to Alexandria; on Aug. 4, was assigned to Franklin's brigade, later commanded by Gen. Newton; and then went into camp near Fairfax seminary, where the construction of Fort Ward occupied the troops. On March 10, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fairfax Court House, but immediately returned to camp, and in April, with the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, moved to Bristoe Station. Again the regiment was ordered to return to camp and it finally reached Yorktown at the time of its evacuation by the Confederate forces. It was active at West Point and in the Seven Days' battles, its loss being heaviest in the battle of Gaines' mill. It was then stationed at Harrison's landing until Aug. 15, when it was ordered to Newport News and on the 24th reached Alexandria. It was engaged at Crampton's gap, Antietam and Fredericksburg, after which it went into camp near Falmouth, until called upon to participate in the "Mud March" and in the Chancellorsville campaign. At Marye's heights and Salem Church the 18th was closely engaged and lost heavily. This was the last battle of the regiment, which was soon after ordered home and was mustered out at Albany, May 28, 1863, the three years men being assigned to the 121st N. Y. The death loss during service was 39 from wounds and 36 from other causes.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—Cols., John S. Clarke, James H. Ledlie; Lieut.-Cols., Clarence A. Seward, James H. Ledlie, Charles H. Stewart; Majs., James H. Ledlie, Charles H. Stewart, Henry M. Stone. The 19th, known as the Cayuga county regiment, contained nine companies from that county and one from Seneca, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany for a term of three months, May 22, 1861. It left on June 5 for Washington and passed the following month at Kalorama heights; was then ordered to Martinsburg, W. Va.; was attached to Gen. Sandford's brigade on July 12 and ordered to Harper's Ferry; on Aug. 20, it was stationed at Hyattstown, Md., and in the marches and countermarches of these two months several sharp skirmishes with the enemy took place, in which the troops acquitted themselves creditably. In August, the term of enlistment expired and special orders were issued providing for the remuster of the men for the remainder of the two years' period. These orders were received with open dissatisfaction and by refusal of obedience on the part of 206 members, 23 of the greatest offenders being sent to the Dry Tortugas and the others placed under arrest until they were ready to be remustered. The 23 were finally released on condition that they serve the remainder of the two years in the 2nd N. Y. infantry. From Sept. 6 to 25, 1861, the regiment was in camp near Darnestown; was then ordered to Muddy branch and assigned to Gen. Williams' brigade, with which it moved to Hancock, Md.,

in December, and remained there until Feb. 17, 1862. At this time four new companies, recruited in New York city, Rome, Syracuse and Tompkins county, were added to the regiment and it was converted into a regiment of light artillery, officially designated as the 3d light artillery.

**Third Light Artillery.**—The portion of the regiment from Hancock joined the new companies at Washington Feb. 21, 1862, and was ordered to Arlington heights, where it remained until March 27, when it was assigned to Gen. Burnside's command and embarked for New Berne on the Carolina expedition, during which the batteries served detached a great part of the time.

Battery A, Capt. John T. Baker, was one of the original two years companies and served during the North Carolina campaign as heavy artillery, first at Fort Rowan. It was assigned to the 10th corps in Jan., 1863, and was mustered out at Auburn, N. Y., on June 2, 1863, the three years men being transferred to Cos. E, I and K. A new Co. A was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 23, 1864, for one year and joined the regiment in North Carolina. It was active at Foster's mills, Gardiner's bridge and Butler's bridge and served in the campaign of March and April, 1865, in Carter's division, provisional corps, being engaged at Wise's Forks. It was mustered out at Syracuse, July 3, 1865.

Battery B, Capt. Terrence J. Kennedy, was consolidated with Cos. C and E when reorganization took place in Feb., 1862, and a new Battery B, Capt. Joseph J. Morrison, was mustered in at New York city Dec. 19, 1861, for three years. This battery was equipped as light artillery; served in the 18th corps in North Carolina; took part in the expedition to Weldon; was engaged in Rawle's mill; returned to New Berne on Dec. 11 and joined the Goldsboro expedition, taking part in the actions at Southwest creek, Kinston bridge, Whitehall and Goldsboro. In Jan., 1863, the battery was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., and attached to the 10th corps. It shared in the operations against Fort Wagner and the reduction of the fortifications of Charleston harbor, remaining in that vicinity until the close of its term of service and gaining commendation in many encounters. It was mustered out at Syracuse, July 13, 1865.

Battery C, Capt. James E. Ashcroft, was mustered into the U. S. service in 1861 and mustered out at Elmira June 2, 1863, when its three years' men were transferred to Cos. I and K. A new battery C, Capt. W. E. Mercer, was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 31, 1863, for a three years' term, and joined the regiment in North Carolina. At New Berne it was equipped as heavy artillery and engaged in construction work at Fort Totten, participating in several expeditions into the surrounding country. It was active in the campaign of March and April, 1865, engaging the enemy at several different points, notably Southwest creek, Wise's Forks, and Bennett house, and was mustered out at Syracuse, July 14, 1865.

Battery D, Capt. Owen Gavignan, was one of the original two years' companies and was mustered out at Elmira, June 2, 1863, the three years men being distributed among Cos. E, I and K. A new Battery D was mustered into the U. S. service at Syracuse in Feb., 1864, and joined the regiment in North Carolina, where it served as heavy artillery, being stationed at Fort Totten. It was active in the campaign in the Carolinas in March, 1865, engaging the enemy together with the preceding battery, and was mustered out at Syracuse, July 5, 1865.

Battery E, Capt. Theodore Schenck, was one of the original two

years' companies, but received the three years men of Cos. A, B, C and D and remained in service after its two years' men were mustered out. Equipped as light artillery at New Berne, it accompanied the Goldsboro expedition in Dec., 1862, engaging the enemy at Kinston, Whitehall bridge and Goldsboro and on its return occupied permanent winter quarters at New Berne. In the spring of 1864, the battery was ordered to Virginia, where it served with the artillery brigade of the 18th corps until June, with the 10th corps until September, again with the 18th until December and the remainder of its term of service with the 24th corps. It was sent to Petersburg and took part in engagements at Drewry's bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Fort Harrison and Petersburg, participating in the final assault April 2, 1865. It was mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 23, 1865.

Battery F, Capt. Nelson T. Stevens, was organized May 22, 1861, and transferred to Co. A in September. A new company, Capt. Edwin S. Jenny, was organized in Feb., 1862, and mustered in for three years. It joined the regiment at New Berne, N. C., where it was equipped as a light battery and accompanied the Goldsboro expedition, losing 32 members killed, wounded or missing. It next joined the expedition to Blount's creek, after which it was ordered to Morris island and took part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and the further operations about Charleston harbor, serving with the 10th corps. In the bombardment of Fort Sumter in Nov., 1863, at Seabrook, John's island and James island, the battery rendered effective service. Battery F was mustered out at Syracuse, July 24, 1865.

Battery G, Capt. Charles H. Stewart, was organized in May, 1861, and in September received new members from Battery K. It was active at Washington, N. C., in July, 1862, and also in March, 1863. It was mustered out at Elmira June 2, 1863, the three years men having been transferred to the new Co. K in May. In March, 1864, a new Battery G, Capt. David L. Aberdeen, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term and assigned to the 18th corps, Department of Virginia and to the provisional corps in North Carolina in March, 1865. It was active at Wise's Forks and Bennett house, and from April 5 served with the artillery reserve, 23d corps. It was mustered out at Syracuse, July 7, 1865.

Battery H, Capt. Solomon Giles, was organized in May, 1861, and transferred in September to Cos. B and I. It was replaced by a new Battery H, Capt. William J. Riggs, Feb. 22, 1862, which was equipped as a light battery at New Berne and served in North Carolina during that year, sharing in the Goldsboro and Blount's creek expeditions and fighting at Swift creek, Tarboro and Dismal swamp. In Oct., 1863, it was ordered to Fortress Monroe; moved to Newport News in December; to Portsmouth, Va., in April, 1864; was assigned to the artillery brigade, 18th corps, in June, and to the 24th corps in December. It was active at Fort Harrison and in the final assault on Petersburg April 2, 1865, and was mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 24, 1865.

Battery I, Capt. John H. Ammon, was organized at Elmira and on May 22, 1861, was mustered into the U. S. service for two years. It received recruits from Cos. H and K and in 1863 from Cos. A, C and D. It served in North and South Carolina; took part in the siege of Fort Macon; in the Goldsboro expedition; was stationed at New Berne in 1863; in March, 1865, was assigned to the provisional corps in North Carolina, with which it engaged at Wise's

Forks; was then transferred to the artillery reserve, 23d corps, and was mustered out of the service at Syracuse, July 8, 1865.

Battery K, Capt. James R. Angell, was organized in May, 1861, and transferred to Cos. D and G in September. A new Co. K, Capt. Angell, was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 20, 1861, for a three years' term, and joined the regiment at New Berne, N. C., where it was equipped as a light battery. It was active in the Goldsboro expedition; was stationed at Free bridge in July, 1863, and at New Berne in 1864; was transferred in April, 1864, to the 1st division, 18th corps, Army of the James. The two years men were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service and recruits received from Cos. D and G. In May, 1864, the battery was assigned to the 3d division, 18th corps, and in June to the artillery brigade, 18th corps. In Dec., 1864, it was transferred to the artillery brigade of the 24th corps. It was active at Bermuda Hundred, in the early assaults on Petersburg, and in the final assault April 2, 1865. It was mustered out at Richmond, June 30, 1865.

Battery L, Capt. Terrence J. Kennedy, organized as an independent battery in 1861, continued as such and never joined the regiment. In March, 1865, the 24th Independent Battery (q. v.) was transferred to the regiment as Battery L and was mustered out July 7, 1865.

Battery M, Capt. James V. White, was organized as Co. I of the 76th N. Y. infantry and with two other companies was assigned to the regiment on Jan. 24, 1862. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, Jan. 18, 1862, for a three years' term and joined the regiment in North Carolina. It served near New Berne, N. C., until Oct., 1863, and was then ordered to Fortress Monroe. In Jan., 1864, it was assigned to the 18th corps and to the 1st division of that corps in March, being transferred to the 3d division the following May. In June it became a part of the artillery brigade, 18th corps, and in Dec., 1864, of the artillery brigade, 24th corps. It took part in the operations before Petersburg, joined in the final assault, and was mustered out of the service at Richmond, June 26, 1865. During its term of service, the total loss of the entire regiment was 189 members killed, wounded or missing.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Cols., Max Weber, Francis Weiss, Baron Ernst Von Vegesack; Lieut.-Cols., Franz Weiss, Egbert Schnepf; Majs., Engleberth Schnepf, Lorenz Meyer. The 20th regiment, the "United Turner Rifles," was composed of volunteers from the Turner societies of New York city and vicinity and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city, May 6, 1861, for two years. For more than a month the regiment was quartered at the Turtle Bay brewery and on June 13, embarked for Fortress Monroe, where it encamped at Tyler's point for a month and then moved to Hampton. At the time of the organization of the regiment, a portion of the men were mustered into the state service for two years and the U. S. service for three months and on Aug. 2, under special orders the three months men were mustered into the U. S. service for the remainder of the two years' term. On Aug. 26, the regiment embarked for Fort Hatteras, where it participated in the capture of the fortifications and remained quartered until Sept. 25, when it returned to Virginia. The entire regiment occupied Camp Hamilton until Oct. 7, when four companies were sent to Newport News, engaging the enemy at Sinclair's farm and New Market bridge and rejoined the regiment at Camp Hamilton on Feb. 20, 1862. On May 9 the 20th embarked for Norfolk; moved from there via Ports-

mouth, White House landing and Savage Station and joined the Army of the Potomac at Camp Lincoln, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps. During the Seven Days' battles the loss of the command was 64 killed, wounded or missing, after which it was encamped at Harrison's landing from July 2 to Aug. 16, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe and from there to Alexandria and Manassas. It participated in the battle of South mountain and suffered its heaviest loss at Antietam, when 145 of its number were killed, wounded or missing. From Nov. 18 to Dec. 4, it was encamped at Acquia creek, then proceeded to Falmouth and was placed in support of artillery during the battle of Fredericksburg. Winter quarters were established at White Oak Church and occupied, except during the "Mud March," until April 20, 1863. Toward the last of April 202 members of the command refused further service, claiming that the term of enlistment had expired. They were disciplined by arrest and the regiment was active in the Chancellorsville campaign. The term of service having expired, the regiment left for New York on May 6, and was there mustered out June 1, 1863. During its service it lost 62 members by death from wounds and 59 died from other causes.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Col., William F. Rogers; Lieut.-Cols., Adrian R. Root, William H. Drew, Horace G. Thomas, Chester W. Sternberg; Majs., William H. Drew, Horace G. Thomas, Chester W. Sternberg, Edward L. Lee. The 21st, the 1st Buffalo regiment, was recruited in that city, and was the outgrowth of the 74th N. Y. militia. It was mustered into the U. S. service May 20, 1861, at Elmira, for three months and left there for Washington on June 18. It was first quartered at the Union house, then at Kalorama heights and on July 14 moved to Fort Runyon, Va. As in the other regiments which were mustered for three months the order for remuster for the remainder of a two years' term, was received with ill feeling and 41 members were placed under arrest and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, from which sentence they were released on condition that they finish their term of service with the 2nd N. Y. infantry. On Aug. 31, the regiment was attached to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and ordered to Fort Cass, thence to Upton's hill. Here a fort was built, called Fort Buffalo, which became the winter quarters of the regiment until March 10, 1862, when it broke camp for the general advance movement. The regiment moved to Centerville, the brigade under command of Gen. Patrick and the division under Gen. King. After various marches, countermarches and minor encounters with the enemy, it fought at the second battle of Bull Run and Chantilly. At Upton's hill, where the army rested for a short time, the 21st was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st corps and with it fought at South mountain and Antietam, losing 71 members in the latter engagement. During the battle of Fredericksburg the brigade was stationed on the extreme left of the army. The regiment was assigned to Patrick's provost guard brigade on Jan. 9, 1863, and was associated with it until the end of the term of enlistment. It was mustered out at Buffalo, May 18, 1863, having lost during its term of service 75 by death from wounds and 42 by death from other causes.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Col., Walter Phelps, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Gorton F. Thomas, John McKee, Jr., Thomas J. Strong; Majs., John McKee, Jr., George Clendon, Jr., Thomas J. Strong, Lyman Ormsby. The 22nd, known as the 2nd Northern New York regi-

ment, was composed of four companies from Washington county, three from Essex, two from Warren and one from Saratoga county and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Rathbone, Troy, on June 6, 1861, for two years. A fortnight later it moved to Albany, where it remained until June 28, when it left for Washington. It encamped on Meridian hill until July 24, when it moved to Arlington heights, where it was assigned to Gen. Keyes' brigade, which in March, 1862, became the 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st corps. Winter quarters were occupied at Upton's hill until March 10, 1862, when the regiment joined in the movement to Centerville, but returned to Upton's hill immediately afterward, and proceeded to Falmouth in April. In June the regiment became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Army of Virginia, and in Sept., 1862, the same brigade and division, was made part of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac. This brigade was known as the Iron Brigade before the Iron Brigade of the West was formed. At Manassas the loss of the regiment was 180 killed, wounded or missing, out of 379 engaged, of whom 46 were killed or mortally wounded, or over 12 per cent. Of 24 officers present, 19 were killed or wounded, 9 mortally, among them Lieut.-Col. Thomas. The first week of September was spent in camp at Upton's hill and it next advanced to South mountain, where it was closely engaged, then to Antietam, where again the loss was heavy. About the middle of November, the command arrived at Falmouth and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, being stationed on the extreme left of the army. It then returned to camp at Falmouth and joined in the "Mud March," after which it went into winter quarters at Belle Plain. On April 28, 1863, camp was broken for the Chancellorsville movement, during which the regiment was held in reserve and met its only loss at Pollock's Mill creek, where 10 men were wounded while acting as rear-guard. The regiment was mustered out at Albany, June 19, 1863, having lost 72 men by death from wounds and 28 by death from other causes.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—Col., Henry C. Hoffmann; Lieut.-Col., Nirom M. Crane; Maj., William M. Gregg. The 23d was composed of three companies from Steuben county, two from Tioga, two from Chemung, one from Alleghany, one from Cortland and one from Schuyler, and was known as the Southern Tier regiment. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira on July 2, 1861, for a two years' term, and left the state for Washington on the 5th. For two weeks it was encamped at Meridian hill, but moved on July 23 to Fort Runyon and on Aug. 5, to Arlington heights, where it remained until Sept. 28. On Aug. 4, it was assigned to Hunter's brigade; on Oct. 15, to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and in March, 1862, to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac. Its first encounters with the enemy were at Fall's Church, Ball's cross-roads, and Munson's hill, losing in these engagements 1 man killed and 7 wounded. On March 10, 1862, the regiment moved to Centerville, but returned after five days to Upton's hill, proceeded to Bristoe Station and Falmouth and undertook several expeditions with Falmouth as a base of operations. On June 26, 1862, the regiment was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Army of Virginia, with which it shared in Gen. Pope's campaign, being in action at the Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, and the second Bull Run. In September, the brigade and division became part of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, and fought at South mountain and Antietam, with a loss to the 23d

in the latter battle of 42 killed, wounded and missing. Until Oct. 20, the regiment encamped at Sharpsburg, Md., then moved toward Fredericksburg and was closely engaged in the battle there in December. Winter quarters were established at Belle Plain and on Jan. 9, the regiment was transferred to Patrick's provost guard brigade, with which it served until the expiration of its term, stationed at Acquia creek in April and May, 1863. On June 26 the command was mustered out at New York city, having lost 17 by death from wounds and 55 by death from all other causes.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Timothy Sullivan, Samuel R. Beardsley; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel R. Beardsley, Robert Oliver, Jr.; Majs., Jonathan Tarbell, Andrew J. Barney, Robert Oliver, Jr., Melzer Richards. The 24th, the Oswego County regiment, contained nine companies from Oswego county and one from Jefferson. It was mustered into the U. S. service for a two years' term, July 2, 1861, at Elmira, and left for Washington the same day. It first encamped on Meridian hill, but moved to Arlington mills on July 22, and late in September established winter quarters at Upton's hill. The regiment was first assigned to Keyes' brigade, which became on Oct. 1, the 1st brigade, 1st division, and on March 13, 1862, the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps,—the "Iron Brigade." In March, 1862, the brigade moved to Centerville, but returned at once to Alexandria, and in April proceeded to Bristoe Station and thence to Fredericksburg. During June and July it encamped at Falmouth after a sharp encounter with the enemy at that point in April. It was present during the actions at Rappahannock Station and Groveton and in the second battle of Bull Run lost 237 members in killed, wounded and missing. After a brief rest at Upton's hill, the brigade was again active at South mountain and Antietam, after which it went into camp at Sharpsburg until late in the autumn, when it moved to Fredericksburg, participated in the battle there, and then established winter quarters at Belle Plain. In the Chancellorsville movement the brigade was held in reserve and on May 29, 1863, the 24th was mustered out at Elmira, having lost 91 men by death from wounds and 31 by death from other causes.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., James E. Kerrigan, Charles A. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., Edmund C. Charles, Charles A. Johnson, Henry F. Savage, Edwin S. Gilbert, Sheppard Gleason; Majs., George Mountjoy, Henry F. Savage, Edwin S. Gilbert, Sheppard Gleason, Patrick Connelly. The 25th, the "Kerrigan Rangers," was recruited in New York city and there mustered into the U. S. service on June 26, 1861, for a two years' term. It encamped at Staten Island until July 3, when it left for Washington and on July 21 moved to Alexandria. It remained in this vicinity until October, when it was assigned to Martindale's brigade, Porter's division and stationed at Hall's hill, Va. In March, 1862, the brigade and division became a part of the 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, and moved to the Peninsula, where it participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Hanover Court House. In the latter engagement the loss of the regiment was 158 killed, wounded and missing out of 349 engaged, Col. Kerrigan being severely wounded. At Gaines mill the regiment again displayed its heroism. It was held in reserve during the rest of that week, but was again active at Malvern hill, with a loss of 1 man killed and 17 wounded. The rest at Harrison's landing was welcomed by the troops, who remained in camp there until Aug. 15, when the 25th was ordered to Newport News, thence to Falmouth and Manassas, where it was engaged with slight

loss. It was withdrawn to Hall's hill and soon joined in the Maryland campaign, but was held in reserve at Antietam, and camped at Sharpsburg until Oct. 30. It arrived in the vicinity of Fredericksburg about the middle of November; participated in the battle there with a loss of 40 in killed, wounded and missing; joined in the "Mud March" fiasco, and established winter quarters on the Fredericksburg railroad near Potomac creek. The regiment was not closely engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign and was mustered out at New York city June 26, 1863. During its term of service it lost 61 members by death from wounds and 28 members by death from accident, disease or other causes.

**Twenty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., William H. Christian, Richard A. Richardson; Lieut.-Cols., Richard A. Richardson, Gilbert S. Jennings; Majs., Gilbert S. Jennings, Ezra F. Wetmore. The 26th, the 2nd Oneida regiment, was composed of six companies from Oneida county, two from Monroe, one from Tioga and one from Madison, and was mustered into the U. S. service May 21, 1861, at Elmira, for a three months' term. It left the state on June 19, for Washington; camped for a month on Meridian hill; then moved to Alexandria; was stationed in that vicinity at various points during the autumn, and established winter quarters at Fort Lyon, where it was attached to Wadsworth's brigade. When the advance of the army commenced in March, 1862, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Department of the Rappahannock for a month, and it then became a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps, Army of Virginia. Under special orders from the war department the regiment was remustered on Aug. 21, 1861, for the remainder of two years' service. The regiment was present at Cedar mountain and participated in the campaign in Virginia under Gen. Pope, losing in the second battle of Bull Run 169 in killed, wounded and missing. On Sept. 12, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, and was active at South mountain and Antietam. At the battle of Fredericksburg it met with its heaviest loss. Out of 300 members engaged 170 were killed, wounded or missing, of whom 51 were mortally wounded. After the battle winter quarters were established at Belle Plain and occupied, except during the "Mud March," until the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863, during which the regiment performed advance picket duty. It was mustered out at Utica, May 28, 1863, having lost 108 members by death from wounds and 42 by death from other causes.

**Twenty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Henry W. Slocum, Joseph J. Bartlett, Alexander D. Adams; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph J. Chambers, Alexander Duncan Adams, Joseph H. Bodine; Majs., Joseph J. Bartlett, Curtiss C. Gardiner, Joseph H. Bodine, George G. Wanzer. The 27th, the "Union Regiment," was composed of three companies from Broome county, one company from each of the following counties: Westchester, Wayne, Monroe, Wyoming and Orleans, and two companies from Livingston. It was mustered into the U. S. service for a two years' term at Elmira on July 9 and 10, 1861, to date from May 21, and left the state for Washington on July 10. It was quartered at Franklin Square until July 17 and on that day advanced toward Manassas, assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, and received its baptism of fire in the battle of Bull Run, where 130 members were killed, wounded or missing, Col. Slocum being among the wounded. The command was withdrawn to Washington after the battle and again occupied its old camp at

Franklin Square until late in September, when it was ordered to Fort Lyon and there attached to Slocum's brigade, Franklin's division. On March 13, 1862, it became a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, and in May the division was assigned to the 6th corps. The regiment left camp for the Peninsula in April, participated in the battle of West Point, the siege of Yorktown and the Seven Days' battles, suffering heavy losses at Gaines' mill and Malvern hill. It was more fortunate at the second Bull Run, where it was present but not closely engaged. The regiment then participated in the battles of South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, established winter quarters at Belle Plain, shared the discomforts of the "Mud March," lost 19 members killed, wounded or missing in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, and soon after returned to New York. It was mustered out at Elmira May 31, 1863, having lost during its term of service 74 members by death from wounds and 74 by accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Twenty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Dudley Donnelly, Edwin F. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., Edwin F. Brown, Elliott W. Cook; Majs., James R. Mitchell, Elliott W. Cook, Theophilus Fitzgerald. The 28th, the "Niagara Rifles," was composed of five companies from Niagara county, two from Orleans county, one from Ontario, one from Genesee and one from Sullivan, and was mustered into the U. S. service for two years on May 22, 1861, at Albany. A month was spent in camp at Camp Morgan and on June 25, the regiment left the state for Washington. It was assigned on July 7 to Butterfield's brigade, Keim's division of Gen. Patterson's force, which it joined at Martinsburg, W. Va. Camp was occupied at Berlin until Aug. 20, when the force moved to Darnestown and remained there until Oct. 20, when it was ordered to Ball's bluff but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. From Dec. 5, 1861, to Jan. 6, 1862, the regiment encamped at Fredericksburg; was then at Hancock until March 1, and then moved to Winchester with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, Army of the Potomac. Co. E participated in the engagement near Columbia Furnace, Co. I in an encounter near Montevideo, and the entire regiment was transferred to the Department of the Shenandoah in May. It marched to Front Royal, Middletown, Newton, Winchester and Bunker Hill in May; to Williamsport and Front Royal in June, and to Culpeper Court House and Cedar mountain in July. In the battle of Cedar mountain the loss of the 28th was 213 killed, wounded and missing out of 339 engaged, and of these 41 men were mortally wounded. On Aug. 21, the regiment was again in action at Rappahannock Station. On June 26 it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of Virginia, and on Sept. 12, to the same brigade and division of the 12th corps, Army of the Potomac. During the battle of Bull Run (second) the command was posted at Manassas Junction and was then withdrawn to Centerville and Alexandria, leaving there Sept. 3 for Maryland. At Antietam the command was closely engaged and the commander of the corps, Gen. Mansfield, was mortally wounded. Gen. Williams succeeded him in command and the corps went into camp at Harper's Ferry. On Dec. 10, the regiment marched toward Dumfries, from there to Fairfax Station, then to Stafford Court House, where it established winter quarters. The last battle of the 28th was at Chancellorsville, in which the regiment lost 78 members killed, wounded or missing. Soon after it returned to New York and was mustered out at Al-

bany June 2, 1863. The total loss of the regiment during its term of service was 68 members killed or died of wounds and 49 died from other causes.

**Twenty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Adolph Von Steinwehr, Clemens Sorst, Lewis Hartmann; Lieut.-Cols., Clemens Sorst, Lewis Hartmann, Alexander Von Schluembach; Majs., Louis Livingston, William P. Wainwright, Lewis Hartmann, Ulrich Gullmann, Alexander Von Schluembach, Daniel Metzger. The 29th, the "Astor Rifles," was recruited in New York city and there mustered into the U. S. service on June 4 and 6, 1861, for a two years' term, most of its members being of German nativity. On June 21, it left the state for Washington, where it occupied Camp Dorsheimer until July 9, when it moved to Arlington Heights. It was assigned to Blenker's brigade and was present in the reserve at the first battle of Bull Run, returning after the action to Washington. One company of the regiment was detached to take charge of the guns of Capt. Varian's battery and was afterward organized as the 1st independent N. Y. battery. From July 26 to Oct. 13, the regiment was stationed at Roach's mills and after several camps of a few days each it established winter quarters at Hunter's Chapel, where it arrived on Nov. 16. During its service here it was assigned to Steinwehr's brigade, which in April, 1862, was ordered to join the Mountain Department and after weeks of marching, participated in the battle of Cross Keys. It was with the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, from June 26, and was present through the ensuing campaign, being engaged at Sulphur Springs, and losing 20 killed, 95 wounded and 17 missing at the second battle of Bull Run. From the middle of September to December the command encamped at Germantown. It then moved to Falmouth, where it was quartered until February, when permanent quarters were established at Stafford Court House. From September, 1862, it served with the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 11th corps, and in April, 1863, was ordered to protect the passage of the Rappahannock, at the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign. In the battle of Chancellorsville it lost 96 killed, wounded or missing, then returned to camp at Stafford Court House, and on June 2, left for New York city, where it was mustered out on the 23d. The total strength of the regiment was 902 members, of whom 42 were killed or died of wounds, and 22 died from accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Thirtieth Infantry.**—Cols., Edward Frisby, William M. Searing; Lieut.-Cols., Charles E. Brintnall, William M. Searing, Morgan H. Chrysler; Majs., William M. Searing, Morgan H. Chrysler, Albert J. Perry. The 30th regiment, organized at Troy, was composed of two companies recruited at Saratoga Springs, two at Troy, one each at Lansingburg, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Hoosick, Valatie and in Saratoga county, and was mustered into the U. S. service for two years at Troy, June 1, 1861. It left the state for Washington on June 28; was stationed at Brightwood and Hunter's Chapel; established winter quarters at Upton's hill until March 10, 1862; left camp with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac (the Iron Brigade) and marched to Manassas; from there to Falmouth, then to Massaponax and Front Royal. Returning to Falmouth, reconnoitering expeditions were undertaken to Orange Court House and Hanover Court House, where skirmishes occurred. With the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Army of Virginia, the regiment fought at White Sulphur Springs, at Gainesville, at Groveton, and the second Bull Run, losing in the last battle 66 members

killed or mortally wounded out of 341 engaged—over 19 per cent. The total loss of the command in this campaign was 183 killed, wounded or missing, Col. Frisby being among the wounded. After a short time in camp at Upton's hill, the regiment moved into Maryland; was active at South mountain and at Antietam, after which it went into camp at Sharpsburg, where its sadly depleted ranks were reinforced by the addition of new recruits. On Oct. 30, 1862, the regiment moved to Warrenton; thence to Brooks' station, near Falmouth; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; established winter quarters at Belle Plain, where in Dec., 1862, a new company, which became Co. F, was added to the regiment, the old Co. F being consolidated with other companies. The regiment took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, then returned for a short time to its camp at Belle Plain, which it left on May 28, 1863, for Albany, and was there mustered out on June 18. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,154 members and it lost 78 by death from wounds during its term of service and 33 died from other causes. The three years men were transferred to the 76th N. Y. infantry on May 24, 1863.

**Thirty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Calvin C. Pratt, Francis E. Pinto, Frank Jones; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Brown, Leopold C. Newman; Majs., Addison Dougherty, Alexander Raszewski, R. R. Daniells, J. Barnett Sloan. The 31st, the "Montezuma Regiment," contained one company from Williamsburg and the others were from New York city, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for two years on May 14 and 27 and June 13, 1861. It left the state for Washington on June 24; proceeded to Virginia in July with the 2nd brigade, 5th division, Army of Northeastern Virginia; encountered the enemy at Fairfax Court House and Bull Run; returned to Washington and was attached to the 3d brigade of Franklin's division. On Sept. 28 it moved to Munson's hill, thence to Springfield Station and on the return passed the winter of 1861-62 at Fort Ward. With the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, the regiment moved to Manassas and returned to Alexandria in March, 1862. At West Point it met with a loss of 83 killed, wounded or missing. The division became part of the 6th corps in May; engaged in the Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula; camped at Harrison's landing until Aug. 15; was then ordered to Newport News and guarded the Fairfax railroad at Burke's station. At Crampton's gap, Antietam, the regiment was closely engaged and was also in the battle of Fredericksburg in December. Winter quarters were established at White Oak Church, but were left temporarily in Jan., 1863, for the "Mud March," then reoccupied until the Chancellorsville movement in the following spring. In this battle the regiment served with the light brigade of the 6th corps and lost 142 killed, wounded or missing at Marye's heights. Returning to the old camp until May 21, the regiment left at that time for New York city and was there mustered out on June 4, 1863, the three years' men being transferred to the 121st N. Y. infantry. The total strength of the regiment up to Jan., 1863, was 923 members and during its term of service it lost 68 who were killed or died of wounds and 30 who died from other causes.

**Thirty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Roderick Matheson, Francis E. Pinto; Lieut.-Cols., Francis E. Pinto, George F. Lemon, Charles Hubbs; Majs., George F. Lemon, Charles Hubbs, Russell Myers. The 32d, the First California regiment, composed of three companies from New York city, two from Amsterdam, two from Ithaca,

one from Tarrytown, one from Johnstown and one from New York and Tompkins county, was organized at New York city and mustered into the U. S. service for two years on May 31, 1861, at New Dorp, Staten Island. It left the state for Washington on June 29; was quartered there for a week and then encamped near Alexandria, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 5th division, Army of Northeastern Virginia; was engaged at Fairfax Court House, Bull Run, and at Munson's hill, and spent the winter at Fort Ward in Newton's brigade of Franklin's division. In March, 1862, with the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, the regiment moved to Manassas; returned to Alexandria and embarked for the Peninsula; was engaged at West Point, with a loss of 67 killed, wounded or missing, and soon after was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, with which it engaged in the Seven Days' battles; then went into camp at Harrison's landing until Aug. 16, when it returned to Alexandria. The regiment participated in the battles of Crampton's gap, Antietam and Fredericksburg; went into winter quarters at Belle Plain; participated in the "Mud March," and on April 28, 1863, broke camp and joined the light brigade of the 6th corps for the Chancellorsville campaign, in which the 32nd lost 43 members killed, wounded or missing. It returned on May 8 to the camp at Belle Plain and on the 25th the three years' men were transferred to the 121st N. Y. infantry. The two years men were mustered out at New York city on June 9, 1863. The total strength of the regiment up to Jan., 1863, was 1,040 members and it lost during its term of service 45 by death from wounds and 54 by death from other causes.

**Thirty-third Infantry.**—Col., Robert F. Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., Calvin Walker, Joseph W. Corning; Majs., Robert J. Mann, John S. Platner. The 33d, the "Ontario Regiment," was composed of companies from the northwestern part of the state and was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, July 3, 1861, for two years, to date from May 22, 1861. It left the state for Washington on July 8; was located at Camp Granger on 7th street until Aug. 6; then moved to Camp Lyon near Chain bridge on the Potomac; was there assigned to Smith's brigade and was employed in construction work on Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy during September. At Camp Ethan Allen, Sept. 25, the regiment became a part of the brigade commanded by Col. Stevens in Gen. Smith's division. Four days later it was in a skirmish with the enemy near Lewinsville, and on Oct. 11, went into winter quarters at Camp Griffin near Lewinsville. The 3d brigade, under command of Gen. Davidson, Smith's division, 4th corps, Army of the Potomac, left camp March 10, 1862, and moved to Manassas; then returned to Cloud's mills, where it embarked for the Peninsula on March 25. In the siege of Yorktown the regiment was active. It encountered the enemy at Lee's mill; participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, and the Seven Days' fighting from Gaines' mill to Malvern hill; encamped at Harrison's landing from July 2 to Aug. 16, and then left camp for Newport News. With Lieut.-Col. Corning temporarily in command of the brigade, the command moved to Hampton on Aug. 21, then returned to Alexandria and took part in the Maryland campaign in September. At Crampton's gap and Antietam the regiment displayed its gallantry and lost in the latter battle 47 in killed, wounded and missing. In October it was stationed along the Potomac near Hagerstown; passed the first two weeks of November in camp at White Plains and the remainder of the month

at Stafford Court House; moved toward Fredericksburg on Dec. 3; fought there with the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, to which it had been assigned in May, 1862; camped at White Oak Church until it joined the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, and returned to winter quarters at White Oak Church. In the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment belonged to the light brigade and lost at Marye's heights 221 killed, wounded and missing. It returned to the old camp at White Oak Church, where on May 14 the three years' men were transferred to the 49th N. Y. infantry and the two years' men were mustered out at Geneva, June 2, 1863. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,220 members, of whom 47 were killed or died of wounds during the term of service and 105 died from accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Thirty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., William La Due, James A. Suiter, Byron Laflin; Lieut.-Cols., James A. Suiter, Byron Laflin, John Beverly; Majs., Byron Laflin, Charles L. Brown, John Beverly, Wells Sponables. The 34th, the "Herkimer Regiment," was composed of five companies from Herkimer county, two from Steuben, one from Albany, one from Clinton and one from Essex county, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany June 15, 1861, for two years. It left the state for Washington on July 3; was quartered at Kalorama heights until July 28, when it moved to Seneca mills and was there assigned to Gen. Stone's brigade. The regiment moved to Edwards ferry on Oct. 21, to Poolesville, Md., Oct. 23, and there established Camp McClellan, which was occupied until Feb. 24, 1862, when orders were received to move to Harper's Ferry. From Oct. 15, 1861, the regiment served in the 2nd brigade of Stone's division, which became in March, 1862, Sedgwick's division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac, and in May, 1862, the brigade became the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. The early part of March, 1862, was spent in camp at Berryville, Va., and later in the month the regiment moved to Washington, where it was ordered to the Peninsula. It shared in the siege of Yorktown; lost 97 members killed, wounded or missing at Fair Oaks, and again lost heavily during the Seven Days' battles. It was then in camp at Harrison's landing until Aug. 15, when it was ordered to Newport News, and there embarked for Acquia creek. Subsequently it returned to Alexandria and was again at the front during the Maryland campaign in September. At Antietam it lost 154 in killed, wounded and missing, of whom 41 were killed or mortally wounded—over 13 per cent. of the 311 engaged. On Nov. 21, 1862, the regiment arrived at Falmouth; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; then went into winter quarters near Falmouth; shared in the "Mud March;" returned to camp and remained there until the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863. In April the regiment moved to Banks' ford; was active at Chancellorsville; returned home on June 9, and was mustered out at Albany June 30, 1863, the three years' men having been transferred to the 82nd N. Y. infantry on June 8. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,016 members, of whom 93 were killed in action or died of wounds during the term of service and 69 died from other causes.

**Thirty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., William C. Brown, Newton B. Lord, John G. Todd; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen L. Potter, Bradley Winslow, John G. Todd, David M. Evans; Majs., Newton B. Lord, John G. Todd, David M. Evans, Sidney J. Wendell. The 35th, known as the Jefferson county regiment, was composed of six companies from Jefferson, one from Lewis, one from Steuben, one from Madison

county and one from New York city. Buffalo and Elmira, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, June 11, 1861, for two years. It left the state on July 11, for Washington; camped on Meridian hill until July 23; moved to Arlington House and was brigaded first under Col. Porter, then under Col. Keyes, and finally under Gen. Wadsworth in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps; was engaged for a time in construction work on Forts Tillinghast and Craig, and moved on Sept. 27 to Fall's Church, where it passed the winter of 1861-62. In March, 1862, camp was broken for the Manassas movement and in April the 35th proceeded to Falmouth. During the latter part of August, the regiment was in action at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. It was present at Chantilly, but not closely engaged and then returned to Fall's Church. At South mountain the command lost 13 in killed, wounded and missing, and at Antietam the loss was 67. Until Oct. 15, the regiment encamped at Sharpsburg, then moved to Brooks' station, and was held in reserve at Fredericksburg until the day of the battle, when the loss was 23 killed, wounded and missing. In Jan., 1863, the regiment was assigned to the provost guard brigade, which was stationed at Falmouth, and also performed guard duty along the Acquia Creek railroad. On May 18 the three years men were transferred to the 80th N. Y. infantry, and the next day the regiment left Acquia Creek for Elmira, where it was mustered out on June 5, having lost 44 members by death from wounds and 56 from accident, imprisonment or disease, out of a total enrollment of 1,250.

**Thirty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles H. Innes, William H. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas J. Lord, Daniel E. Hungerford, James Walsh; Majs., Nathaniel Finch, James A. Raney, Elihu J. Faxon, J. Townsend Daniel. The 36th, the "Washington Volunteers," was organized at New York city and contained eight companies from that city, one from Buffalo and one from Newburg. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city July 4, 1861, for two years, to date from June 11, and left the state July 12 for Washington, where it went into camp at Meridian hill, until Aug. 6, when it was ordered to Brightwood, assigned to Couch's brigade and employed in construction work at Fort Massachusetts, in which vicinity it remained until March 13, 1862. It then became a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, with which it served until June, when it was attached to the 1st brigade of the same division. It embarked for Fortress Monroe on March 26, 1862; participated in the siege of Yorktown; the battles of Lee's mill and Fair Oaks, losing in the latter 48 in killed, wounded and missing; and went through the Seven Days' battles. At Malvern hill the regiment was first ordered to support the 1st N. Y. battery and later made a brilliant charge, capturing 65 prisoners and the colors of the 14th N. C., for which the command received high praise from the commanding officers. The loss during the battle of Malvern hill was 143 in killed, wounded and missing. Camp was occupied at Harrison's landing until Aug. 16, when the regiment was ordered to Alexandria and a detachment of the 36th sent to Chantilly, where it was in action Sept. 1. The regiment was reunited at Antietam as part of Couch's division, and served with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th corps, until December, when it became a part of the 2nd brigade of the same division. It was active during the battle of Fredericksburg; then went into camp at Falmouth; joined in the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863; returned to Falmouth for the remainder of

the winter; joined in the assault on Marye's heights in May, making a successful charge with the flying division on the 3d and engaging at Salem heights on the 4th. It again returned to camp at Falmouth, but in June proceeded by arduous marches to Poolesville, Md., from which place it started home early in July and was mustered out at New York city, July 15, 1863. The total loss of the regiment during its term of service was 37 who died of wounds and 31 from other causes.

**Thirty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., John H. McCunn, Samuel B. Hayman; Lieut.-Cols., John Burke, Gilbert Riordan; Majs., Dennis C. Minton, Gilbert Riordan, Patrick H. Jones, William DeLacy. The 37th, the "Irish Rifles," was composed of seven companies from New York city, two from Cattaraugus county, one from Pulaski, and was mustered into the U. S. service on June 6 and 7, 1861, at New York city, for a two years' term. It left New York on June 23 for Washington; camped at the foot of East Capitol street; participated in the first movement to Manassas in Gen. McDowell's reserves and went into winter quarters near Bailey's cross-roads. After several temporary assignments the regiment finally became a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, and in March, 1862, embarked for Fortress Monroe. It was active in the siege operations before Yorktown and at Williamsburg it won complimentary mention from Gen. Kearny for gallantry in action. The loss in this battle was 95 killed, wounded and missing. At Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' battles the regiment was closely engaged, after which it went into camp at Harrison's landing; moved from there to Alexandria; was present at the battles of Bull Run and Chantilly; reached Falmouth Dec. 6, 1862; was active at Fredericksburg with a total loss of 35 members; and encamped near Falmouth during the rest of the winter. On Dec. 24, 1862, the regiment received the veterans of the 101st N. Y. The heaviest loss was suffered in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, when 222 of the 37th were killed, wounded or missing. The three years men were transferred to the 40th N. Y. on May 29, 1863, and on June 22, the regiment was mustered out at New York city, having lost 26 by death from wounds and 38 from accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Thirty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., J. H. Hobart Ward, James C. Strong, Regis De Trobriand; Lieut.-Cols., Addison Farnsworth, James C. Strong, James D. Potter, Robert F. Allison; Majs., James D. Potter, William H. Baird, Augustus Funk, George H. Starr, Francis Jehl. The 38th, the 2nd Scott's Life Guard, composed of seven companies from New York city, one from Geneva, one from Horseheads and one from Elizabethtown, was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city, June 3 and 8, 1861, for two years, and left the state for Washington on the 19th. It went into camp on Meridian hill until July 7, when it was ordered to Alexandria and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, and was active at the first battle of Bull Run, where it lost 128 in killed, wounded and missing. During August and September the regiment was employed in construction work at Forts Ward and Lyons in Howard's brigade, and in October was assigned to Sedgwick's brigade, Heintzelman's division. The winter camp was established in Oct., 1861, on the old Fairfax road and occupied until March, 1862, when, with the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe. It participated in the siege of Yorktown; the battle of Williamsburg, where the loss of the command was 88 in killed, wounded and missing; shared

in the engagement at Fair Oaks, and in the Seven Days' battles, after which it encamped at Harrison's landing until Aug. 15. From there it moved to Yorktown and Alexandria; was active at the second Bull Run and Chantilly; reached Falmouth on Nov. 25, and at Fredericksburg, lost 133 members killed, wounded and missing. On Dec. 22, 1862, the regiment received the addition of four companies of the 55th N. Y., which were added to the six companies of the 38th formed by consolidation of the regiment on Dec. 21. It participated in the "Mud March;" returned to camp near Falmouth; engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign; was then stationed at Acquia Creek until the troops started for New York on June 4 and was mustered out at New York city, on the 22nd. The three years men were transferred to the 40th N. Y. infantry, of which regiment they became Cos. A, E and H. The total strength of the regiment was 796 and it lost 75 by death from wounds and 46 from other causes.

**Thirty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Frederick G. D'Utassy, Augustus Funk; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Repetti, Charles Schwartz, James G. Hughes, John McE. Hyde, David A. Allen; Majs., Charles Wiegand, Anton Vekey, Charles Schwartz, Hugo Hillebrandt, Charles C. Baker, John McE. Hyde, David A. Allen, Charles H. Ballou. The 39th, the "Garibaldi Guard," recruited in New York city, was composed of three Hungarian companies, three German, one Swiss, one Italian, one French, one Spanish and one Portuguese, most of whose members had already seen active service. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York, May 28, 1861, for three years and left the state for Washington on the same day. Camp Grinnell was established near Alexandria and occupied until July 17, when the 39th participated in the movement of the army toward Manassas with the 1st brigade, 5th division, though in the battle of Bull Run the regiment was but slightly engaged. After a few weeks at Alexandria much ill feeling prevailed over the failure to receive some expected privileges and 50 members of Co. G mutinied, but returned to the command after being disciplined by arrest and imprisonment. Until November it was encamped near Roach's mills, when winter quarters were established at Hunter's Chapel. The brigade, originally commanded by Gen. Blenker, was in the spring of 1862 commanded by Gen. Stahel and served in Blenker's division of Sumner's corps. In April, 1862, the division was assigned to Gen. Fremont's command and joined his forces May 11, taking part in the engagements near Strasburg and at Cross Keys. On June 26 the 39th was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps of the army under Gen. Pope, and encamped at Middletown, Va., during July and August. The regiment shared in the disaster at Harper's Ferry in Sept., 1862, and in the surrender 530 of its members fell into the hands of the enemy, but were paroled and proceeded to Camp Douglas, Chicago. They were exchanged in November, returned to Washington and established winter quarters at Centerville, where the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, Casey's division, 3d corps in Jan., 1863. In June, 1863, it became part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, and moved to Gettysburg, where it fought valiantly in the front of the left center, with a loss of 95 killed and wounded, the brigade losing six field officers killed or seriously wounded. Three battle flags were captured by the 39th, a Mass. battery was recaptured, and the regiment received official commendation for its valor. Moving southward with the army, the regiment encountered the enemy at Auburn ford and Bristoe Sta-

tion in October; participated in the Mine Run campaign; went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, where in Dec., 1863, four new companies were received; in Jan., 1864, two others were added to the regiment, which had been previously consolidated into a battalion of four companies. In February it was active at Morton's ford; was assigned in March to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps; shared in the Wilderness campaign, being active at the Wilderness, at Todd's tavern, the Po river, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor. On June 25, 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York city, the remainder of the regiment was left in the field and moved with the Army of the Potomac to Petersburg. Seven companies, known as the 39th battalion, were assigned to the consolidated brigade, 2nd corps, and were engaged at Petersburg, Deep Bottom, at Reams' station, Hatcher's run, White Oak ridge, and in the final assault on the Petersburg fortifications April 2, 1865. The battalion then joined in the pursuit of Lee's army and performed various routine duties in the vicinity of Richmond until July 1, 1865, when it was mustered out at Alexandria. The 39th lost during its term of service 119 by death from wounds, and 159 by death from accident, imprisonment or disease, of whom 94 died in prison.

**Fortieth Infantry.**—Cols., Edward J. Riley, Thomas W. Eagan, Madison M. Cannon; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas W. Eagan, Nelson A. Gesner, P. Allen Lindsay, Augustus J. Warner, Madison M. Cannon, Thomas Crawford; Majs., Richard T. Halstead; Albert S. Ingalls, P. Allen Lindsay, Augustus J. Warner, Emmons F. Fletcher, Madison M. Cannon, Thomas Crawford, Augustus W. Keene. The 40th, the "Mozart Regiment," recruited in New York city, received four Massachusetts companies into its organization and went into camp at Yonkers, where it was mustered into the U. S. service June 14 to 27, 1861, for three years. On July 4 it left the state for Washington, numbering 1,000 members and after a short encampment at Washington, was ordered to Alexandria, where during the summer it was engaged in the construction of Fort Ward and in guard duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad. It was assigned on Aug. 4, to Howard's brigade, Potomac division, but was later attached to Sedgwick's brigade. Heintzelman's division, and passed the winter near Alexandria. In March, 1862, with the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, it embarked for Yorktown and was there engaged in the duties of the siege. The regiment was closely engaged at Williamsburg and during that month the brigade was assigned to the 1st division, 3d corps, with which it participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, where the 40th lost 24 in killed or mortally wounded out of five companies engaged. The regiment fought through the Seven Days' battles with a loss of 100 killed, wounded and missing and rested for a few weeks at Harrison's landing before entering upon the campaign in Virginia under Gen. Pope. At the second Bull Run 244 members of the regiment were engaged and 86 were reported among the lost. At Chantilly the total loss was 61, but the gallant conduct of the 40th and the 1st saved the day, and the regiment received the highest official praise. At Fredericksburg the total loss was 123. The regiment shared in the "Mud March" and then gathered its scattered heroes together to winter at Falmouth. The recruits for the 87th N. Y. had been added to the 40th in Sept., 1862, and after the battle of Chancellorsville, in which the loss was again severe, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies. On May 30,

1863, the three years men of the 37th and 38th N. Y. were assigned to the 40th, as were members of the 55th and 101st. As part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, from May, 1863, the regiment proceeded from Chancellorsville to Gettysburg, where it again distinguished itself for bravery with a loss of 150 killed, wounded or missing. It was active at Kelly's ford and in the Mine Run campaign, after which winter quarters were established near Brandy Station, where in December, the major portion of the members of the regiment reënlisted. Many new recruits were also received during the winter, and at the opening of the Wilderness campaign in the spring of 1864 the regiment took the field with greatly replenished ranks. In March of that year it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps; was active at the Wilderness with the loss of 213 killed, wounded and missing; and fought in the engagements at Spottsylvania, the Po river, the North Anna, Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor. In July, 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York city and the regiment was consolidated into six companies, which soon received additional reinforcement by the addition of the veterans of the 74th N. Y. The veteran regiment served before Petersburg until the fall of the city, being engaged at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road, the Hicksford raid, Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, White Oak ridge, in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 27, 1865, having gallantly acquitted itself through four years of almost constant fighting, and having well earned its right to be called a "Fighting Regiment" through the loss of more men killed and wounded than any other New York regiment save one—the 69th. Only through the addition of troop after troop of veterans was it able to preserve its organization, but its reputation for courage made assignment to its ranks a privilege. The total death loss of the command during its term of service was 238 killed or died of wounds and 172 from accident, imprisonment or disease.

**Forty-first Infantry.**—Col., Leopold Von Gilsa; Lieut.-Cols., Emil Duysing, Ernst Von Holmstedt, Dettler Von Einsiedel; Majs., Ernst Von Holmstedt, Dettler Von Einsiedel, Frederick Menshausen. The 41st, known as the De Kalb regiment, was organized in New York city and was composed of German soldiers, mainly veterans of the war between Prussia and Denmark, 1848-51. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York June 6-9, 1861, for three years, and left the state for Washington July 8, containing besides the New York companies, one company from Philadelphia and one from Newark, N. J. At Camp Runyon, near Washington, the regiment was assigned to the 4th division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia, with which it was present at the first battle of Bull Run, though held in reserve. On Aug. 4, it was assigned to Sherman's brigade, on Oct. 15, to Martindale's, and in March, 1862, to Blenker's brigade, Sedgwick's division, Sumner's corps, which in April, with Gen. Blenker in command of the division, was attached to Fremont's forces. In the consolidation under Gen. Pope in Aug., 1862, the brigade became the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, with which the 41st was engaged at Strasburg and Cross Keys, meeting with its first considerable loss. It was active at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur springs, Waterloo bridge, Groveton and the second Bull Run, losing in the last named 103 killed, wounded and missing. It was then assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division,

11th corps; was held in reserve during the battle of Fredericksburg; encamped at Falmouth for the winter and participated in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863. Gettysburg was the next battle in which the command was engaged, with the loss of 75 in killed, wounded and missing. In Sept., 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the Department of the South at Folly island, S. C., and was there assigned to the 1st brigade, Gordon's division, 10th corps. A year was spent in this division, during which time the regiment took part in the operations against Fort Wagner, and the further operations in Charleston harbor. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Hilton Head, S. C., June 9, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of six companies. For a considerable portion of the time the troops were stationed on John's island, but in August., 1864, were ordered to return to Virginia and on Sept. 27 the battalion joined the Army of the Shenandoah. In the winter of 1864-65 it formed part of the 1st brigade, Ferrero's division, and was posted in the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. It was mustered out at City Point, Va., Dec. 9, 1865. The regiment lost during its term of service 72 by death from wounds and 73 from other causes.

**Forty-second Infantry.**—Cols., William D. Kennedy, Milton Cogswell, Edmund C. Charles, James E. Mallon, William A. Lynch; Lieut.-Cols., Michael Doheny, James I. Mooney, George M. Bomford, William A. Lynch, Robert C. Wright; Majs., Peter Bowe, James E. Mallon, Patrick J. Downing. The 42d, the "Tammany Regiment," was recruited in New York city; mustered into the U. S. service at Great Neck, L. I., June 22-28, 1861, for three years; was quartered on Long Island for nearly a month, embarking on July 18 for Washington, where it remained in camp but a short time, when it was ordered to Poolville, Md., and assigned to Stone's brigade. On Oct. 15, the regiment became a part of Gorman's brigade, Stone's division, Army of the Potomac. It behaved gallantly in the battle of Ball's Bluff, but met with the heavy loss of 133 in killed, wounded and missing, including Col. Baker, Col. Cogswell and Capt. Garety. In Jan., 1862, the regiment was attached to Burns' brigade of its old division and in March, to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac, with which it participated in the Peninsular campaign. It was active in the operations before Yorktown, the battle of West Point, and during the Seven Days' battles, losing at Glendale 56 in killed, wounded and missing. In the battle of Antietam the regiment met with the heaviest loss of its entire service—181 killed, wounded or missing, out of 345 engaged in the charge under Gen. Sedgwick which proved so fatal. At Fredericksburg the regiment was more fortunate, although 22 were killed or wounded. The winter was passed in camp near Falmouth and in May, 1863, broke camp for the Chancellorsville campaign, in which the regiment was active at Marye's heights and Salem Church. At Gettysburg, under command of Col. Mallon, the regiment received high commendation for heroic conduct but at the cost of a total loss of 74 members. On the southward march, the 42nd was engaged at Auburn, at Bristoe Station, where Col. Mallon was killed, shared in the operations about Mine Run, fought at Robertson's tavern, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. A large number of the men reënlisted in Dec., 1864. Camp was broken May 3, 1864, for the Wilderness campaign, in which the regiment, assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, conducted itself with courage and steadiness throughout the month of arduous

service which culminated at Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, the North Anna, Totopotomoy, all being fields of action for the 42nd. On July 13, 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York city and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 82nd N. Y., which had also won an enviable reputation for fighting qualities. The total strength of the regiment was 1,210 members, of whom 718 were killed, wounded or captured, 152 being killed or dying of wounds and 106 dying of accident, disease or imprisonment. The regiment is numbered by Col. Fox among the "three hundred fighting regiments" and during its service always reflected credit on the state which sent it forth.

**Forty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Francis L. Vinton, Benjamin F. Baker, John Wilson, Charles A. Milliken; Lieut.-Cols., Charles H. Pierson, Benjamin F. Baker, John Wilson, John Fryer, James D. Visscher, Volkert V. Van Patten, Charles A. Milliken, William H. Terrell; Majs., Benjamin F. Baker, John Wilson, John Fryer, William Wallace, John L. Newman, Volkert V. Van Patten, Charles A. Milliken, Samuel Davidson, William Russell. The 43d, the "Albany Rifles," contained five companies from Albany, two from New York city, one from Montgomery county, one from Washington county and one from Otsego county and was organized at Albany, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in Aug. and Sept., 1861, for three years, and left the state for Washington, 700 strong, Sept. 21. It went into camp at Alexandria, Va., being first assigned to Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, 4th corps, Army of the Potomac, and in May, 1862, to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it participated in the siege of Yorktown, fought at Lee's mill, Williamsburg, and in the Seven Days' battles, losing in that week 71 killed, wounded and missing. Owing to reduction in numbers, the regiment was consolidated on July 18, 1862, into a battalion of five companies. The 43d took part in the battle of Antietam, went into camp at Sharpsburg, Md., where five new companies joined it in October, and was next actively engaged at Fredericksburg, after which it established winter quarters at Falmouth. As part of the light brigade, 6th corps, it fought in the Chancellorsville campaign, losing 138 men at Salem Church, and 66 in the assault upon Marye's heights. It again encountered the enemy at Deep Run crossing in June, when the loss of the light brigade was so severe that it was broken up and the 43d was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it continued to serve during its term of enlistment. The brigade reached Gettysburg on July 2, after a forced march, and went into action the next day. During the autumn of 1863, it encountered the enemy at Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove, Auburn and Mine Run, and finally established winter quarters at Brandy Station in December, when 217 members reënlisted and immediately received their veteran furlough. Camp was broken on May 3, 1864, for the Wilderness campaign which proved to be the most fatal for the 43d of any during its service. In the battle of the Wilderness the total loss was 198 members, including 3 field officers killed or mortally wounded. Although reduced to an effective force of 7 officers and 92 men, the regiment was active at Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor and shared in the first assault on Petersburg. At the time of Early's raid, the 6th corps was hurried to Washington and repulsed the enemy at Port Stevens, where Col. Visscher, and 5 enlisted men were killed and 29 wounded. Continuing the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the

regiment was engaged at Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar Creek. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Albany, Sept. 29, 1864, and 15 officers and 400 veterans and recruits remained in the field, in camp at Winchester. On Dec. 5, the regiment returned to Petersburg and was posted near Fort Stedman. It shared in the final assault April 2, 1865, in the battle of Sailor's creek, and was present at the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox. The 6th corps was then stationed for a short time at Danville, Va., after which it participated in the grand review of the Union armies at Washington, where the 43d was mustered out on June 27, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,327 members, of whom 692 were killed, wounded or captured, 94 died from accident or disease, and 27 perished in prison. The deserved reputation of the 43d as a crack fighting regiment is confirmed by Col. Fox, who names it one of the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Forty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Stephen W. Stryker, James C. Rice, Freeman Conner; Lieut.-Cols., James C. Rice, Edward P. Chapin, Freeman Conner, Edward B. Knox; Majs., Stephen W. Stryker, James McKown, Edward P. Chapin, Freeman Conner, Edward B. Knox, Campbell Allen. The 44th regiment, known as Ellsworth's Avengers, was organized at Albany under the auspices of the Ellsworth association of the State of New York, which planned to raise a memorial regiment to be composed of one man from each town and ward, unmarried, not over 30 years of age or under 5 feet, 8 inches in height, and of military experience. This plan was adhered to as far as possible and two companies from Albany county, two from Erie county, one from Herkimer county, and a large number of scattered squads reported at Albany in response to the request. These companies were mustered into the service of the United States at Albany in Aug. and Sept., 1861, for three years, and two new companies from Albany were mustered in Oct. 21, 1862. The regiment, numbering 1,061 men, left Albany on Oct. 21, 1861, for Washington and upon its arrival there was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, later with the 5th corps. Camp was established on Oct. 28, at Hall's hill, Va., and the winter was passed there with routine duties. On March 10, 1862, the regiment led the advance to Centerville, but soon returned to Fairfax and proceeded thence to Yorktown, arriving on April 1. From May 5 to 19, the 44th garrisoned Fort Magruder; then moved to Gaines' mill; was engaged at Hanover Court House, with the loss of 86 killed, wounded and missing; participated in the Seven Days' battles with a total loss of 56 at Gaines' mill and 99 at Malvern Hill, out of 225 engaged in the last named battle. Returning to Alexandria, the regiment moved by way of Fortress Monroe to Manassas, and in the battle of Aug. 30 lost 71 killed, wounded or missing. It was in reserve at Antietam; was active at Shepherdstown, and Fredericksburg; shared in the hardships of Burnside's "Mud March," and returned to winter quarters at Stoneman's switch, near Falmouth. Camp was broken on April 27, 1863, for the Chancellorsville campaign, the 44th being in the lead during the general movement of the army and sharing in the fighting, after which it returned for a short rest to the camp at Stoneman's switch. In June, the veterans of the 14th and 25th N. Y. were added to the 44th. At Gettysburg the regiment was posted on the left of the line and joined in the defense of Little Round Top, where it met with its greatest loss—111 killed, wounded and missing. After spending some weeks in camp at

Emmitsburg, the command was present at the battle of Bristoe Station, active at Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In Dec., 1863, a large number of the men reënlisted and rejoined the regiment in camp after their veteran furlough. May, 1864, was the month of the memorable Wilderness campaign, in which the regiment served faithfully, suffering most severely at the Wilderness and at Bethesda Church. By this time the regiment had become greatly reduced in numbers by hard service and the loss in this campaign, while not so large in numbers as in previous battles, was even greater in proportion to the number of men engaged. The regiment was active in the first assault on Petersburg in June, 1864, at the Weldon railroad, and at Poplar Spring Church. On Oct. 11, 1864, the 44th was mustered out at Albany and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, of which 266 men were transferred to the 140th and 183 to the 146th N. Y. The total strength of the regiment was 1,585, of whom 188 died during the term of service from wounds received in action, and 147 died from accident, imprisonment or disease. The total loss in killed, wounded and missing was 730. The men chosen for this command were of the flower of the state and displayed their heroism on many a desperately contested field, where they won laurels for themselves and for their state. Col. Fox numbers the 44th among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Forty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols.. George Von Amsberg, Adolphus Dobke; Lieut.-Cols., Edward C. Wratislaw, Adolphus Dobke, Charles Koch, Joseph Sprangenburgh; Majs., Charles Sempsey, Adolphus Dobke, Charles Koch, Gustavus Korn. The 45th, the 5th German Rifles, recruited in New York city, was composed mainly of Germans and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city Sept. 9, 1861, for a three years' term. A month was passed in camp at Jones' wood and Oct. 9, the regiment left for Washington, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 5th division and encamped at Hunter's Chapel, Va., for the winter. In April, 1862, the 45th was transferred to the Mountain Department under Gen. Fremont and arrived at Winchester on April 19, remaining there until May 1. It participated in the battle of Cross Keys and then retired to Middletown, where many of the men were on the sick list, owing to the constant, severe marches with insufficient food to which the troops had been subjected. Attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, the regiment was ordered to Sperryville, Madison Court House, Gordonsville, Cuylersville, Cedar mountain and White Sulphur springs, took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and then encamped at Lewinsville from Sept. 3 to 21. It was next stationed until Nov. 3 at Centerville, where the brigade and division became a part of the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac, and were successively posted at Thoroughfare gap, Aldie and Chantilly. On Dec. 11, as part of Gen. Sigel's reserves, the 45th arrived at Falmouth and after the battle of Fredericksburg was withdrawn to Stafford Court House, where winter quarters were established. In the Chancellorsville movement in May, 1863, the 45th was closely engaged with a loss of 76 in killed, wounded and missing, and in June it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 11th corps and marched to Gettysburg, where it participated in the three days' battle with the loss of 224 in killed, wounded and missing. Gathering together its scattered ranks the regiment moved west and in October participated in the battle of

Wauhatchie, Tenn. It then moved to Chattanooga, shared in the Rossville campaign, and was present at Missionary ridge in November. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign in the spring of 1864, the 45th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, with which it served until July, being in action at Resaca, Dallas and Kennesaw mountain. In July it was attached to the Department of the Cumberland at Nashville and remained there until the close of the war. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out on Oct. 8, 1864, but the command was retained as a veteran regiment until June 30, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 58th N. Y. and with it mustered out at Nashville Oct. 1, 1865. During the term of service the regiment lost 53 by death from wounds and 108 by death from other causes.

**Forty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Rudolph Rosa, Joseph Gerhardt, George W. Travers; Lieut.-Cols., Germain Metternich, Joseph Gerhardt, George W. Travers, Ambrose Stevens, Adolph Becker; Majs., Joseph Gerhardt, Julius Parcus, Theodore Kohle, Ambrose Stevens, Peter French. The 46th, known as the Fremont Rifle regiment was composed of Germans, recruited in New York city, where the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on July 29 to Sept. 16, 1861, for a three years' term. It left on Sept. 16, 800 strong, for Washington, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Sherman's division and quartered at Annapolis. Early in November it was assigned to the Department of the South, embarked for Hilton Head, where it arrived on the 7th after a stormy voyage, and was stationed there until the following month, when it was moved to Tybee island, Ga., remaining there during the winter of 1861-62, and participating in the siege of Fort Pulaski. In June, 1862 it was sent to James island, S. C., where it was engaged on the 8th. It next was in action at Secessionville, and in July was ordered to return to Newport News, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, with which it took part in the battles of Sulphur springs, Bull Run (second), Chantilly, South mountain and Antietam. In September, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps and in November, to the 2nd brigade once more. It was held in reserve at Fredericksburg, and then went into winter quarters at Falmouth. About the middle of June, 1863, the corps joined Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. There the regiment participated in the siege operations, then in the pursuit to Jackson and the fighting in that vicinity in July. In June it was transferred to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, and in August, returned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division. After the fall of Vicksburg the corps was ordered to Knoxville, being engaged on the march at Blue Springs and Campbell's station. The 46th was stationed at Knoxville during the siege, and during the winter the major portion of the regiment reënlisted and received veteran furlough. Upon the return of the 9th corps from Knoxville to Cincinnati, in April, 1864, the original members of the 46th not reënlisted proceeded to New York and were there mustered out on April 12. The veteran regiment served with the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 5th corps, Army of the Potomac, from May 30 to June 11, 1864; was then attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, with which it served until September, and was then transferred to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. It was active at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, and Cold Harbor; suffered heavy loss at Petersburg in the assaults of June 16-19, and at the mine explosion in July; participated in the actions

at the Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, and the final assault on April 2, 1865. Soon after the fall of Petersburg, the regiment was ordered to Washington, where it was mustered out July 28, 1865. The total loss of the regiment was 327 killed, wounded and missing, 109 members dying from wounds during the term of service and 89 from other causes.

**Forty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Henry Moore, James L. Frazer, Henry Wood, Christopher R. McDonald; Lieut.-Cols., James L. Frazer, Pierce C. Kane, George B. Van Brunt, Albert B. Nicholas, Christopher R. McDonald, Joseph McDonald; Majs., Daniel Lloyd, Pierce C. Kane, George B. Van Brunt, David Allen, Christopher R. McDonald, Edward Eddy, Jr., Charles A. Moore, Frank A. Butts. The 47th, the "Washington Grays," was recruited in New York and Brooklyn and mustered into the U. S. service at East New York, Sept. 14, 1861, for a three years' term. It left the state Sept. 15, with 678 members, for Washington, and with the 1st brigade of Sherman's division, embarked for Hilton Head in October, and arrived there on Nov. 3. It was stationed at Hilton Head until Jan. 1, 1862, when it was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., to participate in the operations against Port Royal ferry and then returned to Hilton Head. Early in February the regiment moved to Edisto island and remained there until ordered to James island in June, where it became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division and was engaged at Secessionville. On July 1 it returned to Hilton Head, where it performed guard and picket duty during the ensuing fall and winter. It was active in the assault on Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and was stationed in that vicinity during the remainder of the year. In the Florida expedition in Feb., 1864, the regiment suffered a loss at Olustee of 313 in killed, wounded and missing. After proceeding up the St. John's river as far as Palatka, the expedition returned to Hilton Head. In April the 47th was ordered to Virginia and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred. On May 25, the division was assigned to the 18th corps and after several encounters near Bermuda Hundred, notably at Port Walthall Junction, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac just before the battle of Cold Harbor, in which it bore an active part. On June 15, it was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps; took part in the first assault on Petersburg; was present at the mine explosion, July 30; and was active in engagements at Strawberry Plains, Fort Harrison and on the Darbytown road. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out in July, 1864, but the veterans and recruits continued as a regiment in the field. In Dec., 1864, in the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 24th corps the regiment was ordered to Fort Fisher, N. C., and played its part in the reduction of that stronghold. The 47th passed the remaining months of its service in the Carolinas, being present at Smithfield, Fort Anderson, Wilmington, Cox's bridge and Bennett's house, and on April 2, 1865, was attached to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. It was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30, 1865, after four years of faithful and efficient service to the Union Cause. During its term of service the regiment lost 93 by death from wounds and 157 from other causes.

**Forty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., James H. Perry, William B. Barton, William B. Coan; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Barton, Oliver F. Beard, James F. Green, Dudley W. Strickland, William B. Coan, Nere A. Elfwing; Majs., Oliver F. Beard, James F. Greene, Dudley W. Strickland, William B. Coan, Samuel M. Swartwout, Nere

A. Elfwing, Albert F. Miller, James A. Barrett. The 48th, the "Continental Guard," contained seven Brooklyn companies, one from New York, one from Monmouth county, N. J., and one from Brooklyn and Monmouth county. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Brooklyn Aug. 16 to Sept. 14, 1861, for three years; left the state for Washington Sept. 16; was attached to the 1st brigade of Gen. Sherman's force; embarked for Port Royal late in October, and was active in the capture of the fortifications of Port Royal ferry Jan. 1, 1862. In the siege operations against Fort Pulaski, Ga., the 48th took a prominent part and after the fall of the fortress was assigned to garrison duty there, with expeditions in September and October to Bluffton, Cranston's bluff and Mackay's point. In June, 1863, the regiment with the exception of Cos. G and I, left Fort Pulaski and proceeded to Hilton Head, where it was there attached to Strong's brigade, 10th corps, with which it participated in the movement against Fort Wagner in July. In the assault of July 18, the loss of the 48th was 242 killed, wounded and missing, including Col. Barton wounded and Lieut.-Col. Green killed. The regiment received high praise from the commanding officers for its gallantry in this action. In August it formed a part of the Florida expedition; was posted for some time at St. Augustine; participated in the disastrous battle at Olustee, with a loss of 44 in killed, wounded and missing; then retired to Jacksonville; proceeded up the river to Palatka on March 10, 1864, remained there until April when it was transferred to the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. In the engagement at Port Walthall Junction the regiment again showed its mettle by heroic conduct in spite of severe loss. On May 30 it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 18th corps, and on June 15, to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. It took a prominent part in the battle of Cold Harbor; was in the first assault on Petersburg and in action at the explosion of the mine; and was engaged at Strawberry Plains and Fort Harrison. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York city on Sept. 24, 1864, but 350 members having reënlisted in Dec., 1863, the regiment retained its organization. In Dec., 1864, with the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 24th corps, the 48th was ordered to Fort Fisher, N. C., was active in the capture of the fortifications there in Jan., 1865, and served for some months in that vicinity. In March it was attached to the provisional corps, in April to the 10th corps and during the summer months performed various routine duties in the neighborhood of Raleigh, N. C., where it was finally mustered out on Sept. 1, 1865. During its term of service 2,173 members were enrolled, and of these 236 or over 10 per cent. were killed or mortally wounded in action, a loss exceeded among the regiments of the state only by the 69th and 40th. It was 17th in the list of all of the regiments of the Union armies in total loss. In the battles of the regiment 868 men were reported killed, wounded or missing, and it earned by desperate fighting its right to be known as a crack fighting regiment.

**Forty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Daniel D. Bidwell, Erastus D. Holt, George H. Selkirk; Lieut.-Cols., William C. Alberger, George W. Johnson, Erastus D. Holt, George H. Selkirk, Thomas Cluney; Majs., George W. Johnson, William Ellis, Andrew W. Brazee, George H. Selkirk, Solomon W. Russell, Jr. The 49th, the 2nd Buffalo regiment, contained four companies from Chautauqua county, four from Erie, one from Westchester and one from Niag-

ara county and was mustered into the U. S. service at Buffalo, Sept. 18, 1861, for a three years' term. It left Buffalo Sept. 20 for Washington, was there assigned to the 3d brigade, Smith's division, with which it remained throughout its term of service. In March, 1862, the brigade and division were attached to the 4th corps and in May to the 6th corps. The regiment was first engaged at Lewinsville, Va., in Oct., 1861, after which it encamped near Lewinsville until March, 1862, when it was ordered to Alexandria and from there to the Peninsula. It performed trench duty at Yorktown; was in support during the battles of Lee's mill and Williamsburg; participated in the Seven Days' battles, and went into camp at Harrison's landing until the middle of August, when it was withdrawn to Alexandria. In September the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in Maryland; fought at Crampton's gap, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; spent the winter near White Oak Church; took part in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, losing 35 members killed, wounded or missing, and left Virginia on June 13 for Gettysburg. The regiment was there in support of the artillery, and after the battle joined in the pursuit, reaching Warrenton, Va., late in the month of July. After a fortnight in camp there it proceeded to Culpeper, engaging the enemy at Rappahannock Station on the march. Winter quarters were established at Brandy Station in Dec., 1863, and during that month 175 members reënlisted, securing the continuance of the regiment in the field as a veteran organization. On May 4, 1864, it broke camp for the Wilderness campaign and during the next two days lost 89 in killed, wounded and missing. At Spottsylvania the total loss was 121 members, and in these two battles 10 officers were killed, including Maj. Ellis, who fell at Spottsylvania. After the battle of Cold Harbor the regiment reported a loss of 61 killed, 155 wounded and 30 missing, out of 384 who had left Brandy Station. It proceeded to Petersburg and participated in the first assault. In July, with the 6th corps, it was ordered to Washington and arrived in time to assist in the defense of Fort Stevens, where Lieut.-Col Johnson, the commander, was killed. Continuing its service in the Shenandoah valley the regiment was active at Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, where Col. Bidwell was killed. The original members not reënlisted returned to New York in October and were there mustered out on the 18th. The veterans were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, which was ordered to Petersburg, where it participated in the siege operations until the fall of the city. In the final assault on April 2, 1865, Col. Holt was killed. The 3d brigade, to which the 49th belonged, was remarkably unfortunate in the loss of 72 officers in the five regiments of which it was composed. The 49th was mustered out at Washington on June 27, 1865, having lost 141 by death from wounds, and 180 by death from other causes, out of a total enrollment of 1,312. Col. Fox numbers it among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Fiftieth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles B. Stuart, William H. Pettes; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Pettes, Ira Spaulding; Majs., Frederick E. Embrick, Ira Spaulding, George W. Ford, Orrin E. Hine, Wesley Brainard, William W. Folwell, Edmund O. Beers, James H. McDonald. The 50th, known as Stuart's regiment, and later as the 50th engineers, was organized at Elmira, of companies from the middle and western parts of the state, which were mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 18, 1861, for a three years' term. It left the state 850 strong, Sept. 21, for Washington; was ordered to Hall's

hill, Va., and assigned to the 3d brigade of Gen. Porter's division. On Oct. 22, the regiment was converted by special orders from the war department into a regiment of engineers and ordered to Washington, where instruction was received by the men in their new duties. In March, 1862, with the volunteer engineers' brigade, Army of the Potomac, the 50th moved to Yorktown and worked faithfully in digging trenches, constructing bridges and earthworks, etc., until the evacuation of that city. At White House the command was divided into several detachments, which were engaged in escort duty and bridge building until reunited at Dispatch Station on June 1, when the regiment was employed in providing for the passage of the troops over the Chickahominy. It accompanied the army through the Seven Days' battles to Harrison's landing, where it was again separated, one detachment being sent to Hampton, Va. When the regimental headquarters was transferred to Hampton in August, a detachment was left behind at Harrison's landing, but on Sept. 3 the regiment was reunited at Washington. Four companies were detached on Sept 12 and ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they were engaged in constructing pontoons and later returned in charge of two of the pontoons to Washington, leaving a part of the detachment behind. Another detachment was sent to the vicinity of Fredericksburg with these boats, and the headquarters of the regiment were transferred to Acquia creek, leaving one company at Washington. Great assistance was rendered by the 50th in laying the bridges before the battle of Fredericksburg, when they were under continuous fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Until July 17, 1862, the 50th was enrolled on the state records as an infantry regiment, but an act of Congress of that date accepted it as a regiment of the volunteer engineer corps, of the same rank as the regular army engineer corps. After passing the winter in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, the regiment joined in the Chancellorsville campaign, where it aided effectively in conveying the army across the river and was highly praised by Gen. Benham. At Deep run in June the 50th suffered the loss of 11 in killed, wounded and missing, while engaged in laying a bridge. Cos. A, C, F, G, H and K remained in the field during the summer of 1863 and the others were stationed in Washington. In Dec., 1863, about three fourths of the regiment reënlisted and received their veteran furlough. At the opening of the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864. the 50th was again divided, one detachment assigned to the 2nd, one to the 6th, and one to the 5th corps, one company remaining in Washington. In the winter of 1863-64 two new companies were added to the regiment and the ranks filled with new recruits. During the operations of the Army of the Potomac in May and June, 1864, the main work of the regiment was that of laying bridges at various points, notably one 2,010 feet long, across the James. At Petersburg the regiment was in demand at all points for work of construction and repair on the fortifications, and it also assisted in destroying railroads. During its long service the men became very proficient in engineering and through its steadiness under fire is said to have lost during the last year of its service no bridge material of any kind. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York in Sept., 1864, and after participation in the grand review at Washington, the veteran organization was there mustered out on June 13-14, 1865. The loss of the regiment by death from wounds was 17 and by death from disease and other causes 214.

**Fifty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Edward Ferrero, Robert B. Potter,

Charles W. LeGendre, Gilbert McKibben, John G. Wright; Lieut.-Cols., Robert B. Potter, Charles W. LeGendre, R. Charlton Mitchell, Samuel H. Benjamin, John G. Wright, Thomas B. Marsh; Majs., Robert B. Potter, Charles W. LeGendre, R. Charlton Mitchell, John G. Wright, Thomas B. Marsh, George W. Whitman. The 51st regiment contained six companies of the Shepard Rifles, two companies of the Scott Rifles and two companies of the Union Rifles and was organized in New York city, where it was mustered into the service of the United States July 27 to Oct. 23, 1861, for a three years' term. It left the state for Washington on Oct. 31, with 850 members, was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Gen. Burnside's North Carolina expedition, and embarked at Annapolis Jan. 6, 1862, for Roanoke island. The first active service of the regiment was at Roanoke island, where it fought with courage and steadiness. The battle of New Berne followed in March, in which the 51st suffered the most severely of any regiment engaged—71 men being killed or wounded. Until July 6, 1862, the command was quartered at New Berne, when it was ordered to return to Virginia, and upon arriving at Newport News was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps. It participated in Gen. Pope's campaign in August and September; was present at Kelly's ford; was closely engaged at Sulphur springs, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, with a loss in the campaign of 89 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was withdrawn to Washington, but soon took the field for the Maryland campaign; was active at South mountain and Antietam, losing in the latter battle 87 killed or wounded in a most brilliant charge across the stone bridge, which alone would have made the fighting qualities of the regiment renowned. In November, the 51st was engaged at Jefferson, Va., and Warrenton springs and late in the month moved to Fredericksburg, where it took part in the battle in December with a loss of 73 members. After sharing the hardships of Burnside's "Mud March," the regiment established winter quarters near White Oak Church, but was soon transferred to the Department of the West and with the 9th corps arrived at Vicksburg in June. It participated in the siege operations and the pursuit to Jackson, Miss.; then proceeded to Tennessee, where it participated in the battle of Blue springs; was active at Campbell's station, and assisted in the defense of Knoxville during the siege. In Dec., 1863, a large proportion of the command reënlisted and received veteran furlough, rejoining the regiment with new recruits at Knoxville. In Feb., 1864, the 9th corps was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station, where it arrived May 1. In the Wilderness campaign the loss of the regiment was 79 during the first two days, including Col. LeGendre, who was wounded in the eye. The command distinguished itself for heroism in the terrible month which followed; then proceeded to Petersburg; was active at the mine explosion, the Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, at Fort Stedman, and in the final assault on April 2, 1865. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out during the autumn of 1864 and the veterans at Alexandria, July 25, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 3,050 and it received in June, 1865, the veterans and recruits of the 109th N. Y. Its total loss in all its engagements was 925, while 202 died from wounds and 385 from accident, disease or imprisonment. At Peebles' farm, Va., the regiment was surrounded and 332 members captured. Col. Fox in "Regimental Losses" says of the 51st, "Few regiments saw a more active service and none left a more honorable record."

**Fifty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Paul Frank, Henry M. Karples; Lieut.-Cols., Philip J. Lichtenstein, Charles G. Fredenburg, George W. Von Schack, Henry M. Karples, James C. Bronson, Henry P. Ritzius; Majs., Charles G. Fredenburg, Edward Venuti, Henry M. Karples, Henry P. Ritzius, Charles Kronmeyer. The 52nd, known also as the Sigel Rifles, composed of six companies of the German Rangers and four companies of the Sigel Rifles, was recruited in New York city and there mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 5, 1861, for a three years' term. It left the state for Washington on Nov. 12, with 950 men, went into camp at Bladensburg and was assigned to Sumner's division, in the brigade which later became the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac. Winter quarters were established at Camp California, Va., and there the regiment remained until March 10, 1862, when it moved to Manassas, thence to Alexandria and on April 4 embarked for Yorktown. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, was closely engaged at Fair Oaks, with the loss of 122 in killed, wounded or missing out of 320 engaged. It took part in the Seven Days' battles and when the army rested at Harrison's landing in July the regiment was able to present but 67 men for active duty, having suffered severely during the entire campaign both from wounds and sickness. In August the ranks were greatly strengthened, when the regiment, attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, moved to Alexandria and in September to Tennallytown, where it was transferred to the 3d brigade. It reached South mountain after the battle, was closely engaged at Antietam and then encamped at Harper's Ferry until Oct. 29, when it moved to Snicker's gap and encountered the enemy. On Nov. 17, it arrived at Falmouth, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, and then occupied winter quarters at Falmouth until April 28, 1863. The regiment was active in the Chancellorsville campaign, returned to camp at Falmouth until June 15, then moved to Gettysburg, where it arrived early in the morning of July 2 and was posted on Cemetery ridge, where it fought gallantly during the battle. Moving southward, the regiment was active in October at Bristoe Station, and Mitchell's ford; shared in the Mine run campaign in November and went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. On May 4, 1864, it broke camp for the Wilderness campaign and participated in the constant fighting of that month with heavy loss. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the Po river, the North Anna river, Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor it was prominent on the battle line, then moved to Petersburg, where it shared in the first assault and performed an active part in the arduous duties of the siege. It participated in engagements at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, at Strawberry Plains, and at Hatcher's run. In July, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the consolidated brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps and in November, to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. In Sept. and Oct., 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York city. On March 29, 1865, the 52nd was engaged at White Oak ridge with heavy loss, and it was present at the final assault on Petersburg April 2. It was mustered out at Alexandria, July 1, 1865. During the term of service the command lost 153 by death from wounds, 94 by death from accident or disease, and 103 died in prison. In the battles in which the 52nd participated, it lost 752 members killed, wounded or missing. It is numbered among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Fifty-third Infantry.**—Col., Lionel J. D'Epineuil; Lieut.-Cols., J.

A. Viginer de Manteil, George F. Chester. Maj., John Baptiste Cantel. The 53d, the "D'Epineuil Zouaves," was organized in New York city, but contained members, mainly of French origin, from all parts of the state and one company of Indians from the Tuscarora reservation. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York Aug. 27 to Nov. 15, 1861, for three years and left for Washington on the 18th. Stationed at Annapolis, the regiment was attached in Jan., 1862, to Burnside's expeditionary corps and a detachment of the command was active in the battle of Roanoke island. In March the regiment was discontinued, Co. A became Co. G of the 17th N. Y. infantry and the remainder of the regiment was mustered out at Washington, March 21, 1862. It lost during service 3 by death from wounds and 7 by death from other causes. Authority to organize another 53d regiment was issued and Maj. A. Buckingham was placed in command, but in Sept., 1862, the recruits enlisted for the regiment were transferred to the 132nd and 162nd N. Y. infantry.

**Fifty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Eugene A. Kozlay; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Hock, William P. Wainwright, Stephen Kovacs, Charles Ashby, Bankson Taylor Morgan; Maj., Louis Von Litrow, Charles Ashby, Stephen Kovacs. The 54th, the "Barney Black Rifles," was composed of men of German origin, recruited in New York city and Brooklyn, and one company of the McClellan infantry. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Hudson City, N. J., Sept. 5 to Oct. 16, 1861, for a three years' term, and left for Washington Oct. 29. It was assigned to the provisional brigade of Casey's division, with which it served until December, when it became a part of Steinwehr's brigade, Blenker's division. It served in the vicinity of Washington until April, 1862, when Blenker's division was ordered to Virginia and assigned to Gen. Fremont's command. The 54th belonged to the 1st brigade and was employed in the region near Strasburg until June 8, when it took an active part in the battle of Cross Keys. On June 26, 1862, the regiment became a part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, and on the 29th of the same month Gen. Sigel took command of the forces formerly commanded by Fremont. During Gen. Pope's campaign the regiment rendered effective service at Fox's ford, Sulphur Springs, at Waterloo Bridge, Groveton and Manassas. The 1st corps became the 11th on Sept. 12, 1862, and the 54th was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, with which it went into winter quarters at Stafford, Va. Camp was broken late in April, 1863, for the Chancellorsville campaign, in which the regiment lost 42 in killed, wounded and missing. After a short rest near Falmouth the march to Gettysburg was commenced. It was in action on July 1, and on the 2nd was posted on Cemetery hill. The loss of the 54th was 102 killed, wounded or missing. Camp was occupied near Hagerstown, Md., until Aug. 7, when the division was ordered to Charleston harbor and there assigned to the 10th corps, in which the 54th served in the 1st brigade of Gordon's division. It was stationed on Folly island; participated in the siege of Fort Wagner; the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and remained in that vicinity during the winter of 1863-64. At this time a sufficient number of the command reënlisted to secure its continuance in the field as a veteran organization and in the summer of 1864 was posted on James island, where it was actively engaged in July with a loss of 20. In March, 1865, it left this post to enter Charleston, where it received on June 22 the veterans and recruits of the 127th and 157th N. Y., and

remained until April, 1866. It was mustered out at Charleston April 14, 1866, having served nearly five years and lost during this period 40 by death from wounds and 102 by death from accident, disease or imprisonment.

**Fifty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Baron Regis De Trobriand; Lieut.-Cols., Louis Thourot, William H. King; Maj., Francis Jehl. The 55th, the "La Fayette Guard," composed mainly of members of French origin, was the outgrowth of the 55th militia, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New Dorp, Staten Island, Aug. 28, 1861, for three years. It left for Washington on Aug. 31, was ordered to Fort Gaines, Md., in September, and in October became a part of Peck's brigade, Buell's division, Army of the Potomac. In March, 1862, the regiment joined McClellan's army for the Peninsular campaign; participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, serving with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps during the summer. In the battle of Fair Oaks, the loss of the regiment was 103 in killed and wounded, and during the Seven Days' battles it was employed in guarding trains. In the battle of Malvern hill the 55th was active and suffered considerable loss. In April, 1862, Co. B joined the regiment and in September, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, and in November, to the 2nd brigade of the same division. The command was actively engaged at Fredericksburg and on Dec. 21, 1862, was transferred to the 38th N. Y. infantry, with which the troops completed their term. The regiment lost during its service, 36 by death from wounds and 29 from other causes. On June 3, 1863, the members of the 38th who had not completed their term of enlistment were transferred to the 40th N. Y. The members of the 55th who did not reënlist were mustered out at New York city at the end of their term.

**Fifty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles H. Van Wyck, Rockwell Tyler; Lieut.-Cols., James Jordan, Frederic Decker, John J. Wheeler, Rockwell Tyler, Eliphas Smith; Majs., Jacob Sharpe, John J. Wheeler, Rockwell Tyler, Eliphas Smith, James Dubois. The 56th regiment was organized at Newburgh and was composed of eleven companies, two light batteries and two cavalry troops. The batteries later became the 7th and 8th independent batteries and the cavalry part of the 1st mounted rifles. Co. L was the 5th company of N. Y. sharpshooters. The men were mainly from Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties and were mustered into the U. S. service at Newburgh, Oct. 28, 1861, for three years. The regiment left for Washington on Nov. 7, 1861, was there assigned to the 1st brigade, Casey's division, and served in the vicinity of Washington until March, 1862. In the opening of the spring campaign, the regiment, as part of the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 4th corps, participated in the siege of Yorktown and was present without loss at Williamsburg, Savage Station and Bottom's bridge. At Fair Oaks the loss of the command was heavy—66 killed and wounded and 5 missing. In June the brigade, in Peck's division of the 4th corps, was present during the Seven Days' battles but not closely engaged, and after the battle of Malvern hill was withdrawn to Yorktown. In December the brigade under Naglee was assigned to the 18th corps and reached South Carolina early in Jan., 1862. The regiment served about Charleston, was active in the siege of Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and the subsequent operations in the vicinity. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 18th corps, in March, 1863, and trans-

ferred to the 10th corps in October. While with the 18th corps it was stationed on Folly island and at Beaufort. In the summer of 1864, the regiment was stationed at James island; lost 50 men in an engagement at Honeyhill; was active at Coosawhatchie and Boyd's point in December, and shared in the operations at Deveaux neck, S. C., during the same month with considerable loss. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at the expiration of the term of enlistment and the regiment remained in the Department of the South, serving in the coast division during the winter of 1864-65 and at Charleston from March, 1865 to Oct. 17, 1865, when it was mustered out. The regiment lost during its term of service 64 by death from wounds and 216 from other causes.

**Fifty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Samuel K. Zook, Alford B. Chapman, James W. Britt; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Page, Philip J. Parisen, Alford B. Chapman, James W. Britt, Augustus M. Wright, George W. Jones, James C. Bronson; Majs., Philip J. Parisen, Alford B. Chapman, N. Garrow Throop, John H. Bell, William A. Kirk, George W. Jones, James C. Bronson, George Mitchell. The 57th, the "National Guard Rifles," contained companies from the National guard Rifles, the Clinton Rifles, the United States Voltigeurs, the Washington Zouaves and the Manhattan Rifles, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city, Aug. 12 to Nov, 19, 1861, for three years. It left for Washington on Nov. 19, was assigned to French's brigade, Sumner's division, Army of the Potomac, and passed the winter in the vicinity of Washington. In March, 1862, it was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, and joined in the general advance to Manassas Junction. It then moved to the Peninsula, participated in the siege of Yorktown; was present at the battle of Fair Oaks; active in the Seven Days' battles, after which it proceeded to Harrison's landing. It went to the support of Gen. Pope at Bull Run and arrived just before the battle of Chantilly, but was not actively engaged. At Antietam the regiment lost 98 in killed and wounded and 3 missing. After the battle it moved to Halltown, Snicker's gap and Falmouth and suffered severely at Fredericksburg, where the division, under Gen. Hancock made a gallant but unsuccessful assault on Marye's heights. The regiment here lost 87 out of 192 engaged. The winter was passed near Falmouth and in the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863 the regiment was active. At Gettysburg the loss of the depleted command was 34 and then moving southward with the army, the 57th was active at Auburn, Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign. Winter quarters were established near Brandy Station and occupied until the opening of the Wilderness campaign, during which the regiment was repeatedly in action. In the battle at the Wilderness the loss was 58, and in the assault on Petersburg, June 15, the action at the Weldon railroad, and at Reams' station the loss was 63. Co. C was mustered out on July 14, 1864; Cos. F, D and I in August; Cos. K, A and B in September; Co. H on Oct. 15; and the reënlisted men and recruits were transferred to the 61st N. Y. infantry on Dec. 6. The regiment during its term of service lost 103 by death from wounds and 91 from other causes.

**Fifty-Eighth Infantry.**—Col., Wladimir Kryzanowski; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick Gellman, August Otto, Adolphus Dobke; Majs., Theodore Lichtenstein, William Henkel, George N. Harvey, Adolph C. Warberg, Michael Esenbean. This regiment, known as the Morgan Rifles, was composed of the United States Rifles, Polish Legion, Gallatin Rifles, Morgan Rifles and Humboldt Yeagers, and was mustered

into the U. S. service at New York city in Nov., 1861, for three years. It left the state for Washington, Nov. 7, 1861; was assigned to the 3d brigade, Blenker's division, Army of the Potomac, stationed near Washington until April, 1862, when it was ordered to join the Mountain Department and reached Gen. Fremont in time to participate in the battle of Cross Keys. On June 26, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, which subsequently became the 11th corps, and with it served through Gen. Pope's campaign, being present at Fox's ford, Sulphur springs, Waterloo bridge, Groveton and the second Bull Run, losing in the campaign 57 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was not engaged at Fredericksburg, although stationed in the vicinity. Winter quarters were established at Stafford and the regiment was active in the Chancellorsville movement in May, 1863. From there it moved to Gettysburg, was active in the battle, then southward through Boonsboro and Funkstown, and was ordered west on Sept. 24. It arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., early in October, was present at Wauhatchie and in the Chattanooga and Rossville campaigns and in March, 1864, was attached to the 4th division, 20th corps. A large number of the regiment reënlisted in Dec., 1863, received veteran furlough and rejoined the regiment in Tennessee. The veteran regiment completed its service in the Department of the Cumberland, being stationed from June, 1864, to September, 1865, at Nashville, where it was mustered out on Oct. 1, 1865. During its term of service it lost 32 by death from wounds and 95 from other causes.

**Fifty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., William Linn Tidball, William Northedge, William Linn Tidball, Henry W. Hudson, William A. Olmstead; Lieut.-Cols., Philip I. Joachimsen, John L. Stetson, William Northedge, Max A. Thomain, William Linn Tidball, Horace P. Rugg, James A. Jewell, Thomas Huggins, James A. Jewell; Majs., William Northedge, Max A. Thomain, James H. Purdy, William McFadden, Michael H. Donovan, William T. Simms. The 59th, the "Union Guards," was organized in New York city from the U. S. Vanguard, President's Life Guard, U. S. Volunteers, Union Guard, Cameron Highlanders, Kossuth Guards and Cameron Legion, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 2 to Oct. 30, 1861, for a three years' term. The regiment left for Washington on Nov. 19, was attached to Gen. Wadsworth's division and served in the vicinity of Washington until Aug. 1862. It was then successively attached to the 2nd brigade, Casey's division, 4th corps; Sturgis' brigade and the 4th brigade, Sigel's division, Department of the Shenandoah. In July, 1862, the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac and was first sent to the front at Malvern hill. The troops showed their mettle at Antietam, where they bravely stood their ground under a fire which reduced their ranks from 321 officers and men to 76. In the disaster of Sedgwick's division at the Dunker Church Lieut.-Col. Stetson and 8 other officers were wounded, an almost unprecedented loss among the army organizations. Proceeding next to Fredericksburg, the regiment arrived in time to play its part in the battle, in which its loss was 44 in killed, wounded and missing. The winter was spent in the vicinity of Falmouth, and in May, 1863, the command was active in the Chancellorsville campaign, returning to its old camp for a short time before the Gettysburg movement began. On June 25, the 59th was consolidated into four companies, owing to the reduction in its numbers and on July

4 the veterans and recruits of the 82nd N. Y. infantry, forming five companies, were received, and also one company of new recruits. The regiment fought bravely at Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe Station and Blackburn's ford and shared in the Mine Run fiasco. A large number of its members reënlisted in the winter of 1863-64 and as a veteran organization the regiment fought through the Wilderness campaign, attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, the reputation of the command as a crack fighting regiment was nobly sustained. In actions before Petersburg, at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, the Boydton road, and Hatcher's run, over 200 of the regiment were killed, wounded or reported missing. It was present at the final assault on the Petersburg fortifications and was then stationed at Munson's hill, Va., where it was mustered out on June 30, 1865, having rendered such effective service to the Union cause as entitled it to rank among the "three hundred fighting regiments of the war." The regiment lost 141 by death from wounds and 130 from accident, imprisonment or disease, of whom 64 died in Confederate prisons.

**Sixtieth Infantry.**—Cols., William B. Hayward, George S. Greene, William B. Goodrich, Abel Godard, Winslow M. Thomas, Lester S. Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Goodrich, Charles R. Brundage, John C. O. Reddington, Winslow M. Thomas, Lester S. Wilson, Abner B. Shipman, Michael Nolan; Majs., Charles R. Brundage, Edward C. James, Abel Godard, Winslow M. Thomas, Thomas Elliott, Abner B. Shipman, Michael Nolan. This regiment, the 1st St. Lawrence regiment, was organized at Ogdensburg and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, on Oct. 30, 1861. It left for Washington on Nov. 4, was stationed in that vicinity during the winter and was in Gen. Dix's railroad brigade in the spring of 1862. In June, 1862, the regiment was attached to the 2nd brigade, of Sigel's division, Department of the Shenandoah and later to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, Army of Virginia. It participated in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign and on Sept. 12, was attached, with its brigade and division, to the 12th corps. At Antietam, Col. Goodrich, commanding the brigade, was killed and the regiment lost 22 in killed, wounded and missing. In October it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division of the 12th corps, posted at Harper's Ferry until December, and then went into winter quarters at Stafford Court House, Va. In the Chancellorsville movement the 12th corps led the advance and the loss of the 60th regiment was 66. At Gettysburg the loss was again heavy in the defense of Culp's hill. Moving southward with the army as far as the Rappahannock, the regiment received orders to join the forces in the West and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., the first week in October. The 60th was present at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., and in the Chattanooga campaign. In Dec., 1863, a sufficiently large proportion of the regiment reënlisted to secure its continuance in the field as a veteran organization and became a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 20th corps, with which it shared in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. In June, 1865, the regiment received by transfer the veterans and recruits of the 107th, 136th and 150th N. Y. infantry and was assigned to the 3d brigade, Bartlett's division, 22nd corps, with which it served until mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865. The loss of the command during the service was 67 by death from wounds and 101 from other causes.

**Sixty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Spencer W. Cone, Francis C. Barlow, Nelson A. Miles, K. Oscar Broady, George W. Scott; Lieut.-Cols., Francis C. Barlow, William C. Massett, Nelson A. Miles, K. Oscar Broady, George W. Scott, Richard A. Brown; Majs., William C. Massett, Arthur L. Brooks, Edward Z. Lawrence, William H. Spencer, George W. Scott, Henry B. Todd, Willard Keech, Richard A. Brown, George W. Schaffer. This regiment, known as the Clinton Guards, contained one company from Madison university, Hamilton, one company from the vicinity of Albany, and the remainder from New York city. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city during Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861, for three years, and left for Washington on Nov. 9. It was stationed for a short time at Washington, but moved on Nov. 28, with Howard's brigade, Sumner's division, to Manassas and with the same brigade became a part of the 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac, in March, 1862. It moved to the Peninsula early in the spring, took part in the operations of the siege of Yorktown and was first closely engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, in which 106 were killed or wounded and 4 reported missing, out of 432 who went into action. There Lieut.-Col. Massett and many other gallant men lost their lives. The loss in the Seven Days' battles was still greater, and the ranks that gathered at Harrison's landing after the battle of Malvern hill were sadly depleted. In July, the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade of its old division, in September to the 1st brigade of the same division, in October to the 2nd brigade, and in November again to the 1st brigade. In Sept., 1862, Co. I from Albany joined the regiment and took the place of a company consolidated with the others. At Antietam the regiment was in the thick of the fight, and at Fredericksburg it served in Hancock's division in the charge on Marye's heights and lost 36 in killed, wounded and missing. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the troops under Col. Miles made a gallant defense which won them high praise, and at Gettysburg the loss was once more severe. There was little rest for the worn regiment during the autumn. At Auburn, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run campaign, it was active, and it was mid-winter when it finally established permanent quarters near Brandy Station. In December and January a large number of men reënlisted and received veteran furlough. The regiment was reunited in the spring of 1864 and served with honor through the severe fighting which led up to Cold Harbor and Petersburg, suffering most severely in the bloody angle at Spottsylvania. It joined in the first assault on Petersburg, June 15; was engaged at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station and Hatcher's run, and on Dec. 20, received the veterans and recruits of the 57th N. Y. infantry. It was present at the fall of Petersburg, joined in the pursuit to Appomattox, and was engaged at Sailor's creek and Farmville. On July 14, 1865, the 61st was mustered out at Alexandria, having lost 193 by death from wounds and 123 from other causes, of whom 46 died in prison. The total enrollment of the command was 1,526 members. Its record is a long and glorious one and it bravely earned its right to rank among the most gallant organizations of the Union army.

**Sixty-second Infantry.**—Cols., J. Lafayette Ryker, David J. Nevin, Theodore B. Hamilton; Lieut.-Cols., David J. Nevin, Oscar V. Dayton, Theodore B. Hamilton, William H. Baker; Majs., Oscar V. Dayton, Wilson Hubbell, William H. Baker. The 62nd, "Anderson's Zouaves," composed mainly of members from New York city,

Brooklyn, Albany, Troy and Saltersville, N. J., was organized at Saltersville and there mustered into the U. S. service June 30 and July 1, 1861, for three years. It left for Washington on Aug. 21, 1861, and in October was assigned to Peck's brigade, Buell's division, Army of the Potomac, which in March, 1862, became the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, Army of the Potomac, and reached the Peninsula in time to share in the operations before Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg and the battle of Fair Oaks. In the Seven Days' battles the 62nd was closely engaged and suffered heavy loss. It arrived with the corps at Falmouth in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, after which winter quarters were established across the river. In the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment met with its greatest losses, having been transferred in the preceding October to the 6th corps, and the 2nd and 3d divisions of which carried Marye's heights in a brilliant assault. The regiment was at this time attached to the 3d brigade, 3d division, with which it served until the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac just preceding the Wilderness campaign. It fought at Gettysburg; moved with the 6th corps through Boonsboro, Funkstown and Rappahannock Station; engaged in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters near Brandy Station. The original members of the regiment not reënlisted were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service but nine companies of the regiment remained in the service and in March, 1864, were assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, where they served through the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg. In the opening of the fight in the Wilderness, the regiment lost 72 killed, wounded and missing. It also suffered severely in the first assault on Petersburg and at the Weldon railroad in June, 1864. At the time of Early's raid in July, the 6th corps was ordered to Washington and left its position before Petersburg on July 10. It joined in the pursuit of Early in the Shenandoah valley and was active at Charlestown, the Opequan, at Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, in all of which the 62nd bore an honorable part. Returning to Petersburg in December, the troops established camp near the Weldon railroad and participated in the final assault on the fortifications and the pursuit of Lee's Army after the fall of the city, fighting their last battle at Sailor's creek, April 6, 1865. For a month the regiment was stationed at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, where it was mustered out on Aug. 30, 1865, having lost during its term of service 98 by death from wounds and 84 from other causes.

**Sixty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Richard C. Enright, John Burke, Henry Fowler, Richard C. Bentley, John H. Gleason, James D. Brady; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Fowler, Richard C. Bentley, John Stewart, John H. Gleason, James D. Brady, William H. Terwilliger; Majs., Thomas F. Lynch, Richard C. Bentley, Joseph O'Neil, Thomas Touhey, Miles McDonald, John H. Gleason, James D. Brady, William H. Terwilliger, James McQuade. The 63d, the 3d Irish regiment, composed mainly of recruits from New York city, but containing a number from Boston and some from Albany, was mustered into the service of the United States at New York city from Sept. to Dec., 1861, for three years. It left New York Nov. 28, 1861, for Washington and was assigned to the Irish brigade in Sumner's division, which became the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Washington during the winter but was early in motion in the general advance to the Peninsula. Trench duty and picket

duty occupied the troops during the siege of Yorktown but the regiment was in action at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and during the Seven Days' battles. At Antietam the Irish brigade showed its mettle, the 63d losing 6 officers mortally wounded and 202 killed or wounded out of 341 engaged. The regiment then moved into Virginia and arrived at Falmouth in November. It went into the battle at Fredericksburg with 162 men, of whom 44 were reported killed, wounded or missing. After spending the winter in camp near Falmouth the 63d participated in the Chancellorsville campaign, and in June, 1863, was consolidated into two companies. This little force lost 23 at Gettysburg, fought at Auburn and Bristoe Station, shared in the Mine Run campaign, and established winter quarters near Brandy Station. In Oct., 1863, a company of new recruits was added to the regiment, two more companies in April, 1864, and in June, 1864, one company, which with the reënlisted men continued it in service as a veteran organization. At the Wilderness 99 of the regiment fell, and 31 in the week following, among them Maj. Touhey. At Cold Harbor and in the first engagements before Petersburg the loss was severe. The regiment was active at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, the final assault on April 2, 1865, and joined in the pursuit to Appomattox. It was mustered out at Alexandria on June 30, 1865, having lost 157 by death from wounds and 95 from other causes, out of a total enrollment of 1,411. The Irish brigade, as well as the individual regiments composing it, became noted for bravery on many a hard-fought field, and the 63d, which was one of the original regiments of the brigade, was one of New York's most gallant organizations.

**Sixty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas J. Parker, Daniel C. Bingham, Leman W. Bradley, William Glenny; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel G. Bingham, Enos C. Brooks, Leman W. Bradley, William Glenny, Theodore Tyrer; Majs., Enos C. Brooks, Leman W. Bradley, William Glenny, Lewis H. Fassett, Horatio N. Hunt, Theodore Tyrer, Albert F. Peterson. The 64th, the Cattaraugus regiment, was the outgrowth of the 64th militia and was recruited at Gowanda, Randolph, Otto, Rushford, Ithaca, Little Valley, Wellsville, Owego, Olean and Leon. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, in Dec., 1861, for three years; left the state for Washington on Dec. 10; was quartered near the capitol; in Jan., 1862, was assigned to the provisional brigade of Casey's division; on March 13, it became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac, and proceeded to the Peninsula with the general advance under McClellan. The regiment was present during the siege of Yorktown, but received its first real test at Fair Oaks, where it behaved with great steadiness under a fire which killed or wounded 173 of its members. It was active in the Seven Days' battles; then went into camp at Harrison's landing; arrived at Manassas too late to participate in that battle; took a prominent part in the battle of Antietam, where Gen. Richardson was killed and Gen. Hancock succeeded to the command of the division. At Fredericksburg, in the famous assault of Hancock's division on Marye's heights, the loss of the regiment was 72 in killed and wounded and immediately afterward it went into camp near Falmouth. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the 64th was placed on the skirmish line under Col. Nelson A. Miles and shared in the stubborn defense made by the regiments under his command, for which they won the highest commendation. The regiment moved in June to Gettysburg, where

the division, under Caldwell, fought brilliantly on July 2 in the celebrated wheat-field and on the 3d defended its position stubbornly against Pickett's assault. It lost at Gettysburg 98 killed, wounded or missing out of 205 engaged. The 2nd corps fought in October at Auburn and Bristoe Station, where the 64th suffered severe loss. It participated in the Mine Run movement and established winter quarters near Brandy Station. During the winter of 1863-64 a sufficient number of the regiment reënlisted to secure its continuance in the field as a veteran organization, but after the original members not reënlisted were mustered out in the autumn of 1864 it was necessary to consolidate it into a battalion of six companies. It served through the Wilderness campaign, throughout the siege of Petersburg and in the pursuit of Lee's Army to Appomattox, losing 16 in killed and wounded at Farmville. Out of a total enrollment of 1,313. the regiment lost during service 182 by death from wounds and 129 from other causes. The division in which it served saw the hardest service and suffered the most heavy losses of any in the army and the 64th was one of the finest fighting regiments in the war. It bore without flinching the severest trials and won fame and glory for itself and the state. It was mustered out at Washington, July 14, 1865.

**Sixty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., John Cochrane, Alexander Shaler, Joseph E. Hamblin, Henry C. Fiske; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Shaler, Joseph E. Hamblin, Henry J. Healy, Thomas H. Higginbotham, Henry C. Fiske, David I. Miln; Majs., Henry J. Healey. Thomas H. Higginbotham, David I. Miln, Edmund K. Russell. The 65th, known as the U. S. Chausseurs, composed of members from Eastern New York and a number from Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine, was mustered into the U. S. service at Willett's Point, L. I., in July and Aug., 1861, for three years. It left the state for Washington on Aug. 27, was assigned to the 3d provisional brigade until Sept. 19, when it became a part of Graham's brigade, Buell's division, and in March, 1862, joined the advance to the Peninsula as a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 4th corps. It was present at the siege of Yorktown and active during the Seven Days' battles, with a loss of 68 in killed, wounded and missing. At Antietam it was again engaged, but did not occupy an exposed position, and during the month of Sept., 1862, the division was transferred to the 6th corps, in which it became the 3d division. The 65th served in the 3d brigade until December and was then assigned to the 1st brigade. At Fredericksburg the regiment was present, but not closely engaged, and the winter was passed in that vicinity. In the Chancellorsville campaign the 65th shared in the charge which captured Marye's heights. After returning for a brief period to its old camp it proceeded to Gettysburg, where it was held in support, then moved southward with the army, shared in the Mine Run campaign and went into winter quarters with the 6th corps. In Jan., 1864, the regiment was sent to Johnson's island in charge of prisoners, and upon its return to the Army of the Potomac was attached to the 4th brigade of its old division. A sufficiently large number of the men reënlisted to secure the continuance in the field of the 65th as a veteran organization and it fought through the Wilderness campaign with brilliancy, losing during the first week 154 members killed, wounded or missing, many of whom fell in the assault on the angle at Spottsylvania. At Cold Harbor and Petersburg the regiment was active and when the 6th corps was sent to Washington to repel Gen. Early, the 65th was assigned to

the 2nd brigade of the same division with which it had previously served. It embarked for Washington July 10, 1864, encountered Early at Fort Stevens and pursued him through the Shenandoah Valley, fighting at Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek. In the last named action the regiment took a prominent part and suffered the loss of 90 in killed, wounded and missing. It returned to Petersburg in December; was engaged at Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, at Fort Stedman, and the final assault on April 2. In Sept., 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which received the addition of four companies of the 67th N. Y., and in March, 1865, two companies of new recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, July 17, 1865, having lost during its term of service 121 by death from wounds and 90 from other causes.

**Sixty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Joseph C. Pinckney, Orlando H. Morris, John S. Hammell; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Bull, John S. Hammell; Majs., Orlando H. Morris, Peter Nelson. The 66th, the "Governor's Guard," was the outgrowth of the 6th militia, recruited mainly in New York city, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York, Nov. 4, 1861, for a three years' term. It left New York for Washington, Nov. 16, 1861, was assigned to Graham's brigade, Buell's division, until Jan., 1862, when it became a part of French's brigade, Sumner's division, which became in March, the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac. It reached the Peninsula in time to be present during the latter part of the siege of Yorktown; was active at Fair Oaks and during the Seven Days' battles, but suffered its most severe loss at Antietam, where 103 were killed, wounded or captured, among them Chaplain Dwight, who was in the midst of the fight. The 66th proceeded through Charlestown, W. Va., and Snicker's gap, to Fredericksburg, where it lost 75 in killed, wounded and missing out of 238 engaged. It was then in the 3d (Zook's) brigade of Hancock's division, which also suffered severely at Chancellorsville, the loss of the 66th being 70 men. The 2nd corps continued to see arduous service through the hard fought field of Gettysburg and the actions at Auburn and Bristoe Station, the last being a 2nd corps engagement. After the Mine Run movement the regiment went into winter quarters with the Army of the Potomac and when the spring campaign opened, was assigned to the 4th brigade of its old division. In Grant's campaign in the Wilderness the heaviest losses of the 66th were suffered during the first week, but it continued in active service through Cold Harbor, where Col. Morris, commanding the brigade was killed, and the siege of Petersburg, losing heavily in the first assault on the fortifications. In the autumn of 1864 the original members not reënlisted were mustered out and the reënlisted men and recruits remained at the front as a veteran organization. After the fall of Petersburg the regiment was ordered to Fort Richmond, New York harbor, and there remained until Aug. 30, when it was mustered out, having lost 107 from wounds during the term of service and 124 from other causes.

**Sixty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Julius W. Adams, Nelson Cross; Lieut.-Cols., Nelson Cross, George Foster, Henry L. Van Ness; Majs., P. Mark De Zeng, George Foster, Henry L. Van Ness, Charles O. Belden. The 67th, the 1st Long Island regiment, from Brooklyn, Allegany and Wayne counties and Rochester, was mustered into the U. S. service at Brooklyn, June 20 and 24, 1861, for three

years, and left Brooklyn Aug. 21, 1861, for Washington. It was assigned to Graham's brigade, Buell's division, which became in March, 1862, the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 4th corps. The regiment was posted near Washington during the winter of 1861-62 and joined the general advance under McClellan to the Peninsula in March. It took part in the siege of Yorktown; was present at Williamsburg and at Fair Oaks, where 164 were killed or wounded and 6 reported missing. During the Seven Days' battles the division was employed in guarding trains until the battle of Malvern hill, when it was in the thick of the fight. In the battle of Antietam the regiment was not in an exposed position and in the reorganization in Sept., 1862, Couch's division became the 3d division, 6th corps, the regiment being assigned to the 3d brigade, with which it served until December, when it became a part of the 1st brigade. It was active at Fredericksburg, with slight loss, went into winter quarters near Falmouth, was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and continued south with the Army of the Potomac to Brandy Station. In Jan., 1864, the 67th was detached and sent to Johnson's island in charge of prisoners, but returned to the army in April, from which time it served in the 4th brigade of its old division, through Grant's spring campaign. At the Wilderness the loss of the command was 93 in killed, wounded and missing out of 270 engaged, and the remnant participated in the constant fighting which led up to Petersburg. On June 20, the original members not reënlisted left for Brooklyn, where they were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, which remained at the front bearing the regimental designation until Sept. 1, when they were consolidated with the 65th N. Y. With the 6th corps the battalion moved to Washington at the time of Early's raid; joined in the pursuit through the Shenandoah Valley, returning to Petersburg for the last part of the siege. During its term of service the regiment lost 112 by death from wounds and 77 from other causes.

**Sixty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Robert J. Betge, Gotthils De B. D. Inemais, Felix Prince Salm; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Kleesisch, Carl Vogel, Albert Von Steinhausen; Majs., Albert Von Steinhausen, Carl Von Vedell, Robert Rother, Adolph Haack, Arnold Kummer. The 68th, the 2nd German Rifles, was composed of members from New York city, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York Aug. 1 and 20, 1861, for a three years' term. It left for Washington on Aug. 24, was first attached to Blenker's brigade, but in October formed a part of Steinwehr's brigade, Blenker's division, and served in the vicinity of Washington until the spring of 1862, when it was ordered to the Mountain Department and became a part of Fremont's forces. At Warrenton Junction the regiment lost 2 missing, its first loss, and it was active at Cross Keys. On June 26, 1862, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 1st corps, and served in the Virginia campaign under Gen. Pope with a total loss of 92. On Sept. 12 it was attached to the 1st brigade 3d division, 11th corps, which was posted near Centerville during the Maryland campaign, and there remained until December, when it was ordered to Fredericksburg, but did not participate in the battle. Winter quarters were established near Stafford, Va., and in April, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the 1st brigade, 1st division, with which it fought at Chancellorsville, losing 54 in killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg the total loss was 138 and the regiment won high

praise for its gallant work in the defense of Cemetery hill. In July the 68th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, with which it was ordered west. It was present at the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., and in the Chattanooga campaign. During the winter of 1863-64 a large number of the men reënlisted and in April, the three years' men of the 8th and 29th N. Y. infantry were added to the ranks, the command remaining in service as a veteran regiment. During the summer of 1864 it served in the Districts of Nashville, Tenn., and Allatoona, Ga., and in November, was ordered to Savannah, Ga. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service and the remainder of the regiment at Fort Pulaski, Ga., Nov. 30, 1865. The 68th lost during service 46 by death from wounds and 75 from other causes.

**Sixty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Robert Nugent, William Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., James Kelly, James E. McGee, John Garrett, James J. Smith; Majs., James Cavanagh, John Garrett, Richard Moroney. The 69th, the 1st regiment of the Irish brigade, was the outgrowth of the 69th militia (q. v.) and contained members from New York city, Chicago, Ill., Brooklyn and Buffalo. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city Sept. 7 to Nov. 17, 1861, for three years, and left for Washington on Nov. 18. It was stationed at Fort Corcoran near Washington and became a part of the Irish brigade under Gen. Meagher in December. At the time of the general advance under Gen. McClellan in March, 1862, the Irish brigade became the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, and moved to the Peninsula in April after having its first encounter with the enemy at Rappahannock Station, Va. The part taken by the brigade in the siege of Yorktown was not especially prominent, but its prompt action at Fair Oaks helped to save the day, and during the Seven Days' battles it was constantly in action, the 69th alone losing 208 in killed, wounded and missing. At the second Bull Run the division arrived too late for the battle but at Antietam the Irish brigade was in the midst of the fight at the "Bloody Lane," where the loss of the regiment was 196 in killed, wounded and missing out of 317 engaged. After the battle the regiment was withdrawn to Charlestown, W. Va., and then moved via Snicker's gap and Hartwood Church to Fredericksburg, where it again suffered severely in the desperate but unsuccessful assault on Marye's heights, the total loss being 128. The winter was passed in camp near Falmouth; the regiment was prominent in the Chancellorsville campaign and again at Gettysburg; then fought at Auburn and Bristoe Station; shared in the Mine Run campaign; and went into winter quarters near Brandy Station. The loss of the regiment was so severe that in June, 1863, it became necessary to consolidate it into two companies. In Dec. and Jan., 1863-64, a large number of these tried soldiers reënlisted and upon their return from veteran furlough received the addition of many new recruits, which insured the continuance of the regiment in the field as a veteran organization. The regiment bore a heavy part in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor; lost heavily in the first assault on Petersburg; remained in position before Petersburg during the long siege; was active at the Weldon railroad, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Hatcher's run and the Appomattox campaign, and was finally mustered out at Alexandria, June 30, 1865. The 69th lost the greatest number of men killed or wounded of any of the New York regiments. It ranks 6th in

total loss among all the regiments in the Union army and 7th in percentage of loss to total enrollment. The total number enrolled was 1,513, of whom 261 died from wounds and 151 from other causes, 63 dying in prisons.

**Seventieth Infantry.**—Cols., Daniel E. Sickles, William Dwight, Jr., J. Egbert Farnum; Lieut.-Cols., William Dwight, Jr., J. Egbert Farnum, Thomas Holt, Daniel Mahan; Majs., J. Egbert Farnum, Thomas Holt, Daniel Mahan, William H. Hugo. The 70th, the 1st regiment of the Excelsior brigade, was composed of companies from New York city, Port Jervis, Paw Paw, Mich., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., Patterson and Newark, N. J., and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Scott, Staten island, June 20, 1861, for a three years' term. It left for Washington on July 23; was quartered in the city for a short time and then assigned to Sickles' brigade, Hooker's division, on guard duty at the forts along the Maryland side of the Potomac. Co. G joined the regiment in October, being mustered in at Washington on Oct. 8. In the disposition of troops preparatory to the advance on the Peninsula. Sickles' brigade became the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps, and reached Yorktown in April. In the battle of Williamsburg, the first battle of consequence in which the 70th took part it met with the heaviest loss of its service. Out of 700 engaged the loss was 330 killed, wounded or missing. At Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' battles the regiment was active and embarked at Yorktown, Aug. 20, for Alexandria, whence it moved at once to the support of Gen. Pope at Manassas. In a sharp encounter at Bristoe Station, the 70th lost 5 men and at the second Bull Run 23. The regiment returned to Washington and was stationed in that vicinity until November, when it moved to Falmouth. It was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, returning immediately afterward to its camp at Falmouth, which became its winter quarters. It was next in the field at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg lost 113, killed or wounded, and 4 missing. In the southward movement, the brigade met the enemy in a brisk engagement at Wapping heights, fought at Kelly's ford, participated in the Mine Run campaign, and spent the winter at Brandy Station. In the reorganization of the corps, the regiment was assigned in April, 1864, to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 2nd corps, and on May 13, to the 4th brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps. It shared in the memorable campaign under Gen. Grant until July 1, 1864, when it was mustered out at the close of its term of service, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 86th N. Y. infantry. Although not in service as long as the preceding New York regiments, the 70th won its right to be known as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments" by many an instance of gallantry and the loss of 182 by death from wounds out of a total enrollment of 1,226. It also lost 70 by death from disease, etc.

**Seventy-first Infantry.**—Cols., George B. Hall, Henry L. Potter; Lieut.-Cols., Henry L. Potter, Thomas J. Leigh, Thomas Rafferty; Majs., Thomas Rafferty, Peter McDermott, John Taler. The 71st, the 2nd regiment of the Excelsior brigade, composed of companies from New York city, Olean, Great Valley, Colchester and Kingston, N. Y., Newark and Orange, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Scott, Staten island, June 20 to July 18, 1861, for a three years' term. It left the state for Washington on July 23; served for a time in the vicinity of the city; was attached to Sickles' brigade, Hooker's di-

vision; performed guard duty along the Potomac, and in the advance under McClellan was part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps. It was on trench and picket duty before Yorktown; was present at the battle of Fair Oaks, and lost 118 killed, wounded and missing during the Seven Days' battles. It left the Peninsula to go to the support of Gen. Pope at Manassas and at Kettle Run, Groveton and in the battle of Bull Run (second) lost 114 out of 250 engaged. During the Maryland campaign the regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Washington and marched to Falmouth in November, arriving in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, but did not occupy an exposed position. Winter quarters were established at Falmouth and camp was broken late in April, 1863, for the Chancellorsville campaign, in which the regiment took a prominent part. After returning to camp at Falmouth for a short time, it marched to Gettysburg and there participated in the thick of the fighting with a loss of 91 killed, wounded or missing. It was also engaged in the encounters at Wapping heights, Kelly's ford, in the Mine Run fiasco, and after a comparatively uneventful winter in camp near Brandy Station, Va., entered upon the Wilderness campaign in the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 2nd corps. It was transferred May 13, to the 4th brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, with which it served until the expiration of its term of enlistment. The regiment was repeatedly in action through the month of May, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and was mustered out at New York city, July 30, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 120th N. Y. infantry. It lost during service 94 by death from wounds and 74 from other causes.

**Seventy-second Infantry.**—Cols., Nelson Taylor, William O. Stevens, John S. Austin; Lieut.-Cols., Israel Moses, John S. Austin, John Leonard; Majs., William O. Stevens, John Leonard, Casper K. Abell. The 72nd, the 3d regiment of the Excelsior brigade, was composed mainly of members from New York city and Chautauqua county, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Scott, Staten island, from June to Oct., 1861, for three years. It left there on July 24, 1861, for Washington, where it was joined by two of its companies late in October. After serving for a few months in the vicinity of Washington the regiment was assigned to Sickles' Excelsior brigade, Hooker's division, served along the Potomac in Maryland, near Stafford Court House, Va., and proceeded to the Peninsula in April, 1862, with the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps. It suffered its first severe loss at Williamsburg, where the Excelsior brigade bore the heaviest burden of the battle, the loss of the 72nd being 195 killed, wounded or missing, 77 of whom were killed or mortally wounded. At Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' battles the regiment was active and was then withdrawn from the Peninsula to join in the campaign under Gen. Pope in Virginia, during which it lost 37 men. It was withdrawn with the brigade to the vicinity of Washington for much needed rest and reinforcement, and remained there through the Maryland campaign, leaving for Falmouth in November. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; went into winter quarters at Falmouth; broke camp late in April, 1863, for the Chancellorsville movement; took a prominent part in that battle, Col. Stevens and 4 other officers being killed, the total loss of the regiment being 101. At Gettysburg the regiment, which had by this time become noted for its fighting qualities, occupied an advanced position on

the Emmitsburg road, which was valiantly defended by the brigade, although finally forced to yield it. The loss of the 72nd here was 114, and the ranks, which later fought at Kelly's ford, Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign, were sadly thinned. The winter camp was established at Brandy Station and in April, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 2nd corps, with which it served in the Wilderness campaign until May 13, when it was transferred to the 4th brigade, 3d division. It was active in the campaign until June 19, when seven companies were mustered out before Petersburg. The remaining three companies were mustered out July 2 and 20 and Oct. 31, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 120th N. Y. infantry. During its term of service the regiment lost 184 by death from wounds and 96 by death from other causes. It is ranked by Col. Fox as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Seventy-third Infantry.**—Cols., William R. Brewster, Michael W. Burns, James Fairman; Lieut.-Cols., William McCanley, Michael W. Burns, James McKenna, Lewis Benedict, Jr.; Majs., Michael W. Burns, John P. Lawrence, Lawrence H. Thompson, John D. Moriarty. The 73d, the 4th regiment of the Excelsior brigade, was sometimes known as the 2nd Fire Zouaves, having for its nucleus the New York fire department. It was recruited principally in New York city and mustered into the U. S. service at Staten island, July 8 to Oct. 8, 1861. It left New York for Washington Oct. 8; was assigned to Sickles' brigade, Hooker's division, which became in March, 1862, the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps of the Army of the Potomac, and served during the first winter at Good Hope, Md. It moved to the Peninsula with McClellan's army in April, 1862; participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, meeting with its first severe loss in the latter engagement, where 104 of the regiment were killed, wounded or reported missing and the troops displayed great courage and steadiness. At Fair Oaks and during the Seven Days' battles the 73d was constantly in action and was much in need of rest by the time it reached the camp at Harrison's landing. On its way from the Peninsula to join Pope's forces the brigade had a sharp engagement at Bristoe Station, in which the regiment lost 46 killed or wounded. It was active at the second Bull Run, was then withdrawn to the defenses of Washington with the Excelsior brigade to recuperate, and left for Falmouth in November. In the autumn of 1862 a new company joined the regiment and in Jan., 1863, it received the members of the 163d N. Y. infantry into its ranks. The 73d was active at Fredericksburg; returned to its quarters at Falmouth; engaged at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, but met its greatest losses at Gettysburg on the second day of the battle, where 51 were killed, 103 wounded and 8 missing out of 324 engaged, or 50 per cent. The loss of the regiment at Gettysburg included 4 officers killed and 1 wounded, and during its term of service it lost 18 officers killed or mortally wounded, a loss only exceeded by four other regiments in the army. It was engaged at Wapping heights, Catlett's station, Brandy Station, at Kelly's ford and Locust Grove, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. During the winter of 1863-64 a sufficient number of men reënlisted to secure the continuance of the regiment in the field as a veteran organization and in April, 1864, camp was broken for the Wilderness campaign, in which the regiment served with the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 2nd corps until May 13, when it was assigned to the 4th brigade,

3d division, 2nd corps. It lost 66 in the first two days' fighting in the Wilderness, 30 at Spottsylvania, and continued in service during the battles leading up to Petersburg. At the expiration of their term of service the original members not reënlisted were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into seven companies, which served from July in the 1st brigade of the same division before Petersburg, where the regiment participated in the various engagements of the brigade, the final assault and pursuit to Appomattox. The 73d was mustered out at Washington, June 29, 1865, having received on June 1, the veterans and recruits of the 120th N. Y. infantry. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,326, of whom 153 died from wounds and 76 died from accident, imprisonment or disease. The regiment sustained its part nobly in a brigade which became famous for its fighting qualities and well deserves its reputation as a crack fighting regiment.

**Seventy-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles K. Graham, Charles H. Burtis, Thomas Holt, William H. Lounsberry; Lieut.-Cols., Charles H. Burtis, John P. Glass, William H. Lounsberry; Majs., William B. Olmsted, Edward L. Price, George H. Quaterman, Henry M. Allis, Lovell Purdy, Jr. The 74th, the 5th regiment of the Excelsior brigade, which contained many members of the 15th militia, was recruited at Pittsburg, New York city, Cambridgeport, Mass., Tidioute, Pa., and Long island and mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Scott, L. I., June 30 to Oct. 6, 1861, for a three years' term. It left New York Aug. 20, for Washington; was attached to Sickles' Excelsior brigade and stationed along the Lower Potomac in Maryland during the first winter; embarked in April, 1862, for the Peninsula with the brigade, as part of the 2nd division, 3d corps; shared in the siege operations before Yorktown; took a prominent part in the battle of Williamsburg, for which the brigade won the highest praises, the loss of the regiment in this battle being 143 killed, wounded or missing, and in the ensuing engagements of Fair Oaks and the Seven Days' battles it was constantly in action. Upon its withdrawal from the Peninsula in August, the regiment was sent to the support of Gen. Pope at Manassas, after which it retired to the defenses of Washington. In November it marched to Falmouth; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; returned to its camp at Falmouth for the winter; was engaged at Chancellorsville in May, 1863; returned again to camp at Falmouth; marched in June to Gettysburg and there experienced the hard fighting of the second day on the Emmitsburg road, with a loss of 89 killed, wounded and missing. On the southward march it encountered the enemy at Wapping heights and Kelly's Ford; fought at Locust Grove during the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters with the brigade. In April, 1864, the Excelsior brigade became the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 2nd corps and in May the 4th brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps. With it the 74th fought through the Wilderness campaign and was mustered out before Petersburg, from June 19 to Aug. 3, 1864. The reënlisted men and recruits were transferred to the 40th N. Y. infantry. The regiment lost during its term of service 124 by death from wounds and 70 from other causes. It was noted for its courage and steadiness and is numbered among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Seventy-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., John A. Dodge, Robert B. Merritt, Robert P. York; Lieut.-Cols., Robert P. York, William M. Hosmer, Robert B. Merritt, Willoughby Babcock; Majs., Willoughby Babcock, Lewis E. Carpenter, Benjamin F. Thurber, William M. Hos-

mer, Charles H. Cox. The 75th, known as the Auburn regiment, was composed mainly of members from Cayuga and Seneca counties, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Auburn, for a three years' term, Nov. 26, 1861. It embarked for the south on Dec. 6; was stationed at Santa Rosa island and Fort Pickens, Fla., during its first winter in the service, and formed part of the garrison of Pensacola during the summer of 1862. While here Co. K joined the regiment, which was ordered to New Orleans in September. It was assigned to Weitzel's reserve brigade, which had a brisk fight at Georgia landing. Upon the organization of the 19th corps in Jan., 1863, the regiment became a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division and moved to Bayou Teche, La. It lost 17 in an engagement at Fort Bisland in April, and in the assaults on Port Hudson, May 27 and June 14 it lost 107 in killed, wounded and missing, the 1st division bearing the brunt of the fight. After the surrender of Port Hudson, July 9, the troops performed garrison duty. From August to September, the regiment served with the reserve brigade of the 1st division; in September it was assigned to the 3d brigade of the same division; in October it was mounted and attached to the 3d cavalry brigade, and during the winter a sufficiently large number of the men reënlisted to secure the continuance of the 75th as a veteran regiment. While the reënlisted men were on furlough, the remainder of the regiment served with the 14th N. Y. cavalry and rejoined the regiment June 28, 1864. At Sabine Pass, the regiment lost 85 killed, wounded or missing and during Nov., 1863, it was stationed near New Iberia and Camp Lewis, La. In March, 1864, the command entered upon the Red River campaign and in July it was ordered to New Orleans. After the regiment was reunited, in June, 1864, it served until the middle of July with the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps, and then embarked for Virginia, where it became a part of the Army of the James and joined in the pursuit of Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley. It was engaged at Halltown, the Opequan, where the loss was 73 killed, wounded and missing, at Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, where it also suffered severely. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of five companies, which was ordered early in Jan., 1865, to Savannah, Ga., and assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 10th corps. The regiment served at Savannah until August, and in April, received the veterans and recruits of the 31st independent company N. Y. infantry. It was mustered out at Savannah, Aug. 3, 1865, having lost 106 by death from wounds, and 109 from other causes.

**Seventy-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Nelson W. Green, W. P. Wainwright, Charles E. Livingston; Lieut.-Cols., John D. Shaul, Charles E. Livingston, Andrew J. Grover, John E. Cook, Charles A. Watkins; Majs., Charles E. Livingston, Andrew J. Grover, John E. Cook, John W. Young. The 76th, the "Cortland Regiment," recruited principally in Cortland and Otsego counties, was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, Jan. 16, 1862, for three years. It left the state the next day for Washington, was assigned to the 3d brigade of Casey's division and served in the vicinity of Washington during the first winter. It suffered its first severe loss at Manassas in Aug., 1862, when it served with the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, losing in the several engagements of Gen. Pope's campaign, 147 in killed, wounded and missing. It was active at South mountain and Antietam, its brigade and division having been assigned

to the 1st corps, with which it accompanied the cavalry advance through Philomont, Union and Upperville, Va. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, went into winter quarters near Falmouth and during the Chancellorsville movement, lost 3 men while guarding bridges. At Gettysburg the regiment took a prominent part and suffered the loss of 234 in killed, wounded and missing. Previous to this battle the ranks had been reinforced by the addition of the veterans and recruits of the 24th and 30th N. Y. infantry, but after Gettysburg they were again sadly thinned. The regiment participated in the Mine Run fiasco, and at Brandy Station in Jan., 1864, was transferred to the 1st brigade of the same division, returning to its old brigade in March, and was later assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 5th corps, and broke camp in April for the Wilderness campaign, in which it suffered its greatest loss during the first two days—282 killed, wounded or missing. It continued to see hard service at Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, where it took part in the siege operations until the end of its term of service. It was mustered out by companies, July 1, Oct. 11 and 20, Nov. 8 and 18, Dec. 1, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1865, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 147th N. Y. infantry. The regiment lost during its term of service 175 by death from wounds and 166 by death from accident, imprisonment or disease, of whom 56 died in imprisonment. It ranks among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Seventy-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., James B. McKean, Winsor B. French, David J. Caw; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph C. Henderson, Samuel McKee, Winsor B. French, Nathan S. Babcock, David J. Caw, Isaac D. Clapp; Majs., Selden Hetzel, Winsor B. French, Nathan S. Babcock, David J. Caw, Isaac D. Clapp, Charles E. Stevens. The 77th, known as the Saratoga regiment, was composed of companies from Westport, Ballston, Saratoga, Wilton, Keeseville and Glovers-ville, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Saratoga, Nov. 23, 1861, for three years. It left New York Nov. 28, for Washington, was assigned to the 3d brigade of Casey's division; served in the defenses of Washington during the winter; in March, 1862, with the same brigade, became a part of Smith's division, 4th corps, and served on the Peninsula. It was active at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville and in the Seven Days' battles, and in May was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it served throughout the war. After a short time in camp at Harrison's landing the regiment entered upon the Maryland campaign; was present at Crampton's gap and met its first heavy loss at Antietam, where 32 were killed, wounded or missing. Moving by slow stages the troops reached Fredericksburg in time for the battle but were not assigned to a prominent position. At Chancellorsville the regiment joined in the gallant and successful assault on Marye's heights and lost 83 in killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg it was not closely engaged and proceeded from that battlefield to Fairfield, Pa., Antietam, Marsh Run, Funkstown, Williamsport and Chantilly. It shared in the capture of prisoners made by the 6th corps at Rappahannock Station in November, and participated in the Mine Run fiasco. During December and January a large number of the 77th reënlisted and the regiment took the field at the opening of the Wilderness campaign with many new recruits. At the Wilderness 66 were reported killed, wounded or missing, and in the remaining days of that week the loss of 107 was suffered by the regiment in the close fighting at

Spottsylvania and other points in the immediate vicinity. The regiment was also active at Cold Harbor, then moved with the 6th corps to Petersburg and served in the trenches until July, when the corps was hurried to Washington and met Gen. Early at Port Stevens, with a loss of 20 men. In the pursuit of Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and the battles of Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Cedar Creek and Winchester, the regiment took a prominent part, returning to Petersburg in December. The original members of the regiment not reënlisted were mustered out on Dec. 13, 1864, the remainder having been consolidated into a battalion of five companies on Nov. 19. In the action at Fort Stedman, the final assault, April 2, 1865, and the Appomattox campaign, the battalion was active and, returning to Washington after Lee's surrender, was mustered out in that city, June 27, 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost 108 by death from wounds and 176 by death from disease and other causes.

**Seventy-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Daniel Ullman, Herbert Hammerstein; Lieut.-Cols., Jonathan Austin, Henry C. Blanchard, Henry R. Stagg, Herbert Hammerstein, William Chalmers; Majs., Henry C. Blanchard, Henry R. Stagg, William H. Randall. The 78th, known as the 78th Highlanders, was composed principally of members from New York city, Utica, Buffalo, Bath, China, Rochester and Suspension Bridge, with one company from Michigan. It was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city, Oct. 1, 1861, to April 12, 1862, for a three years' term, and left for Washington on April 29. The regiment encamped for a short time at Washington and on May 25, was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Sigel's division, Department of the Shenandoah and on June 26 it became a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, Army of Virginia. The command was first closely engaged at Cedar mountain, where it lost 22 killed, wounded or missing. At Antietam the loss was 34, and the regiment moved from there to Hillsboro and Ripon, Va., and went into winter quarters with the 12th corps, to which it had been assigned on Sept. 12, with the same brigade and division as before. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the 12th corps bore an important part and the 78th suffered severely—131 in killed, wounded and missing. In June the regiment moved to Gettysburg, where it was closely engaged in the battle and upon the arrival of the army in Virginia, was ordered to join the forces in Tennessee. It arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 1; was in action at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; shared in the ensuing engagements in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and passed the winter in that locality. In May, 1864, with the same brigade and division, 20th corps, the regiment moved with Gen. Sherman on the advance toward Atlanta, being engaged at Mill Creek gap, Resaca, Dallas, and in the battles about Kennesaw mountain. On July 12, 1864, owing to depleted ranks the 78th was transferred to the 102nd N. Y. infantry, with which it completed its term of enlistment. During its service the regiment lost 58 by death from wounds and 75 from other causes.

**Seventy-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., J. C. Cameron, Isaac I. Stevens, Addison Farnsworth, David Morrison; Lieut.-Cols., David Morrison, John Morse, Henry G. Heffron; Majs., Francis L. Hagadorn, William St. George Elliott, John More, William Simpson, Andrew D. Baird. This regiment, called the Highlanders, was the original 79th militia and was composed mainly of Scotchmen. It was mustered into the service of the United States at New York city, for

a three years' term, May 29, 1861, and left for Washington on June 2. It was stationed in the vicinity of Washington until the movement of the army to Manassas, when it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Army of Northeastern Virginia and participated in the battle of Bull Run. This, the first battle of the regiment, was a severe initiation, for the command lost 198 in killed, wounded and missing, Col. Cameron being mortally wounded. During September the regiment was posted near Lewinsville, Va., where it several times encountered the enemy and was engaged in a sharp skirmish at Bailey's cross-roads. On Oct. 21, the 79th was attached to the 2nd brigade of Sherman's expeditionary corps, with which it embarked for Hilton Head, S. C., and served in that vicinity until June, 1862. It shared in the gallant attack of Stevens' division, at Secessionville, losing 110 out of 474 engaged. In July, the troops returned to Virginia and shared in Gen. Pope's campaign, with the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, losing 105 killed, wounded or missing during the engagements near Manassas. At Chantilly, Gen. Stevens, former colonel of the 79th, was killed. The regiment was active at South mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, but was not closely engaged in the last named battle. It shared the discomforts of Burnside's "Mud March," returned to camp at Falmouth, and moved west with the 9th corps, to join Gen. Grant's forces before Vicksburg. The regiment took part in the siege and in the pursuit to Jackson. It then fought at Blue Springs, at Campbell's station, Tenn., and aided in the defense of Knoxville. The men bore uncomplainingly the hardships of the return of the 9th corps across the mountains to Virginia and in May, Cos. A and B were transferred to the 18th corps. The regiment shared the opening battles of the Wilderness campaign and was mustered out at the expiration of its term of enlistment, May 31, 1864. The veterans and recruits served as provost guard at corps headquarters and were reinforced in the autumn of 1864 by the addition of several companies of new recruits. This battalion served before Petersburg until the fall of the city and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 14, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,385, exclusive of the battalion organized in 1864, and it lost during service 116 by death from wounds and 83 from other causes. Its record is one of unfailing heroism and devotion to the cause for which it fought and it is ranked by Col. Fox among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Eightieth Infantry.**—Cols., Jacob B. Hardenberg, George W. Pratt, Theodore B. Gates; Lieut.-Cols., John McEntee, Theodore B. Gates, Jacob B. Hardenberg; Majs., John R. Leslie, Jacob B. Hardenberg, Walter A. Van Rensselaer. The 80th, the "Ulster Guard," was formed by the reorganization of the 20th militia, one of the oldest militia regiments in the state, upon its return from three months' service. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Kingston, Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, 1861, for a three years' term, and was composed principally of men from Ulster county. The regiment left for Washington Oct. 26, was assigned to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and performed picket duty along the Potomac, in the vicinity of Upton's hill, Va., during the first winter. In March, 1862, it was attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac; in May to the 2nd brigade of the same division, Department of the Rappahannock, and in June, to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, with which last assignment it fought in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign. At the second Bull Run the 80th lost

279 in killed, wounded and missing, and Col. Pratt died a few weeks later of the wounds received in that battle. It was active at South mountain and Antietam, encamped at Sharpsburg for one week and marched through Crampton's gap, Leesburg, Warrenton and Stafford Court House to Fredericksburg, where it participated in the battle. Winter quarters were established soon after near Hall's landing and occupied until Jan. 7, 1863, when the 80th was assigned to the provost guard brigade, with headquarters at Brooks' station and remained on duty at army headquarters until after the battle of Chancellorsville. In June, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, and was closely engaged at Gettysburg, where it lost 170 killed, wounded or missing out of 287 engaged. It suffered most severely in the repulse of Pickett's charge on the last day. After the battle of Gettysburg, the 80th was again ordered to headquarters for provost guard duty and continued in this service until the end of the siege of Petersburg, when it shared in the final assault, April 2, 1865. From April 22 to Nov. 27, 1865, it was stationed at Richmond and then ordered to Norfolk, where it remained until mustered out on Jan. 29, 1866. The total enrollment of the regiment was 2,103, of whom 128 died of wounds and 156 from accident, imprisonment or disease. The regiment early became known for its fine fighting qualities and sustained a reputation for courage and steadiness under fire throughout its long term of service, which lasted, including its militia service, from the spring of 1861 to Jan., 1866. The regiment is classed among the "three hundred fighting regiments."

**Eighty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Edwin Rose, Jacob J. DeForest, John B. Raulston, David B. White; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob J. DeForest, William C. Raulston, John B. Raulston, David B. White, Lucius V. S. Mattison; Majs., Byron B. Morris, John McAmbly, William C. Raulston, David B. White, Edward A. Stimson, Lucius V. S. Mattison. The 81st, the 2nd Oswego regiment, was raised mainly in Oneida and Oswego counties and was mustered into the U. S. service at Oswego and Albany from Dec., 1861, to Feb. 20, 1862, for three years. It left the state for Washington on March 5, 1862, was quartered for a short time at Kalorama heights and assigned to Palmer's brigade, Casey's division, 4th corps, with which it embarked for the Peninsula with the general advance of McClellan's army. It was present during the siege of Yorktown; in the battles of Williamsburg and Savage Station; was closely engaged at Fair Oaks, with the loss of 137 killed, wounded and missing, among whom Maj. McAmbly was killed and Lieut.-Col. DeForest wounded. During the Seven Days' battles the regiment was employed in guarding trains, and after the evacuation of the Peninsula was stationed at Yorktown until December, from which point it undertook a number of expeditions into the surrounding country. Assigned to the 1st brigade, Peck's division, 4th corps, the 81st embarked for North Carolina in Dec., 1862, and was stationed at Beaufort, and Morehead, N. C., in the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 18th corps. In Oct., 1863, the regiment returned to Newport News and performed outpost duty along the Dismal Swamp canal. In December a sufficient number reënlisted to secure the continuance of the 81st as a veteran regiment, and upon their return from veteran furlough the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, with which it fought at Swift creek, Drewry's bluff and Cold Harbor. In the two assaults on Cold Harbor the regiment took a prominent part and suffered the heaviest loss in its history, 212 killed

or wounded and 3 missing, half of the number engaged. It continued in service before Petersburg; was sent to New York harbor in November; was attached to the 24th corps in December; was active in the assault on Fort Harrison, and was mustered out of the service at Fortress Monroe Aug. 31, 1865. It earned a well-deserved reputation for gallantry and courage for which it paid the penalty of loss during service of 107 by death from wounds and 99 from other causes.

**Eighty-second Infantry.**—Cols., George W. B. Tompkins, Henry W. Hudson, James Huston; Lieut.-Cols., Henry W. Hudson, James Huston, John Darrow; Majs., Joseph J. Dimock, Thomas W. Baird. The 82nd, the 2nd militia, recruited principally in New York city, left the state for Washington, May 18, 1861, and was there mustered into the U. S. service May 20 to June 17, for three years. Co. D was detached and became the 3d battery of light artillery and a new company took its place in Sept., 1861. The regiment was quartered near the capitol until July 3, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, crossed into Virginia and engaged at Bull Run, with a loss of 60 in killed, wounded and missing. In August the 82nd was attached to the brigade, which later became the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, and after passing the winter in the defenses of Washington, moved to the Peninsula with the general advance under McClellan in March, 1862. It participated in the siege of Yorktown; the battle of Fair Oaks; the Seven Days' fighting; was next active in the Maryland campaign and suffered severe losses at Antietam in the advance of Sedgwick's division, upon the Dunker Church. Out of 339 men engaged, 128 were reported killed, wounded or missing. The regiment arrived at Falmouth late in November; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; returned to its camp at Falmouth; was active at Chancellorsville in May, 1863; after a short rest at Falmouth marched to Gettysburg and there suffered fearful loss, 192 members out of 365 engaged, Col. Huston being numbered among the dead. It next participated in the engagements of the 2nd corps at Auburn and Bristoe Station in the autumn and in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. Camp was broken for the Wilderness campaign late in April, 1864, and the regiment was in action constantly until after the first assault on Petersburg, where it lost 1 man killed, 9 wounded and 111 missing. On June 25, 1864, the term of service expired and the original members not reënlisted were mustered out, the remainder of the regiment being consolidated into a battalion of five companies, to which the veterans of the 40th N. Y. were transferred on June 28. On July 10, the battalion was consolidated with the 59th N. Y. infantry. The total enrollment was 1,452, of whom 178 died of wounds and 89 from other causes. The regiment was conspicuous for its dash and daring and became famous for its fighting qualities.

**Eighty-third Infantry.**—Cols., John W. Stiles, John Hendrickson, Joseph A. Moesch; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Halleck, William Atterbury, Allen Rutherford, John Hendrickson, Joseph A. Moesch, William Chalmers; Majs., William Atterbury, Allen Rutherford, John Hendrickson, Dabney W. Diggs, Henry V. Williamson. The 83d (the 9th militia), was recruited in New York city and left the state for Washington, May 27, 1861. It was there mustered into the service of the United States for a three years' term, June 8, and served in Col. Stone's command, in Hamilton's and Stiles' bri-

gades, along the Potomac in Maryland and at Harper's Ferry. In the spring of 1862 the regiment was stationed near Warrenton Junction and along the Rappahannock river with several different assignments and participated in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign with the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps, suffering the loss of 75 members at the second Bull Run. The brigade and division were transferred to the 1st corps on Sept. 12, fought at South mountain and Antietam, the regiment being closely engaged in both battles and losing 114 at Antietam. The next battle was Fredericksburg, where the crippled command suffered even more severely—125 killed, wounded or missing—among whom was Col. Hendrickson, who was severely wounded. The regiment passed the winter at Falmouth; was not in an exposed position during the Chancellorsville movement and battle of May, 1863, but played an important part at Gettysburg in the capture of Iverson's North Carolina brigade. On the southward march the regiment was stationed at Hagerstown, Md., and Liberty, Va.; then participated in the Mine Run campaign, and established camp near Brandy Station in the early winter. During the Wilderness campaign it served in the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, and the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, until June 7, when the term of service expired. Col. Moesch was killed in the Wilderness and 128 men were reported killed, wounded or missing. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at New York, June 23, 1864, and the veterans were transferred to the 97th N. Y. infantry. The 83d is named by Col. Fox as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments." Out of a total enrollment of 1,413 it lost during service 164 by death from wounds and 91 from other causes.

**Eighty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Alfred M. Wood, Edward B. Fowler; Lieut.-Cols., Edward B. Fowler, William H. DeBevoice, Robert B. Jourdan; Majs., James Jourdan, William H. DeBevoice, Charles F. Baldwin, Robert B. Jourdan, Henry T. Head. The 84th (the 14th militia), recruited in Brooklyn, left the state for Washington, May 18, 1861; was there joined by Cos. K and I in July, and between May and August was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. The regiment served in the vicinity of Washington until the battle of Bull Run, in which it fought gallantly in Porter's brigade, with a total loss of 142 killed, wounded or missing. It then served near Ball's cross-roads and Upton's hill, Va., and in March, 1862, was assigned to the 1st brigade, King's division, 1st corps, with which it served in northern Virginia, while the campaign on the Peninsula was carried on under Gen. McClellan. Active in the fighting which culminated in the battle of the second Bull Run, the regiment lost 129 men. It was engaged at South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, to which it was attached on Sept. 12, 1862. After passing the winter in camp near Falmouth, the regiment was active at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and was prominently engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, where it received the highest official praise for its gallantry in action. It served during this battle with the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, and suffered a total loss of 217. It then moved southward with the Army of the Potomac, shared in the Mine Run movement, wintered near Culpeper and at the opening of the Wilderness campaign, was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 5th corps. On May 21 the term of service expired. It was mustered out at New York city, June 14, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 5th N. Y. veteran infantry. The total enrollment

of the regiment was 1,365, of whom 153 died from wounds and 74 from other causes. Few regiments could boast such a distinguished reputation as the 84th, which served with unfailing bravery through the most severe tests of courage.

**Eighty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., Uriah L. Davis, Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, Jonathan S. Belknap, Eurice Fardella, William W. Clark; Lieut.-Cols., Jonathan S. Belknap, Abijah I. Wellman, William W. Clark, Seneca Allen; Majs., Abijah J. Wellman, Reuben V. King, Walter Crandall, Chauncey S. Aldrich. This regiment, recruited in the southern part of the state, was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, from Aug. to Dec., 1861, for a three years' term, and left for Washington on Dec. 3. It served in the defenses of Washington until the advance of the army to the Peninsula in March, 1862, when it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 4th corps. It performed trench duty before Yorktown and other duties incident to the siege, was active at the battle of Williamsburg and was closely engaged at Fair Oaks, where its total loss was 79 in killed, wounded and missing. Upon the return from the Peninsula, the regiment was stationed at Newport News and late in the autumn moved to Suffolk, where it was assigned in Dec., 1862, to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Department of North Carolina, and ordered to New Berne. There it took part in the Goldsboro expedition, and in Jan., 1863, became a part of the 1st brigade, 4th division, 18th corps. In the summer of 1863 it was located in the District of Albemarle and undertook various expeditions into the surrounding country, meeting the enemy in several minor encounters. In Jan., 1864, the 85th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, and ordered to Plymouth, N. C., where in April, it was obliged to surrender to a superior force of the enemy, almost the entire regiment being captured. As a result of this disaster the loss of life in Southern prisons was appalling—222 deaths during imprisonment being reported. The remnant of the regiment received by transfer the members of the 16th N. Y. cavalry and having previously reënlisted, served throughout the war as the 85th regiment. It was posted at Roanoke island and was active in the Carolina campaign in March, 1865, after which it performed garrison duty at New Berne until June 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in that city. During its term of service the command lost 36 members by death from wounds, 103 from accident or disease, and the 222 who died in prison.

**Eighty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Benijah P. Bailey, Benjamin L. Higgins, Jacob H. Lansing, Nathan H. Vincent; Lieut.-Cols., Barnard J. Chapin, Benjamin L. Higgins, Jacob H. Lansing, Michael B. Stafford, Nathan H. Vincent, Luzern Todd; Majs., Seyman G. Rheinvault, Benjamin L. Higgins, Jacob H. Lansing, Michael B. Stafford, Nathan H. Vincent, Frederick Van Tine, Luzern Todd, Samuel H. Leavitt. The 86th, known as the Steuben Rangers, was recruited in Steuben, Chemung and Onondaga counties, mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, Nov. 20 to 23, 1861, and left for Washington on Nov. 23. It passed the first winter in the performance of guard duty at or near Washington and was not ordered to the front until Aug., 1862, when it joined the forces under Gen. Pope and lost 118 in killed, wounded and missing at the second Bull Run. It then moved to Fredericksburg, participated in the battle there with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, and then went into winter quarters near Falmouth. It bore a prominent part in the battle of Chancellorsville, was engaged at Brandy Station, and

was in the thick of the fight at Gettysburg. Moving southward via Wapping heights, Auburn and Kelly's ford, no further loss was met with until the Mine Run campaign, when the regiment lost 32 in the action at Locust Grove. At Brandy Station, where the Army of the Potomac made its winter quarters, a large number of the regiment reënlisted and received their veteran furlough in Jan., 1864, and the 86th continued in the field as a veteran regiment. Camp was broken in April for the Wilderness campaign, the regiment being assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, with which it fought through all the battles of that memorable advance toward Richmond, meeting its heaviest loss at the Po river, where 96 were killed, wounded or captured. It accompanied its brigade and division to Petersburg, shared in the first assault, the engagements at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, the Boydton road, the Hicksford raid, Hatcher's run and in the Appomattox campaign, winning renown as a fighting regiment. It was commonly named "The fighting regiment of the Southern Tier." Out of a total enrollment of 1,318, the regiment lost 98 killed in action, 73 died from wounds, and 153 from other causes during service. The loss in officers was also heavy. Lieut.-Col. Chapin was killed and Maj. Higgins severely wounded at Chancellorsville, and Lieut.-Col. Stafford fell before Petersburg.

**Eighty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Stephen A. Dodge; Lieut.-Col., Richard A. Bachia; Maj., George B. Bosworth. The 87th, the 13th Brooklyn, recruited mainly in Brooklyn, New York city, Williamsburg and Poughkeepsie, was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. to Dec., 1861, for three years, and left New York for Washington on Dec. 2. It served at Washington and vicinity in the 3d brigade, Casey's division, until March, 1862, when, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, it embarked for the Peninsula. It participated in siege duties before Yorktown; was present at the battle of Williamsburg; suffered its first losses at Fair Oaks, where 76 were killed, wounded or captured; was active during the Seven Days' battles, and upon the return of the army from the Peninsula, joined in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign, where it suffered a loss of 68. On Sept. 6, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the 40th N. Y. infantry, in which organization its members completed their term of service. The 87th lost 29 by death from wounds and 26 from other causes.

**Eighty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Henry M. Baker, Patrick Kelly, Dennis F. Burke; Lieut.-Cols., Patrick Kelly, James Quinlan, John Smith, Dennis F. Burke, John W. Byron; Majs., James Quinlan, William Horgan, John Smith, William G. Hart, John W. Byron. The 88th, the 5th regiment of the Irish brigade, recruited in New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, was mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Schuyler, from Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862, for three years, and left New York for Washington Dec. 16, 1861. Upon its arrival it was attached to Meagher's Irish brigade (for which it was recruited), Sumner's division, and continued in that brigade during its term of service. It served in the vicinity of Washington until the general advance of the army under Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula in March, 1862, when the brigade became a part of the 1st division, 2nd corps. It was present at the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Fair Oaks; lost 129 in killed, wounded or missing during the Seven Days' battles; was next active in the Maryland campaign; was in the thick of the battle at Antietam

and 102 were killed or wounded; then proceeded to Charlestown, W. Va., and by short marches to Fredericksburg, where it arrived in time to bear an important part in the assault of the 2nd corps during the battle. At Fredericksburg Maj. Horgan and 23 of his comrades were killed, 97 were wounded and 6 missing out of 252 engaged. At Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863, the loss of the regiment was again heavy and it became necessary to consolidate the remaining members into a battalion of two companies before the battle of Gettysburg, where the Irish brigade fought bravely in the wheat-field. The regiment shared in the action of the 2nd corps at Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign, and during the winter a sufficient number of the men reënlisted to retain the 88th in the field as a veteran organization. Three new companies joined the command in April, 1864, and throughout the memorable campaign under Gen. Grant from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, the 88th continued to serve with unflinching courage. In the first assault on Petersburg, the regiment lost heavily, Col. Kelly, who had succeeded Gen. Meagher in command of the brigade, being killed. The regiment was posted at different points before Petersburg during the siege and participated in siege duties until the fall of the fortifications. It was mustered out at Alexandria, June 30, 1865, having lost 150 by death from wounds and 71 from other causes out of a total strength of 1,352, and having earned the right to be known as a crack fighting regiment.

**Eighty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Harrison S. Fairchild; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob C. Robie, Nathan Coryell, Theophilus L. England, Wellington M. Lewis, Henry C. Roome; Majs., Daniel T. Everts, Wellington M. Lewis, Henry C. Roome, Frank W. Tremain, Jeremiah Remington. The 89th, called the Dickinson Guard, and composed of companies from Havana, Binghamton, Mount Morris, Rochester, Norwich, Oxford, Whitney's Point, Delhi and Corbettsville, was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, Dec. 4 to 6, 1861, for three years. It left the state for Washington, Dec. 6, was stationed for a few weeks in the defenses of the capital in the provisional brigade, Casey's division, and in Jan., 1862, became a part of Burnside's expeditionary corps, with which it embarked for Roanoke, N. C. In July, 1862, the regiment returned from Roanoke and with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, participated in the Maryland campaign. It was active at South mountain, and at Antietam lost 103 in killed, wounded and missing. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, went into winter quarters near Falmouth, and in April, 1863, was transferred to the Department of Virginia at Suffolk, where it was attached in May, to Alford's brigade, Getty's division, 7th corps. It was active during the siege of Suffolk and remained in that vicinity until July, when it was transferred to the 18th corps, proceeded to North Carolina, where it was assigned to the 10th corps and stationed at Folly island, S. C. The regiment was present at the siege of Fort Wagner and the following operations in Charleston harbor and returned to Virginia early in 1864. A large number of the men reënlisted and the veteran regiment became a part of the 10th corps, which was present during May, 1864, at Swift creek, Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred. At the end of that month the 89th was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 18th corps and served in that corps until December. It lost heavily in the opening assault on Petersburg, where Lieut.-Col. England was killed, and also lost 139 in killed, wounded and missing at Fair Oaks in October.

In December, the command was transferred to the 2nd division, 24th corps, with which it remained until the end of the war, sharing in the final assault on Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox. Maj. Tremain was mortally wounded April 2, 1865, in the assault on Petersburg. The 89th was mustered out at Richmond, Aug. 3, 1865, having lost during its term of service, 107 by death from wounds and 159 from other causes.

**Ninetieth Infantry.**—Cols., Joseph S. Morgan, Nelson Shaurman; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis W. Tinelli, Nelson Shaurman, John C. Smart, Henry De La Paturelle; Majs., Joseph S. D. Agreda, Nelson Shaurman, John C. Swart, Henry De La Paturelle. This regiment, known as the Hancock Guard, was recruited mainly in New York city and vicinity and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York from Sept. to Dec., 1861, for a three years' term. It embarked on Jan. 5, 1862, for Key West, Fla., where it performed garrison duty for some months. Early in 1863 it was ordered to join the 19th corps in Louisiana and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 4th division. From New Orleans the regiment moved to Port Hudson, where it took an active part in the siege, losing 50 killed, wounded or missing. It was also closely engaged at Bayou La Fourche, with the loss of 71, and in March, 1864, shared in the Red River campaign. The reënlisted men received their veteran furlough in Aug. and Sept., 1864, and the remainder of the regiment served in their absence with the 160th N. Y. infantry. The veteran regiment was ordered to Virginia early in September and joined the Army of the Shenandoah while it was conducting the campaign against Gen. Early. The 90th fought at the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, losing 73 in killed, wounded and missing in the last named engagement. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out during Dec., 1864, and the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, which received in June, 1865, the members of the 114th, 116th and 133d N. Y. infantry. The regiment served in the 1st brigade of Dwight's division at Washington from April to June, 1865, and at Savannah, Ga., from June to July. It was then ordered to Hawkinsville, Ga., for a time and concluded its term of service at Savannah, where it was mustered out on Feb. 9, 1866. It lost 60 by death from wounds and 190 from other causes.

**Ninety-first Infantry.**—Cols., Jacob Van Zandt, Jonathan Tarbell; Lieut-Cols., Jonathan Tarbell, William J. Denslow; Majs., Charles G. Clark, George W. Stackhouse, William J. Denslow, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr. The 91st, the Albany regiment, was recruited mainly at Albany, Redford, Hudson, Schenectady, Hillsdale, Chatham and Castleton, and was mustered in at Albany from Sept. to Dec., 1861, for three years. It left the state for Washington Jan. 9, 1862, was quartered there for a short time, then embarked for Fort Pickens, Fla., and was next ordered to Louisiana, where it served in the 1st brigade, 4th division, 19th corps. It was stationed at Fort Jackson, La., in July, 1863, equipped as heavy artillery, and was active with heavy loss during the siege of Port Hudson. A sufficient number of the regiment reënlisted to secure its continuance in the field as a veteran regiment and in the autumn of 1864, it returned to Baltimore, where it was assigned to the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps. In March, 1865, the regiment, with the exception of one company which remained at Baltimore, was ordered to Petersburg, where it participated in the closing operations of the siege with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, and lost 230 in the Appomattox campaign. The regiment was mustered out near

Washington, July 3, 1865, having lost during its term of service 114 by death from wounds and 188 from other causes.

**Ninety-second Infantry.**—Cols., Jonah Sanford, Lewis C. Hunt, Thomas S. Hall; Lieut.-Cols., LaFayette Bingham, Hiram Anderson, Truman Adams Merriman; Majs., Thomas S. Hall, Truman A. Merriman. The 92nd, the 2nd St. Lawrence county regiment, recruited in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, was mustered into the U. S. service at Potsdam, Jan. 1, 1862, for three years. It left for Washington, March 5, 1862, was there assigned to Palmer's brigade, Casey's division, 4th corps, and embarked with Gen. McClellan's forces for the Peninsula. The regiment was present during the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg; suffered the loss of 105 killed, wounded or missing at Fair Oaks; shared in the Seven Days' battles, and in August was stationed at Camp Hamilton, Va. In November it was ordered to Suffolk, Va., still with the 4th corps, and in December, moved to New Berne, N. C., and participated in the Goldsboro expedition. Remaining near New Berne as part of the 1st brigade, 4th division, 18th corps, until July, the regiment served for a short time at Fort Anderson, N. C., and returned to New Berne in August, where it performed garrison and other duties until recalled to Virginia in April, 1864. With the same corps the 92nd lost heavily at Cold Harbor and was present during the summer before Petersburg. In Nov., 1864, the command was ordered to New York harbor, but returned to Petersburg on Nov. 17, there to remain until the expiration of its term of service. On Jan. 7, 1865, the 92nd was mustered out at Albany, the veterans and recruits having been previously transferred to the 96th N. Y. infantry. During its term of service the regiment lost 70 by death from wounds and 132 by death from other causes.

**Ninety-third Infantry.**—Cols., John S. Crocker, Samuel McConihe, Haviland Gifford; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin C. Butler, Haviland Gifford, Jay H. Northrup; Majs., Ambrose S. Cassidy, Samuel McConihe, Henry P. Smith, Jay H. Northrup, George Bushnell. The 93d, the "Morgan Rifles," recruited mainly in Washington county, was mustered into the service of the United States at Albany, from Oct., 1861, to Jan., 1862. It left Albany, Feb. 14, 1862, with 998 members; camped at Riker's island, New York city; moved to Washington on March 7; was there attached to Palmer's brigade, Casey's division and proceeded to the Peninsula on March 30. It was present at the siege of Yorktown; fought at Lee's mills, Williamsburg and in the Seven Days' battles; and upon the return from the Peninsula was present at Antietam and Fredericksburg, but was not actively engaged, having been detailed to perform provost guard duty at headquarters, a post occupied by the regiment for about two years. At the opening of the Wilderness campaign, the regiment, of which a large proportion had reënlisted, was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, and showed its fighting mettle at the Wilderness, where it lost 258 killed or wounded out of 433 engaged. It was constantly in action during the battles of that month; at Cold Harbor in June, and upon the arrival of the army at Petersburg, joined in the first assault, followed by engagements at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, the Boydton road, Hatcher's run and in the Appomattox campaign. The regiment remained at Petersburg until the end of the siege and constantly displayed such gallantry in action and reliability in the performance of every duty that it well deserved the reputation won as an unusually well-

trained, efficient command and as a "fighting regiment." It lost during the term of service 128 by death from wounds and 143 by death from other causes.

**Ninety-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Henry K. Viele, Adrian R. Root; Lieut.-Cols., Colvin Littlefield, John A. Kress, Samuel Moffatt; Majs., William R. Hanford, John A. Kress, D. C. Tomlinson, Samuel S. Moffatt, John A. McMahon, Henry P. Fish, Byron Parsons. The 94th, the "Bell Rifles," recruited in Jefferson county, was mustered into the U. S. service at Sacket's Harbor, March 10, 1862, and left the state for Washington on the 18th. It served in the defenses of Washington under Gen. Wadsworth, was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Department of the Rappahannock in May, and to the 3d corps, Army of Virginia, June 26, with which it participated in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign, losing 147 in killed, wounded and missing. On Sept. 12, with the same brigade and division, the regiment was attached to the 1st corps, was active at South mountain and Antietam, and in December at Fredericksburg. The winter was passed in camp near Falmouth and in March, 1863, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, to which were added five companies of the 105th N. Y. infantry. The regiment served for a month as provost guard and in June, 1863, returned to the 1st corps with its old brigade and division, and suffered the heaviest loss of its service at Gettysburg—245 killed, wounded or missing. It shared in the Mine Run fiasco and in December was ordered to Annapolis, where it became a part of the 8th corps. During the winter a large number of its members reënlisted and the regiment continued in service as a veteran organization. In the Wilderness campaign it served with the 5th corps, being engaged at Cold Harbor, Totopotomy and White Oak swamp. It moved with the Army of the Potomac to Petersburg and was closely engaged at the Weldon railroad, losing 178 killed, wounded or missing. On Aug. 10, 1864, the regiment was joined by the veterans and recruits of the 97th N. Y. infantry and remained on duty before Petersburg until the end of the siege, after which it was active at Five Forks, and was present at Lee's surrender. The 94th was mustered out at Washington, July 18, 1865, having lost 116 by death from wounds and 138 from other causes, of whom 37 died in imprisonment. Maj. Fish was killed in action at Five Forks.

**Ninety-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., George H. Biddle, Edward Pye, James Creney; Lieut.-Cols., James B. Post, James Creney, Robert W. Bard; Majs., Edward Pye, Robert W. Bard, Abram S. Gurnee, Henry M. Jennings, Samuel C. Timpson, George D. Knight. The 95th, the "Warren Rifles," recruited mainly in New York city and vicinity, was mustered into the U. S. service at New York, from Nov., 1861, to March, 1862, for three years. It left for Washington, March 18, was attached to Gen. Wadsworth's forces in the defenses there and later to the Department of the Rappahannock at Acquia creek. With the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, it participated in the Virginia campaign, suffering a loss of 113 at Manassas and the engagements leading up to it. In September, the division was transferred to the 1st corps; was active at South mountain and Antietam, and during the autumn took part in the operations at Philomont, Union and Upperville, Va. At Fredericksburg it was not placed in an exposed position, and at Chancellorsville and during the remainder of the war it served with the 5th corps, which was hotly engaged at Gettysburg, the 95th losing 115 in killed,

wounded and missing. It was present at Rappahannock Station in October and shared in the Mine Run campaign. At Brandy Station, the winter quarters of the division, most of the members of the 95th reënlisted, securing its continuance as a veteran regiment. It was constantly engaged during the campaign under Gen. Grant in the spring and summer of 1864, lost 174 men at the Wilderness, and day by day thereafter suffered depletion of its ranks. Col. Pye was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor. The regiment was active in different stations before Petersburg, at the Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, in the Hicksford raid, and in the Appomattox campaign. It was mustered out at Washington, July 16, 1865, having lost 119 by death from wounds and 136 from other causes, of whom 80 died in imprisonment.

**Ninety-sixth infantry.**—Cols., James Fairman, Charles O. Gray, Edgar M. Cullen, Stephen Moffitt; Lieut.-Cols., Charles O. Gray, Addis E. Woodhull, Gerard L. McKenzie, Stephen Moffitt, George W. Hindes; Majs., John E. Kelly, Charles H. Burhaus, Henry I. Pierce, George W. Hindes, Courtland G. Babcock. The 96th, known as the Plattsburg regiment, was recruited mainly at Plattsburg and vicinity, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Feb. 20 and March 7, 1862, for three years. It left for Washington on March 11, was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, and embarked for the Peninsula; was present at the siege of Yorktown; fought in the battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's bridge and Savage Station; lost heavily at Fair Oaks; participated in the Seven Days' battles, and was stationed at Camp Hamilton, Va., until November, when it was ordered to Suffolk, where it remained for a month. With the 1st brigade, 1st division, it was then ordered to North Carolina and served in the 18th corps at New Berne and vicinity. It also participated in the Goldsboro expedition, Col. Gray being mortally wounded at Kinston. The 18th corps was transferred to the Army of the James in April, 1864, and the 96th formed a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division. During May it was present at Swift creek, Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor at the beginning of that battle. It then remained with the forces besieging Richmond until the end of the war, with the exception of the month of Nov., 1864, when it was ordered to New York harbor. Upon the organization of the 24th corps, the 96th became a part of the 3d division, remained in the field as a veteran regiment and received in Dec., 1864, the veterans and recruits of the 92nd N. Y. infantry. The regiment was active at Fort Harrison, with a total loss of 103 killed, wounded or missing; at Fair Oaks, and in the general assault on the Petersburg works, April 2, 1865. On June 13, 1865, the 118th and 184th N. Y. infantry were assigned to the 96th, and the regiment mustered out at City Point, Va., Feb. 6, 1866, having been retained in service in the vicinity of Richmond for the performance of various necessary police and garrison duties. During its term of service the regiment lost 70 by death from wounds and 160 from other causes, of whom 36 died in prison.

**Ninety-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Charles Wheelock, John P. Spofford; Lieut.-Cols., John P. Spofford, Rouse S. Eggleston; Majs., Charles Northrup, Rouse S. Eggleston. Delos E. Hall. The 97th, called the Conkling Rifles, was recruited in Oneida and Herkimer counties and mustered into the U. S. service at Boonville, Feb. 19, 1862, for a three years' term. It left for Washington on March 12; was quartered at Fort Corcoran as part of Gen. Wadsworth's com-

mand until May, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Department of the Rappahannock and moved into Virginia, where it occupied various posts in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock river; was engaged at Cedar mountain, and lost 111 in killed, wounded and missing in the Manassas campaign. On Sept. 12, the regiment, which had served with the 3d corps, was assigned to the 1st corps and fought in the 1st brigade, 2nd division at South mountain and Antietam, suffering in the latter battle the most severe loss of any battle of its service—24 killed, 74 wounded and 9 missing. At Fredericksburg the regiment was prominently engaged, but not at Chancellorsville in the following May. It marched with the corps to Gettysburg and distinguished itself by the brilliantly executed capture of the colors of the 20th N. C. and 382 prisoners. On the southward march it was present at Bristoe Station, and was in the Mine Run movement. While in camp at Brandy station, a sufficient number reënlisted to secure the continuance of the 97th in the field as a veteran regiment. In June, 1864, it was joined by the veterans and recruits of the 83d N. Y. infantry and in August, by the 94th, the 26th N. Y. having already been added to it in May, 1863. During Grant's famous campaign the 97th served in the 3d and 2nd divisions, 5th corps. Its heaviest losses during this campaign and subsequent operations were in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and near the Weldon railroad, but it shared in other engagements of the brigade at the North Anna river, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, before Petersburg, in the Hicksford raid and the Appomattox campaign. It was mustered out near Washington, July 18, 1865, having lost during service 182 by death from wounds and 157 by death from accident, imprisonment or disease, of whom 54 died in captivity.

**Ninety-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., William Dutton, Charles Durkee, Frederick M. Wead, William Kreutzer; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Durkee, Frederick M. Wead, William Kreutzer, William H. Rogers; Majs., Albon Mann, George H. Clark, William Hunt Rogers, Albert C. Wells. The 98th, the Wayne county regiment, was recruited mainly in Wayne county and mustered into the U. S. service at Malone and Lyons in Feb., 1862, for a three years' term. It left for Washington on March 8; was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, with which it embarked for the Peninsula; was present at the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg and Savage Station, but was not closely engaged until the battle of Fair Oaks, where the total loss of the regiment was 71 killed, wounded or missing. It was held in reserve during the Seven Days' battles and stationed at Yorktown at the time of the second battle of Bull Run. Assigned to the Department of North Carolina in Dec., 1862, it became a part of the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 18th corps in Jan., 1863, and served until the following October at various posts held by that corps. Returning to Virginia, it served until April, 1864, at Newport News, Portsmouth and in the Currituck district, and was then attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, until the organization of the 24th corps in December, when it became a part of the 3d division of that corps, with which it remained during the war. It was engaged at Swift creek and Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, in May, 1864; joined the Army of the Potomac before Cold Harbor and there lost 114 in killed, wounded and missing; was active in the battles at Fort Harrison, Fair Oaks, and in the final assault on the Petersburg works, April 2, 1865. The regiment was mustered out on

Aug. 31, 1865, at Richmond, having lost 102 by death from wounds and 136 by death from accident, imprisonment or disease. From June 19, 1865, the 139th N. Y. served with the 98th.

**Ninety-ninth Infantry.**—Col., David W. Wardrop; Lieut.-Cols., Gustave B. Helleday, Richard Nixon; Majs., Richard Nixon, John Franklin Bates, T. Edward Rawlings. The 99th known as the Union coast guard, or Bartlett's naval brigade, was organized early in the war in New York city, and was mustered into the state service (six companies) May 14, 1861. The brigade was to be provided with gunboats and cruise along the Atlantic coast. The organization left the state May 28, 1861, proceeding to Fortress Monroe, Va., where it reported to Maj.-Gen. Butler for duty, but was not accepted by that officer. In Aug., 1861, it was reorganized as a regiment of infantry by order of the war department, and eight companies were mustered into the U. S. service between June 14 and Oct. 21, 1861, for three years. Two more companies were organized in Sept., 1861, and March, 1862, and on June 14, 1864, on the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, the veterans and recruits being consolidated into a battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D. These were consolidated into three companies, Sept. 15, 1864; and finally into two companies in Feb., 1865. A detachment of the regiment, operating as a coast guard, participated in a skirmish near New Market bridge, Va., in July, 1861, losing 6 killed and wounded, Maj. Rawlings being killed in this action. Detachments also took part in the skirmishes at Fletcher's wharf, on the Pocomoco, and at Cherry Stone inlet, Va., the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, Hatteras inlet, and a skirmish at Beacon island, N. C. On the steamers Southfield and Hunchback, Co. B formed part of Burnside's forces, and accompanied the expedition of that general to North Carolina in Feb., 1862, taking part in the battle of Roanoke island, and the action at Elizabeth City; Co. D, on the U. S. frigate Congress, took part in the naval engagement in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, losing 2 killed and 5 wounded. Co. B was again in action at New Berne, where it lost 19 killed, wounded and missing, and in April, 1862, assisted in the siege and capture of Fort Macon, N. C. A part of the regiment participated in the skirmish at Tranter's creek, and the occupation of Norfolk, Va., and Co. I, on the steamer C. P. Smith, skirmished near Windsor Shade, Chickahominy river, Va., and on the James river, near Harrison's landing. During the latter part of 1862, and until March, 1863, the regiment (except Co. I, on the gunboats West End and Smith Briggs) served by detachments at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Fort Wool and Sewall's point, Va. In the spring of 1863, it took an active part in the defense of Suffolk, during which Co. I suffered severely in the attack on the steamer Smith Briggs, and the regiment met with further losses in the skirmishes on the South Quay road and at South Quay bridge. The casualties during the siege aggregated 71 killed and wounded. It was at this time attached to the reserve brigade, Peck's division, 7th corps, and afterwards served in Wistar's brigade, Department of Virginia, at the White House, Yorktown and Gloucester. In May it skirmished at Antioch Church and Baker's cross-roads, Va., and in June at Franklin, Va. Detachments were also engaged at Walkerstown, Va., and at South Anna Bridge. In Oct., 1863, the regiment was ordered to New Berne, N. C., and attached to the 18th corps and from Jan. to April, 1864, was in Palmer's brigade, Peck's division, 18th corps. It sustained

a loss of several men captured in the affair at Smithfield, Va., in Jan., 1864, and met with a further loss of 54 men during the attack on New Berne, in February. The regiment, now consolidated into a veteran battalion, continued to serve in North Carolina, taking part in a skirmish at Beech Grove, and closed its active service by embarking on the campaign of the Carolinas in 1865, as a part of Carter's division, provisional corps, afterwards in the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps. It was present at Johnston's surrender, and was finally mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C. The regiment lost during its term of service, 2 officers, 37 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers, 161 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 203; of these, 71 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundredth Infantry.**—Cols., James M. Brown, George F. B. Dandy; Lieut.-Cols., Phineas Stanton, Calvin N. Otis, Louis S. Payne, Warren Granger; Majs., Calvin N. Otis, Daniel D. Nash, James H. Dandy, George H. Stowitz, Frederick A. Sawyer. The 100th, known as the 2nd regiment, Eagle brigade, or the 3d Buffalo regiment, was principally recruited at Buffalo, where it was organized, and mustered into the U. S. service from Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862, for three years. This regiment is included by Col. Fox among the "three hundred fighting regiments" of the war and earned its reputation for gallantry on many a hard fought field. It left the state for Washington on March 10, 1862, 960 strong, and soon after its arrival was assigned to Naglee's (1st) brigade, Casey's (2nd) division, 4th corps. It joined in McClellan's Peninsular campaign, its losses at Fair Oaks being particularly severe—176 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Brown was killed here and Col. Dandy, of the regular army, was assigned to the command of the regiment. At the conclusion of this campaign it was stationed for several months at Gloucester point and Yorktown, and then moved with its brigade to North Carolina. The regiment was present at all the operations about Charleston harbor during the spring of 1863, and, under the command of Col. Dandy, engaged in the desperate assault on Fort Wagner in July. While the assault was unsuccessful the regiment behaved with signal gallantry, planting the flag presented to it by the board of trade of Buffalo, on the fort, though at a fearful cost of life. The brave color-sergeant fell dead beside the colors, and the regiment sustained a loss of 49 killed, 97 wounded and 29 missing—a total of 175 out of 478 engaged. Its loss here of 66 killed and mortally wounded amounts to over 13 per cent. of those in action. During the subsequent siege of Fort Wagner its losses were 11 killed, 31 wounded and 7 missing. It next took part in the operations in Charleston harbor from September to December, attached to Terry's division, 10th corps, but sustained no further losses in action. In Plaisted's brigade, Foster's (1st) division, 10th corps, the regiment sailed up the James river in May, 1864, with the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler, and took part during that month in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, engaging the enemy at Port Walthall Junction, Chester Station, Swift creek, Procter's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred. Its losses during this campaign were again very heavy, amounting to 280 in killed, wounded and missing. It was next engaged in the assault on the works of Petersburg, the battles of Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Fort Harrison, Darbytown road and Fair Oaks. In the action at Strawberry Plains it lost 81 in killed, wounded and missing, at Fair Oaks, the loss was 17, and

while in the trenches before Petersburg it met with frequent casualties, aggregating 28 killed, wounded and missing. The 10th corps was discontinued in Dec., 1864, and the regiment became a part of the 3d (Plaisted's) brigade, 1st (Terry's) division, 24th corps. It was actively engaged at the fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, when it made a gallant and successful assault on Fort Gregg, and sustained a loss of 59 in killed and wounded; among the former was Maj. James H. Dandy, a brave and efficient officer. It then participated in the pursuit of Lee and was present at Appomattox. On the expiration of its term of enlistment the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service. In July, 1865, it was consolidated with the 148th and 158th N. Y., and was finally mustered out of service, under Col. Dandy, Aug. 28, 1865, at Richmond, Va. Corp. John Kane was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry. Its loss during service was 12 officers and 182 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 131 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; 71 enlisted died in Confederate prisons—total, 397, out of a total strength of 1,491.

**One Hundred and First Infantry.**—Cols., Enrico Fardella, George F. Chester; Lieut-Cols., Johnson B. Brown, Gustavus Sniper; Majs., Gustavus Sniper, Samuel L. Mitchell. This regiment, known as the Union brigade or Onondaga regiment, was organized at Hancock, Jan. 3, 1862, was recruited in the counties of Delaware, New York and Onondaga, and was mustered in from Sept. 2, 1861, to Feb. 28, 1862. It left the state for Washington March 9, 1862, and in June was assigned to Kearny's famous division, 3d corps, with which it took part in the Seven Days' battles, fighting at Oak Grove, Glendale, and Malvern hill, with a loss during the campaign of 7 killed, 15 wounded and 22 missing. On Aug. 14, the regiment marched with the 3d corps to Yorktown, whence it embarked for Alexandria, and proceeded from there to Warrenton Junction, where it was sent to reinforce Gen. Pope. It was engaged at Groveton, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, sustaining a loss at Bull Run of 6 killed, 101 wounded, and 17 missing, a total of 124 out of 168 engaged, or over 73 per cent.—a percentage only exceeded in any one battle by two other regiments in the Union Army. It was active at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, losing 13 killed and wounded. On Dec. 24, 1862, it was transferred to the 37th N. Y. infantry and the officers were mustered out. The regiment lost during service 1 officer and 25 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 48 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total, 2 officers and 73 enlisted men.

**One Hundred and Second Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas B. Van Buren, James C. Lane, Herbert Hammerstien, Harvey S. Chatfield; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Hayward, James C. Lane, Harvey S. Chatfield, Oscar J. Spaulding; Majs., James C. Lane, F. Eugene Trotter, Gilbert M. Elliott, Lewis R. Stegman, Oscar J. Spaulding, Reuben H. Wilber. This regiment, known as the Van Buren light infantry, was principally recruited at New York city, and was formed by the consolidation of the Von Beck rifles under Col. R. H. Shannon, and part of the McClellan infantry under Col. S. Levy, with Col. Van Buren's command. The organization was completed later by the addition of two companies from the 78th Cameron Highlanders and Co. A. 12th militia, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Nov., 1861, to April, 1862. In July, 1864, its ranks were filled by the transfer of the officers and men of the 78th N. Y.

infantry. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits continued in service. Early in June, 1865, it received by transfer the remaining men of the 119th, 154th, 137th, 149th, 134th, and 184th N. Y. Vols. The regiment, eight companies, left the state on March 10, 1862, followed by Cos. I and K on April 7. Assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, Army of Virginia, it fought its first severe engagement at Cedar mountain, where its loss was 115 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment then moved with its corps to the support of Pope, fought at the second battle of Bull Run, and went into position at Chantilly, but was not engaged. In the same brigade and division, 12th corps, it was actively engaged at Antietam, losing 37 killed, wounded and missing, and was then successively engaged in the minor actions at Lovettsville, Ripon, Hillsboro, Winchester, Wolf Run shoal, and Fairfax Station, going into winter quarters at Stafford Court House. At the battle of Chancellorsville the 102nd, which fought in Geary's division of the 12th corps, lost 90 killed, wounded and missing. It was heavily engaged with the "White Star" division at Gettysburg, where its total loss was 29. It followed with its corps in pursuit of Lee's fleeing army, being engaged at Ellis' ford and Stevensburg, and in the latter part of September moved with the corps to Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. It engaged in the midnight battle of Wauhatchie; then started on the Chattanooga and Rossville campaign, fighting the famous "Battle above the clouds" on Lookout mountain, where the division led the advance; then fought at Missionary ridge and Ringgold gap, its loss in the campaign being 14 killed, wounded and missing. In the same brigade and division, 20th corps, the 102nd was with Gen. Sherman all through his Atlanta campaign, fighting at Villanow, Mill Creek gap, Resaca, Calhoun, Cassville, Dallas, Acworth, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, where its losses amounted to 53 in killed, wounded and missing, and at Bald hill. It moved in November with Sherman's army on the march to the sea, shared in the siege of Savannah, its active service closing with the campaign in the Carolinas, during which it was engaged at Wadesboro, Averasboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and Bennett's house, losing 18 killed, wounded and missing during this final campaign. It was mustered out under Col. Chatfield, July 21, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. During its long and honorable service the 102nd buried its dead in seven states, and participated in over 40 battles and minor engagements. It participated in many a famous charge, one of the most gallant being at Lookout mountain, where the regiment, as part of Ireland's brigade, struck the enemy on the flank and drove him in confusion from the field. It belonged to the gallant White Star division, commanded by Gen. Geary, who complimented the regiment as follows: "It may safely be asserted that no organization in the army has a prouder record, or has passed through more arduous, varied and bloody campaigns." The loss of the regiment during service was 7 officers and 67 men killed and mortally wounded; 82 men died of disease, accident, etc., a total of 7 officers and 149 enlisted men. The gallant Maj. Elliott was killed in action at Lookout mountain.

**One Hundred and Third Infantry.**—Cols., Baron Fred W. Von Egloffstein, Benjamin Ringold, Wilhelm Heine; Lieut.-Cols., Kasper Schneider, Julius C. Kretschmar, Julius E. Quentin, Andreas

Wettstien; Majs., Julius C. Kretschmar, Julius E. Quentin, Benjamin Ringold, Joseph Morrison. This regiment, known as the Seward infantry, recruited in the counties of New York and Chemung and organized at New York city, March 1, 1862, was mustered into the U. S. service from Nov. 1861, to March, 1862, for three years. Co. C was mustered out May 8, 1862. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out at New York city, under Col. Heine, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated on March 4, 1865, into a battalion of three companies. This battalion was retained in service until Dec. 7, 1865, when it was mustered out, under Capt. William Redlich, at City Point, Va. The regiment left the state on March 5, 1862, and was stationed for a month at Washington and Norfolk, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Department of North Carolina, and took part in the actions at Foy's plantation, Fort Macon, Gillett's farm, Haughton's mill and Dismal swamp, N. C. When the 9th corps was formed in July, 1862, the 103d was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, and moved with the corps, under Maj.-Gen. Reno, on McClellan's Maryland campaign in September. It was heavily engaged at Antietam, losing 117 officers and men in killed, wounded and missing, its severest loss being incurred in the gallant charge at the stone bridge. Among the mortally wounded were Capts. Henry A. Sand and William Brandt. On Nov. 15 it was engaged at Fayetteville, and lost 25 in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Fredericksburg in December. With the 7th corps it took part in the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863, and lost 20 in killed, wounded and missing at Providence Church road, Col. Ringold being among the killed. In August it was ordered to South Carolina, where it took part in the siege of Fort Wagner and the subsequent operations about Charleston harbor. During the actions on James island, in May, June and July, 1864, it lost 45 men in killed, wounded and missing. In Dec., 1864, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Ferrero's division, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and took part in the siege of Petersburg until its fall on April 2, 1865, but sustained no further losses in battle. During its term of service it lost 4 officers and 61 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 100 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 7 officers and 161 men.

**One Hundred and Fourth Infantry.**—Cols., John Rohrbach, Lewis C. Skinner, Gilbert G. Prey, John R. Strang; Lieut.-Cols., R. Wells Kenyon, Lewis C. Skinner, Gilbert G. Prey, Henry G. Tuthill, John R. Strang, H. A. Wiley; Majs., Lewis C. Skinner, Gilbert G. Prey, John R. Strang, Henry V. Colt, Henry A. Wiley, William C. Wilson. This regiment, known as the Wadsworth Guards, or the Livingston county regiment, was recruited in the counties of Albany, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Rensselaer and Steuben. It was organized at Albany by the consolidation of the Morgan Guards, under Col. John J. Viele, with the Genesee regiment under Col. Rohrbach, and was mustered into the U. S. service from September, 1861, to March, 1862, for three years. On the expiration of its term of service a sufficient number reënlisted to enable it to continue in service as a veteran organization. The regiment left the state on March 22, 1862, and served for some weeks in Gen. Wadsworth's command in the District of Washington. As a part of the 3d corps, it was in action for the first time at Cedar mountain, but about a week later it was assigned to the 1st

brigade, 2nd division, 1st corps, and moved on Pope's Virginia campaign, being engaged at Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare gap, Bull Run, and Little River turnpike, with a loss during the campaign of 89 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. John P. Rudd, who fell at Bull Run, was the first man of the regiment to be killed. In September the 104th moved on the Maryland campaign under Gen. McClellan; fought at South mountain, and lost 82 in killed, wounded and missing at Antietam, where the 1st corps, under Gen. Hooker, opened the battle. At Fredericksburg it lost 52 killed, wounded and missing; was in reserve at Chancellorsville; was heavily engaged at Gettysburg, where it lost 194 in killed, wounded and missing; engaged without loss in the Mine Run campaign, the last campaign of the old 1st corps. In March, 1864, it was assigned to the 5th corps, with which it continued during the remainder of the war. It took part in all the bloody battles of the Wilderness campaign, losing heavily at Spottsylvania, the first assaults on Petersburg, and at the Weldon railroad. After Aug., 1864, it performed provost guard duty with its corps, and served with slight loss through the final battles of the war, ending with Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It was mustered out under Col. Strang, at Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865, having lost during its term of service 5 officers and 85 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 145 enlisted men by disease and other causes, a total of 237.

**One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.**—Cols., James M. Fuller, Howard Carroll, John W. Shedd; Lieut.-Cols., Henry L. Achilles, Howard Carroll, Richard Whiteside; Majs., John W. Shedd, Daniel A. Sharp. This regiment, known as the Le Roy or Rochester regiment, was recruited in the counties of Cattaraugus, Genesee, Monroe and Niagara, and was organized March 15, 1862, by the consolidation of the regiment being recruited at Rochester under Col. Howard Carroll, with one being recruited at LeRoy under Col. James M. Fuller. The 105th was mustered into the U. S. service from Nov., 1861, to March, 1862, for three years; left the state on April 4, was stationed for a month at Washington; then as part of the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 3d corps, Army of Virginia, it participated in its first battle at Cedar mountain, where 8 were wounded. A week later it moved on Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign, culminating in the second battle of Bull Run, its loss in the campaign being 89 killed, wounded and missing. In the ensuing Maryland campaign under McClellan, it fought in the same brigade and division, but the corps was now called the 1st and Hooker had succeeded McDowell in command. The regiment had slight losses at South mountain, but suffered severely at Antietam, where the 1st corps opened the battle, losing 74 killed, wounded and missing. It was prominently engaged at Fredericksburg, where Gen. Reynolds commanded the 1st corps, the 105th losing 78 killed, wounded and missing. It had become much reduced in numbers, and in March, 1863, was consolidated into five companies, F, G, H, I and K, and transferred to the 94th N. Y. infantry. (q. v.) It had lost during service 2 officers and 48 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 45 enlisted men who died of disease and other causes, a total of 95. Its gallant Lieut.-Col. Howard Carroll was among the mortally wounded at Antietam.

**One Hundred and Sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Schuyler F. Judd, Edward C. James, Frederick E. Embrick, Lewis F. Barney, Andrew N. McDonald; Lieut.-Cols., Edward C. James, Fred. E. Embrick, Charles Townsend, Andrew N. McDonald, Henry C. Allen, A. W. Briggs; Majs., Charles Townsend, Andrew N. McDonald, Edward

M. Paine, Henry C. Allen, William P. Huxford. This was a St. Lawrence county regiment, organized at Ogdensburg, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years Aug. 27, 1862. It left the state the following day and during its long period of service established a reputation for itself which entitles it to rank among the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. It took part in the following battles: Fairmount and Martinsburg, W. Va.; Culpeper, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, and the Weldon railroad, Va.; Monocacy, Md., Charlestown, W. Va., Opequan, Fisher's hill, Cedar Creek, Va.; fall of Petersburg, Sailor's creek, and was present at Wapping heights, siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's run and Appomattox. After leaving the state it served first in the railroad division, 8th corps, Middle Department, and was then ordered to New creek, W. Va. The following is quoted from Col. Fox's account of the regiment: "Companies D and F were captured, April 29, 1863, at Fairmount, W. Va., where they defended a railroad bridge for several hours against a large force of Confederates. The captured men were immediately released on parole. The regiment left North mountain, June 13, 1863, and, with the other troops in that vicinity, retired before the advance of Lee's army. It joined the Army of the Potomac, July 10, 1863, while near Frederick, Md., and with other new material was organized as the 3d division (Carr's) of the 3d corps. This division was transferred in March, 1864, to the 6th corps, and its command given to Gen. Ricketts. While in the 6th corps the regiment saw hard service and almost continuous fighting. At Cold Harbor it lost 23 killed, 88 wounded, and 23 missing,—Lieut.-Col. Charles Townsend and 3 other officers being among the killed. The corps was ordered soon afterward to Maryland, where, at the battle of Monocacy, the regiment sustained another severe loss. It was actively engaged in the Shenandoah Valley, in all the battles of the corps, and then, returning to Petersburg, participated in the final campaign. At Spottsylvania the casualties in the regiment aggregated 6 killed and 32 wounded; at the Opequan, 6 killed, 45 wounded, and 3 missing; and at Cedar creek, 8 killed and 45 wounded. Gen. Ricketts was wounded at Cedar creek, after which the division was commanded by Gen. Seymour." The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 22 and 27, 1865. During its term of service it lost 10 officers and 127 men killed and died of wounds; 4 officers and 166 men died of disease, accident, etc., a total of 307, of whom 52 men died in prison. The total enrollment was 1,367, of whom 10 per cent. were killed in action.

**One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, Alexander S. Diven. Nirom M. Crane; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander S. Diven, Gabriel L. Smith, Newton T. Colby, William F. Fox, Lathrop Baldwin, Allen S. Sill; Majs., Gabriel L. Smith, Newton T. Colby, William F. Fox, Lathrop Baldwin, Allen S. Sill, Charles J. Fox. This regiment, known as the Campbell Guards, was recruited in the counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben, rendezvoused at Elmira, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 13, 1862. It was a fine regiment, noted for its efficiency and discipline, the first regiment from the North organized under the second call, and the first to arrive at Washington, in acknowledgment of which it received a banner from the state and a personal visit from the president. It was raised by two patriotic members of the legislature, Robert B. Van Valkenburg,

and Alexander S. Diven, who became colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively. It left the state on Aug. 13, 1862; was stationed in the defenses of Washington for a month; was then assigned to the 1st division (Williams), 12th corps (Mansfield), and fought its first battle at Antietam, where it was heavily engaged, losing 63 in killed, wounded and missing. The veteran Gen. Mansfield fell, mortally wounded at Antietam, and Gen. Henry W. Slocum succeeded to the command of the corps. The regiment was again heavily engaged at the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, where the brunt of the fighting fell on the 3d and 12th corps, and lost in this action 83 killed, wounded and missing, among the killed being Capt. Nathaniel E. Rutter. The regiment was only slightly engaged at Gettysburg, and after the battle joined with its corps in pursuit of Lee into Virginia, engaging without loss at Jones' cross-roads and near Williamsport, Md. In September it was ordered with the corps to Tennessee to reinforce Rosecrans, and was stationed along the railroad from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport. In April, 1864, the 12th corps was changed to the 20th, but Williams' division retained its red star. On Dec. 9, 1863, four cos. of the 145th were transferred to the 107th, and in May the regiment moved on the Atlanta campaign. It fought at Resaca, Cassville, and Dallas, and lost 26 killed and 141 wounded at New Hope Church. From June 9 to July 2 it was engaged about Kennesaw mountain; fought at Peachtree creek and took part in the siege of Atlanta; moved in November on Sherman's march to the sea; then took part in the final campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at Rockingham, Fayetteville, Averasboro (where it lost 46 killed, wounded and missing), Bentonville, Raleigh and Bennett's house. It was mustered out near Washington, D. C., under Col. Crane, June 5, 1865, having lost during its term of service 4 officers and 87 enlisted men, killed and died of wounds; 131 enlisted men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., total deaths, 222.

**One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Oliver H. Palmer, Charles J. Powers; Lieut.-Cols., Charles J. Powers, Francis E. Pierce; Majs., George B. Force, Francis E. Pierce, Harmon S. Hogaboom, William H. Andrews. The 108th regiment was recruited and organized at Rochester, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 16-18, 1862. It left the state the following day, and served in the defenses of Washington, until Sept. 6, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division (French's), 2nd corps, and engaged in its first battle at Antietam. The new regiment suffered a loss in the battle of 30 killed, 122 wounded and 43 missing. Its next battle was at Fredericksburg, where Gen. Couch commanded the corps, and the regiment again suffered severely, losing 92 in killed, wounded and missing. Its loss at Chancellorsville was 52, Gen. Hancock being in command of the corps and Gen. Alex. Hays the division. At Gettysburg, where the regiment again met with a severe loss on the second and third days, its casualties amounted to 102 killed and wounded. In October it was engaged with some loss at Auburn and Bristoe Station, a 2nd corps affair; was active during the Mine Run campaign at the close of the year, and at the battle of Morton's ford in Feb., 1864. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, the 3d division was consolidated with the 1st and 2nd, the 108th being assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, with which it crossed the Rapidan and engaged in the Wilderness campaign. It lost 52 at the battle of the Wilderness, 53

at Spottsylvania, suffered constant losses in the subsequent battles leading up to Petersburg, and in the battles at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Boydton plank road, Hatcher's run, the final assault on Petersburg, and fought its last battle at Farmville, two days before Lee's surrender. It was mustered out under Col. Powers, May 28, 1865, at Bailey's cross-roads, Va., and the men not then entitled to discharge were transferred to the 59th N. Y. Maj. Force was killed at Antietam, and both Col. Palmer and Col. Powers were promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services. The regiment lost during service 9 officers and 106 men killed and mortally wounded; 90 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 205. Among the many brilliant achievements of the regiment, it is related that in the fight at Morton's ford the 108th advanced rapidly and without firing a shot to a stone wall occupied by the enemy, when they delivered a volley and with shouts leaped over the wall and were soon in possession of an important position which virtually decided the contest.

**One Hundred and Ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Benjamin F. Tracy, Isaac S. Catlin; Lieut.-Cols., Isaac S. Catlin, Philo B. Stilson; Majs., Philo B. Stilson, George W. Dunn, Zelotus G. Gordon. This regiment was organized at Binghamton, where it was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 28, 1862, for three years. The companies were recruited in the counties of Tomkins, Tioga and Broome—the 24th senatorial district. The regiment gained a splendid reputation for hard fighting, discipline and efficiency, and is ranked by Col. Fox among the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. He says: "The regiment left Binghamton promptly, proceeding to Annapolis Junction, Md., where it was placed on guard duty along the line of railroad to Washington, a few of the companies being stationed at Laurel, Md. It remained there the rest of the year and during all of 1863. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the 9th corps, then assembling at Annapolis, and it accordingly took the field in the ranks of that battle-tried command. It was assigned to Hartranft's (1st) brigade, Willcox's (3d) division,—afterwards Harriman's brigade of Willcox's (1st) division. Col. Tracy resigned May 20, 1864, and Col. Catlin, a gallant and meritorious officer, succeeded to the command. The corps left Annapolis, April 23, 1864, and crossing the Rapidan on May 5th, the 109th was engaged the next day at the Wilderness, in its first battle, where it lost 11 killed, 64 wounded, and 1 missing. In the charge of the 9th corps at Spottsylvania, the regiment lost 25 killed, 86 wounded, and 29 missing; in the assault on Petersburg, June 17, 1864, 26 killed, 81 wounded, and 20 missing; at the mine explosion, July 30, 1864, 11 killed, 24 wounded, and 18 missing; and at the Weldon railroad, Aug. 19, 1864, 7 killed, 12 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment was under fire at the battle on the Boydton road, Oct. 27, 1864, with a slight loss in wounded and missing, but none killed. It suffered severely while in the trenches before Petersburg, where for several weeks it lost men daily, either killed or wounded. During its eleven months in the field the hard fighting cost the regiment 614 men in killed and wounded, aside from the missing or prisoners." Its loss by death during service was 5 officers and 160 men; by disease and other causes, 164 men—total deaths, 329. The percentage of killed, 165, to the total enrollment, 1,353, was 12.1. It was mustered out of service June 4, 1865, at Delaney house, D. C.

**One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.**—Cols., DeWitt C. Littlejohn, Clinton H. Sage, Charles Hamilton; Lieut.-Cols., Clinton H. Sage, Warren D. Smith; Majs., Charles Hamilton, Henry C. Devendorf. This was an Oswego county regiment, organized at Oswego, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 25, 1862. It left the state on the 29th, proceeding to Baltimore, where it was stationed until Nov., 1862, when it was ordered to New Orleans, and early in 1863 was assigned to Emory's division of the 19th corps. Its first experience under fire was at Fort Bisland, and at Franklin it had 12 killed and wounded. It took part in the long siege of Port Hudson and shared in the grand assault of June 14. The total loss of the regiment during the siege was 37 killed, wounded and missing. Its last battle was at Vermillion bayou, La., in Nov. 1863, where it lost 6 killed and wounded. In Feb., 1864, it was ordered to Fort Jefferson, Fla. The regiment was mustered out at Albany, under Col. Hamilton, Aug. 28, 1865. It lost during service 2 officers and 14 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 192 men died of disease and other causes—total deaths, 211. The high percentage of loss by disease was due to the long service of the regiment in the extreme South.

**One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.**—Cols., Jesse Segoine, C. Dugald McDougall, Lewis W. Husk; Lieut.-Cols., Clinton D. McDougall, Seneca B. Smith, Isaac M. Lusk, Aaron P. Seeley, Lewis W. Husk, Sidney Mead; Majs., Seneca B. Smith, Isaac M. Lusk, James H. Hinman, Lewis W. Husk, Joseph W. Corning, Sidney Mead, Reuben J. Meyers. No regiment sent out by the state saw harder service than the gallant 111th. It was organized at Auburn from companies recruited in the counties of Cayuga and Wayne,—the Twenty-fifth senatorial district—and was mustered into the U. S. service, Aug. 20, 1862. It left the city the following day for Harper's Ferry, where it had the misfortune to be surrendered with that ill-fated garrison the following month. The men were paroled at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and in Dec., 1862, were declared exchanged and went into winter quarters at Centerville, Va. Later the regiment was assigned to the 3d (Alex. Hays') brigade, Casey's division, 22nd corps, where it remained until June, 1863. Col. Fox, in his account of the three hundred fighting regiments, speaking of the 111th, says: "On June 25, 1863, the brigade joined the 2nd corps which was then marching by on its way to Gettysburg. The regiment left two companies on guard at Accotink bridge; with the remaining eight companies, numbering 390 men, it was engaged at Gettysburg on the second day of the battle, in the brilliant and successful charge of Willard's brigade, losing 58 killed, 177 wounded, and 14 missing; total, 249. The regiment did some more good fighting at the Wilderness, where it lost 42 killed, 119 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 178—over half of its effective strength. Its casualties in the fighting around Spottsylvania amounted to 22 killed, 37 wounded, and 13 missing. From Gettysburg until the end, the regiment fought under Hancock in the 2nd corps, participating in every battle of that command. While on the Gettysburg campaign, and subsequently at Bristoe Station, Mine Run and Morton's ford, the regiment was attached to the 3d brigade, 3d division (Alex. Hayes'). Just before the Wilderness campaign it was placed in Frank's (3d) brigade, Barlow's (1st) division. This brigade was composed entirely of New York troops, the 39th, 111th, 125th, and 126th, to which were added in April, 1864, the 52nd and 57th, and later on, the 7th N. Y.; all crack fighting regi-

ments." The regiment lost 81 killed and wounded during the final Appomattox campaign. It was mustered out near Alexandria, Va., June 3, 1865. The regiment bore an honorable part in 22 great battles. Its total enrollment during service was 1,780, of whom 10 officers and 210 men were killed and mortally wounded; its total of 220 killed and died of wounds is only exceeded by four other N. Y. regiments—the 69th, 40th, 48th and 121st—and is only exceeded by 24 other regiments in the Union armies. It lost 2 officers and 177 men by disease and other causes—total deaths, 404—of whom 2 officers and 74 men died in Confederate prisons.

**One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.**—Cols., Jeremiah C. Drake, John F. Smith, Ephraim A. Ludwick; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick A. Redington, Elial F. Carpenter, John F. Smith, William H. Chaddock, Ephraim A. Ludwick, Alfred Dunham; Majs., Elial F. Carpenter, John F. Smith, William H. Chaddock, Ephraim A. Ludwick, Joseph S. Matthews. This regiment, known as the Chautauqua regiment, was raised in Chautauqua county—the 32nd senatorial district. The companies rendezvoused at Jamestown, and were mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 11, 1862, for three years. Col. Drake at the time of his appointment was a captain in the 49th N. Y. infantry, and was a graduate of Rochester university. He had left the pastorate of a Baptist church in Westfield, N. Y., to respond to the first call for troops. The regiment left the state Sept. 12, embarking for Fortress Monroe, whence it proceeded to Suffolk, Va. It was engaged at Franklin, Zuni, and Deserted House, having 1 killed, and 1 wounded in the last named action. It shared with credit in the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863, where much sickness prevailed and it lost severely by disease. In June, 1863, with Foster's brigade, 7th corps, it participated in the campaign up the Peninsula,—a campaign, trying by reason of the heat and the rapid forced marches. It was ordered to Folly island, N. C., in Aug., 1863; shared in the operations about Charleston harbor, including the siege of Fort Wagner and the bombardments of Fort Sumter. In the latter part of Feb., 1864, it sailed for Florida, encamping at Jacksonville until April 21, when it embarked with its division for Yorktown, Va. Here it was placed in Gen. Butler's Army of the James, and assigned to Drake's (2nd) brigade, Ames' (3d) division, 10th corps, with which it took part in the campaign in May against Richmond, via the James river. On May 6, it disembarked at Bermuda Hundred and was engaged during the month at Port Walthall Junction, and Chester Station, Swift creek, Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff, and Bermuda Hundred, losing 35 in killed, wounded and missing, the gallant and popular Lieut.-Col. Carpenter being mortally wounded in the engagement at Drewry's bluff on May 16. In the first assault at Cold Harbor it suffered severely, losing 28 killed, 140 wounded and 12 missing. It suffered some loss during the first assaults on Petersburg, and at the mine explosion. At the battle of Fort Harrison it lost 6 killed, 38 wounded and 16 missing, and at the Darbytown road, 7 killed, 28 wounded. In Dec., 1864 it sailed with Ames' division to Fort Fisher, N. C., where in the final assault on the works it lost 11 killed and 36 wounded, Col. Smith being killed while bravely leading the regiment. Its subsequent active service was at the Cape Fear intrenchments, Fort Anderson, Wilmington, and the final campaign of the Carolinas, in which it was engaged at Cox's bridge, Faisson's and Bennett's house. It was mustered out under Col. Ludwick, June 13, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. The total en-

rollment of the regiment during service was 1,481, of whom 9 officers and 119 men were killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 196 men died of disease and other causes—total deaths 327. The total number of killed and wounded was 541, and 22 died in Confederate prisons. Col. Fox numbers the 112th among the three hundred fighting regiments.

**One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.**—This regiment was converted into an artillery regiment, Dec. 19, 1862, and its record will be found under the "7th Artillery."

**One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Elisha B. Smith, Samuel R. Per Lee; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel R. Per Lee, Henry B. Morse; Majs., Henry B. Morse, Oscar H. Curtiss. Seven companies of this regiment were recruited in Chenango county and three in Madison. They rendezvoused at Norwich, where the regiment was organized, and mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 3, 1862. Three days later it started for the front, moving to Binghamton by canal boats, and proceeding thence to Baltimore. In November it sailed for New Orleans as part of Banks' expedition, and on its arrival there was assigned to Weitzel's (2nd) brigade, Augur's (1st) division, 19th corps. It was stationed for a time at Brashear City and neighboring points, and was first engaged at Fort Bisland, where it had 11 men wounded, 3 mortally. It did not participate in the Bayou Teche campaign, but joined its corps before Port Hudson, May 30, 1863, where it was actively engaged for 40 days in the siege and suffered severely in the grand assault of June 14. The loss of the regiment during the siege was 73 in killed, wounded and missing. In March, 1864, in Dwight's (1st) brigade, Emory's (1st) division, 19th corps, it moved on Banks' Red River campaign, engaging at Sabine cross-roads, where Lieut.-Col. Morse, commanding the regiment, was wounded, at Pleasant Hill, Cane river crossing and Mansura. On July 15, it embarked for Washington, the corps having been ordered to Virginia. On its arrival, it marched through Maryland, and then joined in Sheridan's famous Shenandoah campaign against Early. The regiment fought with the utmost gallantry at the battle of the Opequan, where it was subjected to a murderous fire, losing 188 killed and wounded, or three-fifths of those engaged, and being complimented for gallantry by the division-general. It was present at Fisher's hill and Woodstock, and again showed its splendid fighting qualities at Cedar creek, with a loss of 21 killed, 86 wounded, and 8 missing. Col. Per Lee was among the wounded at the Opequan, and was promoted for gallantry to brevet brigadier-general. The regiment was mustered out, under Col. Per Lee, June 8, 1865, at Bladensburgh, Md. Its total enrollment during service was 1,134, of whom 9 officers and 114 men were killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 192 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths 317. Its loss in killed and wounded was 422, or 10.6 per cent. Its proud record entitles it to rank among the three hundred fighting regiments of the war.

**One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Simeon Sammons, Nathan J. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., George S. Batcheller, Nathan J. Johnson, Ezra L. Walrath; Majs., Patrick H. Cowam, Ezra L. Walrath, Egbert B. Savage. The 115th, "Iron Hearts," was recruited during July and Aug., 1862, in the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Saratoga. It was organized at Fonda, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 26, 1862, for three years, and left the state on the 30th, proceeding to Sandy

Hook, Md., where it received its arms and equipments. Two weeks later it was surrendered with other troops at Harper's Ferry, and after being paroled proceeded to Chicago, Ill., to await exchange. During the year 1863 the regiment served at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., whence it was ordered to Florida, in the latter part of Jan., 1864. It fought gallantly at the battle of Olustee, losing nearly 300 in killed, wounded and missing; nearly all the color-guard being shot down. On April 15, 1864, it embarked for Virginia with the 10th corps, and on its arrival at Fortress Monroe, joined Gen. Butler's Army of the James, with which it participated in the campaign against Richmond in May, via the James river. It was assigned to Barton's (2nd) brigade, Turner's (2nd) division, 10th corps. In the actions at Port Walthall Junction, Chester Station, Ware Bottom Church, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, it lost 6 killed, 87 wounded, and 7 missing. While at Cold Harbor, where it lost 18 killed and wounded, it was temporarily attached to the 18th corps, but on its return to the James it rejoined the 10th corps and took position before Petersburg, participating with some loss in the first assault on the works. It was active at the mine explosion, and then recrossing the James, was heavily engaged at Deep Bottom, losing 73 killed, wounded and missing. At Fort Harrison and Fort Gilmer, the 115th lost 33 killed, wounded and missing. During the advance on Richmond by the Darbytown road in October it met with considerable loss from a volley fired into it by the 9th Me. through mistake. When the 10th corps was discontinued in Dec., 1864, the 115th was transferred to the newly formed 24th corps, in Ames' (2nd) division, with which it was ordered to North Carolina. It participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, fighting with Bell's (3d) brigade, and sustaining a considerable part of its loss there by the explosion of the magazine the day after the fort was taken. Subsequently it was present at Cape Fear, Fort Anderson, and Wilmington, and closed its active service in the campaign of the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., under Col. Johnson, June 17, 1865. Out of a total enrollment of 1,196, it lost 7 officers and 132 men; 191 men died of disease and other causes—total deaths, 330. The gallant 115th deserves its place among the three hundred fighting regiments of the war, accorded it by Col. Fox.

**One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Edward P. Chapin, George M. Love; Lieut.-Cols., Robert Cottier, Albert J. Barnard, John Higgins, Hohn Mappa Sizer; Majs., George M. Love, John Higgins, Hohn Mappa Sizer, George W. Carpenter. This regiment was recruited in Erie county, organized at Buffalo, and there mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 20 to Sept. 5, 1862, for three years. Nine companies left the state the same day, Co. K following later in the month. It was stationed at Baltimore until November, when it sailed for Ship island, Miss., as part of Banks' expedition, arriving at its destination on Dec. 4. During March, 1863, it took part in the operations against Port Hudson, conducted as a diversion to enable Farragut's fleet to run the batteries. In the 1st brigade, 1st (Augur's) division, 19th corps, it fought gallantly at Plains store, losing 56 killed, wounded and missing, and was complimented on the field by Gen. Augur. During the long siege of Port Hudson, the regiment bore a conspicuous and glorious part, suffering in the assaults of May 27 and June 14, a loss of 130 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed in the assault of May 27, was the gallant Col. Chapin and Maj. Love

succeeded to the command. It was heavily engaged at Donaldsonville and Bayou La Fourche, losing 44 killed, wounded and missing, and then moved with Franklin's expedition to Sabine pass, Tex., where 26 were captured. It was also present at Centerville, Vermillion bayou, and Carrion Crow bayou, La. In Dwight's (1st) brigade, Emory's (1st) division, 19th corps, it started on Banks' Red River expedition in March, 1864, engaging at Sabine cross-roads with a loss of 22; at Pleasant Hill, where the loss was 14, and at Cane river, Alexandria and Mansura. In July, when the corps was ordered to Virginia, it embarked for Washington. Upon its arrival there it marched through Maryland and participated in Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Gen. Early. It was heavily engaged at the battle of the Opequan, losing 48 killed and wounded; was present at Fisher's hill, where it sustained a loss of 10 killed and wounded; and at New Market and Cedar creek, it again fought gallantly, losing 59 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Love is said to have captured the first Confederate flag taken during the battle, that of the 2nd S. C., and was awarded a medal of honor. The regiment was mustered out, under Col. Love, at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865. It lost by death during service, 5 officers and 94 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers, 124 enlisted men by disease and other causes —total deaths 7 officers and 218 enlisted men.

**One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.**—Cols., William R. Pease, Alvin White, Rufus Daggett; Lieut.-Cols., Alvin White, Rufus Daggett, Francis X. Meyer; Majs., Rufus Daggett, Francis X. Meyer, Egbert Bagg. This regiment, recruited in Oneida county in the summer of 1862, rendezvoused at Rome, where it was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 8 to 16, for three years, and left the state on Aug. 22. It was stationed at Tenallytown, Md., until April, 1863, when it was ordered to Suffolk, Va., in the 1st brigade, Getty's division, 7th corps, and subsequently participated in the Peninsular campaign of 1863. It was then ordered to join the 18th corps (the 7th corps having been discontinued), Department of the South; later joined Vogdes' division, 10th corps, on Folly island, S. C.; and took part in the siege of Fort Wagner and the operations about Charleston harbor. In April, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Virginia, where it joined Gen. Butler's Army of the James, being assigned to 1st brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. Sailing up the James river, it disembarked at Bermuda Hundred and was engaged at Swift creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, losing 20 killed, 62 wounded, and 7 missing at Drewry's bluff, Col. White being among the wounded. While at Cold Harbor it was temporarily attached to the 18th corps, but on its return to the James rejoined the 10th corps, and soon after took part in the initial assault on the works of Petersburg, losing 54 in killed, wounded and missing. It was present at the mine explosion, and then recrossing the James fought gallantly at the battle of Fort Harrison, losing 15 killed, 76 wounded and 33 missing. In the 1st (Curtis') brigade, 2nd (Foster's) division, it was heavily engaged on the Darbytown road, in October, losing 6 killed, 42 wounded, and 4 missing. When the 10th corps was discontinued in Dec., 1864, Curtis' brigade was placed in Ames' (2nd) division, 24th corps, with which the regiment sailed in Butler's expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., where Cos. B and H captured 230 men of the 4th N. C. reserves during a reconnoissance. Reëmbarking, the troops returned to Virginia, but were at once ordered back to Fort

Fisher, the second expedition being commanded by Gen. Terry. The 117th took a conspicuous and highly honorable part in the final assault on Fort Fisher, sustaining a loss of 92 in killed and wounded. During February it was in the actions at Cape Fear river, Fort Anderson and Wilmington, and in March and April, as part of the provisional corps, it engaged in Gen. Terry's Carolina campaign, which closed at the Bennett house on April 26. The regiment remained on duty at Raleigh, N. C., until June 8, 1865, when it was mustered out under command of Col. Daggett. About 250 recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 48th N. Y. During its term of service the regiment lost by death 9 officers and 129 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 136 enlisted men by disease and other causes, a total of 274, of whom 21 died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Samuel T. Richards, Oliver Keese, Jr., George F. Nichols; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver Keese, Jr., George F. Nichols, Levi S. Dominey; Majs., George F. Nichols, Charles E. Pruyn, Levi S. Dominey, John S. Cunningham. The 118th, the "Adirondack Regiment," was recruited in the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren, organized at Plattsburg, and there mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 18-20, 1862, for three years. It was composed of excellent material and left the state, 1,040 strong on Sept. 3. It served in the defenses of Washington until April, 1863, when it was ordered to Suffolk, Va., in the reserve brigade, 7th corps. In the 1st brigade, Getty's division, same corps, it was present at Antioch Church and Baker's cross-roads; in Wistar's brigade, 4th corps, at Franklin; and in the provisional brigade, 7th corps, it was engaged at South Anna bridge, losing 11 killed, wounded and missing. It then performed garrison and guard duty for several months at Yorktown, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News, Va. As part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, it took part in the campaign against Richmond with Gen. Butler's Army of the James, being engaged at Port Walthall Junction, Chester Station, Swift creek, Proctor's creek, and Drewry's bluff. In the last named battle, it lost 199 in killed, wounded and missing. It fought gallantly at Cold Harbor in June, when it lost 32 in killed and wounded. In the first assaults on Petersburg it lost 21 killed and wounded. It was next severely engaged at Fort Harrison, where it lost 67 killed and wounded, and during the advance on Richmond by the Darbytown road in October its ranks were once more fearfully depleted, 111 being killed, wounded and missing. Then attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 24th corps, it was engaged without loss at the fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. During the long period it was in the trenches before Petersburg it met with losses amounting to 43 in killed and wounded. It was on the skirmish line of the 3d division when Richmond was finally occupied, and claims to have been the first organized Federal infantry in that city. It was mustered out at Richmond, under Col. Nichols, June 13, 1865, having lost by death during service, 6 officers and 98 enlisted men, killed and mortally wounded; 188 enlisted men by disease and other causes, a total of 292; of whom 45 died in Confederate prisons.

**One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Elias Peissner, John T. Lockman; Lieut.-Cols., John T. Lockman, Edward F. Lloyd, Isaac P. Lockman; Majs., Harvey Baldwin, Jr., Benjamin A. Willis, Isaac P. Lockman, Charles F. Lewis, Chester H. Southworth. This regiment was recruited and organized at New York city in

the summer of 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 4-5, for three years. On the 6th the regiment left for Washington, where it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d (Schurz') division, 11th corps (Howard), and went into winter quarters at Stafford, Va. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Howard's corps was surprised and suffered severely, the 118th losing 21 killed, 67 wounded and 32 missing, Col. Peissner being killed while rallying his men. The regiment was commanded at Gettysburg by Col. Lockman, and was heavily engaged on the first two days of the battle, losing 140 in killed, wounded and missing. After returning with the army to Virginia, it was ordered with its corps on Sept. 24, to Tennessee. It was present but not active at the midnight battle of Wauhatchie, fought valiantly at Missionary ridge, and was then ordered with the corps to the relief of Knoxville, enduring severe hardships and privations during the campaign. In April, 1864, when the 11th corps was broken up, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, of the newly formed 20th corps, commanded by Gen. Hooker, the veteran Gen. Geary being in command of the division. It moved on the Atlanta campaign and took part in numerous battles in the next four months, including Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, where the brave Lieut.-Col. Lloyd was killed, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and the siege of Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta, it remained with the corps to hold the city, while the rest of the army went in pursuit of Hood. On Nov. 15, the regiment moved with Sherman's army on the grand march through Georgia to the sea and took part in the siege of Savannah, Geary's division being the first to enter the city upon Hardee's evacuation. Early in the year 1865, it moved on the campaign of the Carolinas, fighting at Averasboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and Bennett's house, but sustaining a loss of only 4 missing. After Gen. Johnston's surrender, it marched on to Washington with the 20th corps, where it participated in the grand review, and was mustered out at Bladenburg, Md., June 7, 1865, commanded by Col. Lockman. The total enrollment of the regiment was 69 officers, 981 men. It lost by death during service, 6 officers and 71 men, killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 92 men by disease and other causes, a total of 171.

**One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.**—Col., George H. Sharpe; Lieut.-Cols., Cornelius D. Westbrook, John R. Tappan, Abram L. Lockwood; Majs., John R. Tappan, Abram L. Lockwood, Walter F. Scott. The 120th, known as the Ulster regiment or Washington Guards, was recruited in the counties of Greene and Ulster and rendezvoused at Kingston, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 22, 1862, for three years. In July, Aug. and Oct., 1864, its ranks were augmented by the transfer of the veterans and recruits of the 71st and 72nd N. Y. The regiment left the state, 900 strong, Aug. 24, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, where it encamped near the Chain bridge. Early in September it was attached to the famous Excelsior brigade, (Sickles') 2nd division, 3d corps, and was under fire for the first time at Fredericksburg. Says Col. Fox in his account of the three hundred fighting regiments, among which he includes the 120th: "The regiment was actively engaged at Chancellorsville—then in Berry's division—exhibiting a commendable steadiness and efficiency. Its loss in that battle was 4 killed, 49 wounded and 13 missing. At Gettysburg—in Humphrey's division—it became involved in the disaster of the second day's battle, but like the rest of the 3d corps, it fell back in

good order to the second line, fighting as it went. Its casualties in this battle aggregated 30 killed, 154 wounded and 19 missing; total, 203. Eight officers were killed and 9 wounded in that battle. The 3d corps having been merged into the 2nd the 120th was placed in Brewster's brigade of Mott's division, and from that time fought under the 2nd corps flags, the men, however, retaining their old 3d corps badge. Mott's division having been discontinued, the Excelsior brigade was placed in Birney's (3d) division, becoming the 4th brigade. Gen. Mott succeeded eventually to the command of this division, and Col. McAllister to that of the brigade. At the Wilderness the regiment lost 5 killed, 48 wounded and 8 missing; at the battle on the Boydton road, 8 killed, 30 wounded, and 21 missing; at Hatcher's run, 6 killed, 32 wounded, 46 missing." During the Virginia campaigns of 1863, subsequent to Gettysburg, the regiment lost 140 killed, wounded and missing, and it also lost heavily in the trenches before Petersburg, its casualties amounting to 51 killed, wounded and missing. During the final campaign, ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, its losses aggregated 52 killed, wounded and missing. Few finer examples of bravery and discipline occurred during the war than when the 120th rallied three several times around its colors on the 2nd day's battle of Gettysburg. The regiment was actively engaged in 17 important battles, among them Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton plank road, Hatcher's run and White Oak road. It was also present at Fredericksburg, Wapping heights, Kelly's ford, Po river, Deep Bottom, Sailor's creek, Farmville and Appomattox. It was mustered out near Washington, D. C., under Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, June 3, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment during service was 1,626, of whom 51 died in Confederate prisons; 11 officers and 140 men were killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 179 men died of disease and other causes.

**One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Richard Franchot, Emory Upton, Egbert Olcott; Lieut.-Cols., Charles H. Clark, Egbert Olcott, Henry M. Galpin, James W. Cronkhite, John S. Kidder; Majs., Egbert Olcott, Andrew E. Mather, Henry M. Galpin, James W. Cronkhite, John S. Kidder. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Otsego and Herkimer, rendezvoused at Herkimer and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Aug. 23, 1862, and in May, 1863, the three years men of the 18th, 27th, 31st, 16th and 32nd N. Y. infantry were transferred to it. The regiment left the state Sept. 2, 1862, and was immediately assigned to the 2nd (Bartlett's) brigade, 1st (Brooks') division, 6th corps, with which command it continued during its entire term of service. It joined McClellan's army in Maryland and was present but not active at the battle of Crampton's gap. The 6th corps was only partially engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, though the 121st lost a few killed and wounded by the artillery fire to which it was exposed. The regiment fought with great gallantry and was exposed to a deadly musketry fire at Salem Church, Va., where it lost 48 killed, 173 wounded and 55 missing, out of 453 officially reported as present. All except 23 of those reported missing were killed, and the loss was the greatest sustained by any regiment in the battle. Col. Franchot resigned in Sept., 1862, and under his successor Col. Upton, an unusually efficient officer, the excellent material of the regiment was molded into a finely

disciplined organization. Col. Upton was promoted to Bvt. brigadier-general in Oct., 1864, and achieved an enviable reputation in the war. The regiment was in reserve at Gettysburg and was not again engaged with loss until the 6th corps returned to Virginia, when it lost 25 killed and wounded at the battle of Rappahannock Station in Nov., 1863. It was not heavily engaged during the Mine Run campaign, at the close of which it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In May, 1864, the regiment moved on the bloody campaign of Gen. Grant, crossing the Rapidan on the 5th, and plunging into the sanguinary struggle of the Wilderness, where it lost 73 in killed, wounded and missing. In the battle of Spottsylvania Col. Upton commanded and led in person an assaulting column of twelve picked regiments belonging to the 6th corps, the 121st being placed in the advance, an honor which cost it dear. The losses of the regiment at Spottsylvania amounted to 49 killed, 106 wounded. In the magnificent charge of Upton's storming party, the strong works of the enemy were carried after a hand-to-hand struggle. Said Gen. Upton in a private letter: "Bayonet wounds and sabre cuts are very rare. But at Spottsylvania there were plenty of bayonet wounds, and no picture could give too exalted an idea of the gallantry of the 121st N. Y., 5th Me., and 96th Pa., as they led the assaulting column of twelve picked regiments over the formidable intrenchments which confronted them." The regiment was successively engaged at North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, the first assaults on Petersburg, and the Weldon railroad. When Early menaced Washington in July, the veterans of the 6th corps were ordered there to confront him, and the 121st was engaged at Fort Stevens with a loss of 26 in killed, wounded and missing. It followed with the corps in pursuit of Early through Maryland, into Virginia, and up the Shenandoah Valley, fighting at Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, its loss in the last named battle amounting to 10 killed, 42 wounded and 5 missing. The 1st division was commanded by Gen. Wright at the Wilderness; by Gen. Russell at the Opequan; and by Gen. Wheaton at Cedar creek. In Dec., 1864, the regiment returned to the Petersburg trenches and established winter quarters near the Weldon railroad. It took a prominent part in the final assault on the fortifications of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and in the hot pursuit of Lee's army, during which it lost 34 killed and wounded, and fought its last battle at Sailor's creek. The regiment captured 4 flags at Rappahannock Station and 2 at Sailor's creek. It was mustered out at Hall's hill, Va., under Col. Olcott, June 25, 1865. It took part in 25 great battles, and gloriously earned its title as an efficient and dashing fighting regiment. Its total enrollment during service was 1,897, of whom 14 officers and 212 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 117 enlisted men, died of disease and other causes. Its total of 226 killed is 11.9 per cent. of its membership, and its total of 839 killed and wounded was one of the largest sustained by any regiment

**One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry**—Cols., Silas Titus, Augustus W. Dwight, Horace H. Walpole; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus W. Dwight, Horace H. Walpole, James M. Gere; Majs., Joshua B. Davis, Jabez M. Brower, Alonzo H. Clapp, Morton B. Marke. This regiment, recruited in the county of Onondaga, rendezvoused at Syracuse and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Aug. 28, 1862. The regiment left the state three days

later and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 6th corps. It was under fire for the first time at Antietam, but sustained no losses. In the 1st brigade of Newton's (3d) division, same corps, it was slightly engaged at Fredericksburg, where a few men were wounded. It was engaged on the same field again, in May, 1863, in the battle of Marye's heights, when the divisions of Newton and Howe carried the heights at the point of the bayonet. At Gettysburg it went into action with Shaler's brigade as a support to the 12th corps and sustained a loss of 44 killed, wounded and missing. It was sharply engaged in November at Rappahannock Station, when the 6th corps successfully stormed the enemy's intrenchments, losing 13 killed and wounded in the battle. It then engaged in the Mine Run campaign, and during Jan. and Feb., 1864, it was stationed on Johnson's island in Lake Erie, rejoining its corps in March, when Shaler's brigade (1st), was assigned to Wright's (1st) division. It encountered the hardest fighting of its experience at the Wilderness, where it lost 119 killed, wounded and missing. At Spottsylvania its losses were 24 wounded and missing, and at Cold Harbor 67 killed and wounded. After taking part in the early assaults on Petersburg in June, it accompanied the veteran 6th corps to Washington, at the time Early threatened the capital. In the 3d brigade, 2nd division, it was there active at Fort Stevens, joined in the pursuit of Early into Virginia and up the Shenandoah Valley, fighting at Charlestown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. Its losses from July 12 to Oct. 20, 1864, aggregated 110 killed and wounded. On Dec. 12, 1864, it was back in the trenches before Petersburg and established its winter quarters near the Weldon railroad. It was actively engaged at Petersburg with the 6th and 2nd corps, when the Confederates attacked Fort Stedman, losing 16 killed and wounded, and closed its active service with the Appomattox campaign, when it was active at the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at Sailor's creek, where it fought its last battle. Maj. Jabez M. Brower was among the killed at Cedar creek, and Col. Augustus W. Dwight was killed in the action at Fort Stedman. The regiment commanded by Col. Walpole was mustered out near Washington, June 23, 1865. During its term of service it lost by death 6 officers and 86 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 85 enlisted men by disease and other causes, a total of 180.

**One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Archibald L. McDougall, Ambrose Stevens, James C. Rogers; Lieut.-Cols., Franklin Norton, James C. Rogers, Adolph H. Tanner; Majs., James C. Rogers, A. H. Tanner, Henry Gray. This regiment, recruited in the county of Washington, rendezvoused at Salem and was there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 4, 1862, for three years. In Dec., 1863 a portion of the 145th N. Y. was transferred to it. The regiment left the state on Sept. 5, 1862, and was assigned to Williams' (1st) division, 12th corps, with which it served throughout its term. It fought its first battle at Chancellorsville, where the 12th corps was heavily engaged, the regiment losing 148 killed, wounded and missing, Lieut.-Col. Norton being among the mortally wounded. The 123d was only slightly engaged at Gettysburg, where it lost 14. It joined in the pursuit of Lee into Virginia, fought without loss at Fair Play and Williamsport, Md., and at Robertson's ford, Va. On Sept. 23, 1863, it was ordered with its corps to Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans and performed guard and picket duty for several months along the railroad be-

tween Murfreesboro and Bridgeport. When the 12th corps was changed to the 20th in April, 1864, Williams' division was allowed to retain its distinctive badge, the red star. It started on the Atlanta campaign with Sherman's army early in May and was active during the battles of Resaca, Cassville and Dallas, where it lost 23 killed and wounded, among the mortally wounded being Col. McDougall. Its losses at Kennesaw mountain aggregated 63 killed, wounded and missing, and at Peachtree creek, 53. From July 21 to Aug. 26, it was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, and on Nov. 15, it moved with Sherman's army on the march to the sea, taking part in the final campaign of the Carolinas the following year. During this campaign it was engaged at Chesterfield, Averasboro, Bentonville, Aiken, Smithfield, Raleigh and Bennett's house, with a total loss of 21 killed, wounded and missing. After Gen. Johnston's surrender it marched to Washington with the army, participated in the grand review, and was finally mustered out, under command of Col. Rogers, June 8, 1865, when the members of the regiment not entitled to be mustered out were transferred to the 145th N. Y. The 123d lost during its term of service 6 officers and 68 enlisted men, killed and fatally wounded; 95 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 169.

**One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., A. Van Horn Ellis, Francis M. Cummins, Charles H. Weygant; Lieut.-Cols., Francis M. Cummins, Charles H. Weygant, Henry S. Murray; Majs., James Cromwell, Charles H. Weygant, Henry S. Murray, James W. Benedict. This regiment, known as the "Orange Blossoms," was recruited in the county of Orange, organized at Goshen, and there mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 5, 1862, for three years. A part of the 71st regiment national guard, on their return from their second three months' service in Sept., 1862, formed the nucleus of the 124th. It left the state on Sept. 6, 1862, 930 strong; served for several weeks in Virginia; then joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry; was attached to the 1st brigade, Whipple's (3d) division, 3d corps, in Nov. 1862; joined Burnside's army on its way to Fredericksburg and arrived at Falmouth Nov. 24. The corps was only lightly engaged at Fredericksburg and the loss of the 124th was small. It was hotly engaged at Chancellorsville, losing 28 killed, 161 wounded and 15 missing—a total of 204 out of 550 engaged. The heroic efforts of Col. Ellis during the battle to redeem the fortunes of the day evoked general commendation. In the 2nd brigade, Birney's (1st) division, 3d corps, it marched on the field at Gettysburg with 290 officers and men, of whom 28 were killed, 57 wounded and 5 reported missing, both Col. Ellis and Maj. Cromwell being killed while bravely cheering on their men. A beautiful monument has been erected by the regiment at Gettysburg, surmounted by a life size marble statue of their heroic colonel. During the pursuit of Lee after the battle, the regiment was engaged at Jones' cross-roads and Wapping heights. In the subsequent campaigns in Virginia it was under fire at Auburn and Kelly's ford, suffered a loss of 16 during the Mine Run campaign, and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In April, 1864, the 3d corps was discontinued and Birney's division became the 3d division of the 2nd corps, but the men were allowed to retain the beloved diamond shaped badge on their caps and the piece of orange ribbon on their coats. Gen. Ward was still in command of the brigade. The regiment lost 58 killed, wounded and missing at the Wilderness, and 61 at Spottsylvania, where the regiment was

in the front line during the celebrated charge of Gen. Hooker, both Col. Cummins and Lieut.-Col. Weygant being among the wounded. Continuous hard fighting followed at the North Anna river, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the Weldon railroad. In July, 1864, Gen. Mott succeeded to the command of the division, and Gen. DeTrobriand to the command of Ward's old brigade. During the remainder of the year, while before Petersburg, it was engaged at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton plank road, the Hicksford raid, and early in 1865 it was active at Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman and the final assault on Petersburg. It then entered on the Appomattox campaign, being engaged at White Oak ridge, Deatonsville road, Farmville and Appomattox Station. In reporting the action of March 25, near Watkins' house, Lt.-Col. Weygant, commanding the regiment, says that his men charged in gallant style a force of the enemy composed of the 42nd, 59th and 60th Ala. regiments, "capturing the battle flag of the 59th Alabama, 6 officers and 159 men, about 20 of whom were wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Troy of the 60th Ala. The enemy being completely dispersed I returned to my former position, leaving between 20 and 30 of their dead upon the field. At 11:30 p. m. I received orders to withdraw and return to camp, which I did, bringing with me about 75 stands of arms. All this, I am happy to say, was accomplished without the loss of a man, either in killed, wounded or missing." The regiment was mustered out, under Col. Weygant, June 3, 1865, near Washington, D. C. The total enrollment during service was 1,320, of whom 11 officers and 137 men, or 11.2 per cent., were killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 94 men died of disease and other causes; 11 men died in Confederate prisons; 516 officers and men were killed and wounded. Private Archibald Freeman and Corp. George W. Tomkins were awarded medals of honor by Congress for the capture of battle flags, at Spottsylvania and near Watkins' house, respectively.

**One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., George L. Willard, Levin Crandell, Joseph Hyde; Lieut.-Cols., Levin Crandell, Aaron B. Myer, Joseph Hyde; Majs., James C. Bush, Aaron B. Myer, Samuel C. Armstrong, Joseph Hyde, Joseph Egolf, Nelson Penfield, William H. H. Brainard. This regiment, recruited in the county of Rensselaer, was organized at Troy, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 27-29, 1862, for three years. Two days later it left for Harper's Ferry, where it was captured on Sept. 15, at the surrender of that post. The regiment was immediately paroled and was stationed at a paroled camp at Chicago, Ill., for two months, when the men were declared exchanged and returned to Virginia in December. It was encamped at Centerville during the winter and in the spring of 1863 was attached to Gen. Hays' brigade. In June, 1863, the brigade joined the 3d division, 2nd corps, then marching to Gettysburg, Gen. Hays taking command of the division. At the battle of Gettysburg Col. Willard was killed while in command of the brigade and the loss of the regiment amounted to 26 killed, 104 wounded and 9 missing. It distinguished itself at Bristoe Station in October, both officers and men fighting with dash and extreme gallantry. Its loss in this action was 36 killed, wounded and missing. It was also present at the action of Mitchell's ford, and took part in the Mine Run campaign, with a loss of 41 men. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in April, 1864, it was transferred to Barlow's (1st) divi-

sion, to which it was attached during the remainder of its service. It lost 28 in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of the Wilderness, where Lieut.-Col. Myer fell mortally wounded. At the Po river and Spottsylvania its loss was 10 killed, 74 wounded and 6 missing, while further severe losses were sustained at the North Anna, Cold Harbor, and the battles around Petersburg, where its losses aggregated 85 killed, wounded and missing. Recrossing the James it fought at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and upon returning to the lines around Petersburg it was engaged in the disaster at Reams' station, losing 9 wounded and 13 captured. It was present at Hatcher's run in December, but without loss. Its veteran ranks had been sadly decimated by its hard service and when the final campaign of 1865 opened it could report only 12 officers and 219 men "present for duty," although it still carried 547 names on its rolls. In this campaign the regiment participated in the final assault on Petersburg and the engagements of Deatonsville road, High bridge and Farmville, where it fought its last battle. The loss during the campaign was 32 killed, wounded and missing. The total enrollment of the regiment during service was 1,248, of whom 15 officers and 112 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, or 10.1 per cent.; 1 officer and 115 men died of disease and other causes; 3 officers and 61 men died in Confederate prisons; 464 officers and men were killed and wounded. It was mustered out near Alexandria, Va., under Col. Hyde, June 5, 1865, having gloriously earned its title as a fighting regiment.

**One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Eliakim Sherrill, James M. Bull, William H. Baird, Ira Smith Brown; Lieut.-Cols., James M. Bull, William H. Baird, Ira Smith Brown, John B. Geddes; Majs., William H. Baird, Philo D. Phillips, Ira Smith Brown, Charles A. Richardson. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates, was organized at Geneva, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 22, 1862. At the close of 1864, when it had become much reduced in numbers by reason of its hard service, it was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, A to E. The regiment left the state on Aug. 26, 1862, and took part in its first fighting during the siege of Harper's Ferry, where it received the brunt of the enemy's attack and suffered a large share of the casualties at Maryland and Bolivar heights. It lost 16 killed and 42 wounded during the fighting, and was surrendered with the rest of the garrison on Sept. 15. The men were immediately paroled and spent two months in camp at Chicago, Ill., awaiting notice of its exchange. As soon as notice of its exchange was received in December, it returned to Virginia, encamping during the winter at Union Mills. The following extract is taken from Col. Fox's account of the regiment in his work on Regimental Losses in the Civil War: "In June, 1863, it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was placed in Willard's brigade, Alex. Hays' (3d) division, 2nd corps, with which it marched to Gettysburg, where the regiment won honorable distinction, capturing 5 stands of colors in that battle. Col. Willard, the brigade commander, being killed there, Col. Sherrill succeeded him, only to meet the same fate, while in the regiment the casualties amounted to 40 killed, 181 wounded and 10 missing. At Bristoe Station the regiment won additional honors by its conspicuous gallantry and sustained the heaviest loss in that action; casualties, 6 killed, 33 wounded and 10 missing. The 126th having been transferred to Barlow's (1st) division, entered the spring campaign of

1864 with less than 300 men, of whom 100 were detailed at headquarters as a provost-guard. Its casualties at the Wilderness were 5 killed, 62 wounded and 9 missing; and at Po river and Spottsylvania, 6 killed, 37 wounded and 7 missing. Col. Baird was killed at Petersburg." The regiment took part in the following important battles: Siege of Harper's Ferry—including Maryland and Bolivar heights; Gettysburg, Auburn ford, Bristoe Station, Morton's ford, Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Hatcher's run, and Sutherland Station, and was also present in the Mine Run campaign, at Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road, Farmville and Appomattox. Commanded by Col. Brown, it was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment during service was 1,036, of whom 16 officers and 138 men were killed and mortally wounded, or 14.7 per cent.; 1 officer and 121 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 17 officers and 259 men, 30 of whom died in the hands of the enemy. The total of killed and wounded in the regiment amounted to 535. The percentage of killed and mortally wounded at Gettysburg amounted to over 15, and the total casualties to 57.4 per cent.

**One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., William Gurney; Lieut.-Cols., Stewart L. Woodford, Edward H. Little; Majs., Edward H. Little, Frank K. Smith. This regiment, known as the National Volunteers or Monitors, was principally recruited on Long Island and in New York city, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 8, 1862, and left two days later for Washington. It served during the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863 in Hughston's (3d) brigade, Gurney's division, and in June was engaged in minor affairs at Diascund bridge and at Nine-mile Ordinary, Va. In August it was ordered to South Carolina, where it participated in the various operations about Charleston harbor in 1863, including the siege of Fort Wagner and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, attached to the 1st brigade, Gordon's division, 10th corps. It was present during the actions at Bull's island in March, 1864, and at Fort Johnson in July, sustaining its first severe loss at the battle of Honey Hill, S. C., in November, its casualties in this action amounting to 7 killed, 49 wounded and 15 missing. It was then serving in Potter's (1st) brigade, Hatch's division, and was again warmly engaged at Deveaux neck in December, losing 14 killed, 67 wounded, and 3 missing. Shortly after the evacuation of Charleston, the regiment was detailed by order of Gen. Sherman for permanent city garrison, on account of its good reputation for discipline, Col. Gurney being appointed post commander. It was there mustered out on June 30, 1865. The regiment left for the war about 1,000 strong, and returned home with 25 officers and 530 men. It lost by death during service 35 men killed in action; 1 officer and 94 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 130.

**One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., David S. Cowles, James Smith, James P. Foster; Lieut.-Cols., James Smith, James P. Foster, Francis S. Keese; Majs., James P. Foster, Edward Gifford, Francis S. Keese, George M. Van Slyck, Robert F. Wilkinson. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Columbia and Dutchess, rendezvoused at Hudson, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 4, 1862. The following day it left for Baltimore, whence it sailed for New Orleans a few

weeks later. In Jan., 1863, it was assigned to Sherman's division, 19th corps, and was complimented by Gen. Sherman for the success of its first achievement—the capture of a large quantity of property at Gainesville in April. The regiment took a gallant and conspicuous part in the long siege of Port Hudson, fighting desperately during the assaults of May 27 and June 14. The splendid service rendered by the 128th is well attested by its casualties during the siege, which amounted to 22 killed, 100 wounded and 6 missing, a total of 128. Col. Cowles fell while gallantly leading his regiment during the assault of May 27, the command suffering its heaviest losses on this occasion. After the fall of Port Hudson, the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, where it arrived on the 22nd after a fatiguing march, and the next 9 months were chiefly spent in post and garrison duty, with occasional reconnoissances and minor expeditions. On March 15, 1864, in the 3d brigade, 2nd (Grover's) division, 19th corps, it started on Banks' ill-fated Red River expedition. During the battle of Cane river crossing, the 128th was the first to cross the river and plant a flag upon the hill. It also made a brilliant charge driving the enemy and taking many prisoners, its loss being 10 killed and wounded. It was also present at Alexandria and Mansura. In July it proceeded with the division to New Orleans, whence it sailed under sealed orders for Washington. On its arrival it was ordered into Maryland to confront Early's invasion and took part in the subsequent famous campaign under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At the battle of the Opequan the regiment lost 57 killed, wounded and missing, Maj. Keese and 4 other officers being among the wounded. At Fisher's hill its loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing, and the regiment was handsomely complimented by Gen. Emory for its services. At the battle of Cedar creek it lost 95 killed, wounded and missing. During the next two months it was engaged in garrison duty at Winchester and New Berne, and was ordered to Savannah with its division in Jan., 1865. In March it was ordered to North Carolina, where it was temporarily attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 10th corps, participating in the campaign of the Carolinas until Johnston's surrender in April. It returned to Savannah in May and was mustered out in Augusta, Ga., July 12, 1865. The regiment returned home with only 400 men of the original 960 and 173 recruits. It lost during service 2 officers and 61 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 203 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 269, of whom 41 died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.**—This regiment, organized at Lockport in Aug., 1862, was changed to the 8th N. Y. artillery on Dec. 19, 1862, and its record will be found under that designation.

**One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.**—This regiment, organized at Portage in Aug. and Sept., 1862, was transferred to the mounted service on July 28, 1863, under the designation of the 1st dragoons, and its record will be found under that title.

**One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Charles S. Turnbull, Nicholas W. Day; Lieut.-Cols., Charles C. Nott, Nicholas W. Day, W. M. Rexford; Majs., Nicholas W. Day, W. M. Rexford, Aug. C. Tate, Albert Stearns. This regiment, known as the 1st regiment, Metropolitan Guard, was recruited in New York city under the auspices of the Metropolitan police, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 6, 1862. The 7th N. Y. militia furnished a large number of its officers. It left the

state on Sept. 14, proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and shortly after sailed for Louisiana as part of the Banks expedition. On its arrival at New Orleans it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Grover's division, Department of the Gulf, and after the formation of the 19th corps, to the 1st brigade, 4th (Grover's) division, of that corps. It sustained its first loss—3 wounded—in April, 1863, at Irish bend, and was engaged without loss at Vermillion bayou on the 17th. The following month the investment of Port Hudson was completed and the 131st participated most honorably throughout the siege of that stronghold, in which its losses aggregated 21 killed, 88 wounded and 10 missing, most of its losses being sustained in the assaults of May 27 and June 14. After the surrender of Port Hudson it was engaged for several months in post and garrison duty, and in various expeditions and reconnoissances. It lost 55 men killed, wounded and missing at Bayou La Fourche, and was again engaged at Vermillion bayou in October, and at Carrion Crow bayou, but meeting with no loss. In the summer of 1864 it left the Department of the Gulf and joined Gen. Butler's Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred. Shortly after it joined the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Sheridan and participated in his brilliant campaign in the Valley. In Grover's division, 19th corps, it lost heavily at the battle of the Opequan, where its casualties amounted to 10 killed and 64 wounded. It was only slightly engaged at Fisher's hill, but at Cedar creek it again suffered severely, losing 33 killed and wounded. It subsequently went to North Carolina, where it was attached to the 10th corps, and in May, 1865, it was ordered to Augusta, Ga. The following month it moved to Savannah, Ga., and was there mustered out, under Col. Day, July 26, 1865. The regiment traveled over 10,000 miles by land and water and returned to the state with only 240 out of 1,000 men with which it entered the service. It lost by death 2 officers and 82 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 107 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 194.

**One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.**—Col., Peter J. Claassen; Lieut.-Cols., Charles E. Prescott, George H. Hitchcock; Majs., George H. Hitchcock, John Waller, Jr., John B. Houstain, Thomas B. Green. This regiment, known as the Hillhouse Light Guards, recruited in New York city, Brooklyn and the state at large, was organized at East New York and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Oct. 4, 1862, at Washington, D. C. The regiment left the state Sept. 27, 1862, about 900 strong, and spent nearly its entire term of service in North Carolina, engaged in outpost and garrison duty, part of the time unattached and part of the time attached to the 18th corps. A portion of Co. D was composed of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Tuscarora Indians, the 1st lieutenant and 1st sergeant being full-blooded redskins. The regiment took part in the engagements at Pollocksville, Trenton, Young's cross-roads, New Berne, Blount's creek, Sandy ridge, Batchelder's creek, Southwest creek, Jackson's mill, Gardner's bridge, Foster's mills, Butler's bridge, and in the campaign of the Carolinas at Wise's forks, Snow hill, and Bennett's house. The severest loss sustained by the regiment was at the battle of New Berne in Feb., 1864, when it lost 91 in killed, wounded and missing. During this battle, Cos. D, E and G defended the bridge on the Neuse river against three successive attacks of the enemy, but were finally forced to retire when the enemy was reinforced, after 4 hours of hard fighting. The 132nd is credited with saving New Berne from

capture on this occasion. Lieut. Arnold Zenette, the only commissioned officer killed, fell in this action. At the battle of Wise's forks the regiment lost 24 in killed, wounded and missing. It was mustered out under Col. Claassen, June 29, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., having lost by death during service, 1 officer and 13 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 159 enlisted men died of disease and other causes, a total of 174, of whom 71 died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Leonard D. H. Currie; Lieut.-Cols., James A. P. Hopkins, Anthony J. Allaire; Majs., Abraham S. Relay, John H. Allcott, Anthony J. Allaire, George Washburn. The 133d, the 2nd "Metropolitan Guard," was recruited principally in New York city under the auspices of the Metropolitan police of New York and was organized on Staten island, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 24, 1862. It left for Washington on Oct. 8, 1862, and a few weeks later sailed for New Orleans as a part of Banks' expedition. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d (Emory's) division, 19th corps, and was first under fire at Fort Bisland in April, 1863, when it sustained a loss of 25 killed and wounded. It was engaged without loss at Opelousas and Alexandria; took an honorable and conspicuous part in the siege of Port Hudson, in which it suffered a total loss of 23 killed, 90 wounded and 2 missing, its chief losses occurring in the assaults of May 27 and June 14. After the surrender of Port Hudson, the ensuing 9 months were chiefly spent in post and garrison duty, and in some reconnoissances and expeditions into the enemy's country. It fought at Vermillion and Carrion Crow bayous in Oct., 1863, after which it served in the defenses of New Orleans until March 15, 1864, when it joined the 1st brigade, 2nd (Grover's) division, 19th corps, and started on Banks' Red River campaign, enduring much fatigue and hardship, but sustaining no further losses in battle. It rendered efficient service in building the dam on Red river, which enabled the fleet of ironclads to pass the rapids in May. In July, 1864, it embarked at New Orleans for Washington with the 1st and 2nd divisions of the corps, and participated without loss in the actions at Fort Stevens and Snicker's ferry, Va. It was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Army of the Shenandoah early in the spring of 1865, and after April served in the defenses of Washington, where it was mustered out on June 6, under command of Col. Currie. The regiment lost during service, 2 officers and 43 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 78 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 3 officers and 121 men.

**One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., George E. Danforth, Charles E. Coster, Allan H. Jackson; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph S. DeAgreda, Allan H. Jackson, Reuben B. Heacock, Clinton C. Brown, William H. Hoyt; Majs., George W. B. Seelye, Allan H. Jackson, Edward W. Groot (declined), Gilbert H. Kennedy, William H. Hoyt, P. E. McMaster. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Schoharie, Schenectady and Delaware, was organized at Schoharie and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 22-23, 1862. It left the state on the 25th and was at once attached to the 2nd brigade, 2nd (Von Steinwehr's) division, 11th corps, which in December marched to Fredericksburg in support of Burnside, but the 134th was not in the battle. It then went into winter quarters at Stafford, Va. As part of the 1st brigade, same division and corps, it lost 8 wounded and missing

at Chancellorsville. The regiment was heavily engaged at Gettysburg, in the battle of the first day, and in the gallant defense of Cemetery hill on the second day, meeting with a loss of 42 killed, 151 wounded and 59 missing, a total of 252 out of 400 in action. After the battle it accompanied the army on its return to Virginia and in August was on detached service at Alexandria, Va. In Sept., 1863, it was ordered to Tennessee with the 11th and 12th corps, and the following month was in reserve at the midnight battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn. During the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign it was slightly engaged at Missionary ridge, losing 8 wounded and missing. It was then ordered to the relief of Knoxville, and in April, 1864, was attached to the 2nd brigade, 2nd (Geary's) division, of the newly formed 20th corps, with which it served in the Atlanta campaign. It fought its first battle of the campaign at Rocky Face ridge, where its casualties were 36 in killed and wounded. It was then in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Pine mountain, Golgotha, Kolb's farm, Marietta, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek and Atlanta. At Peachtree creek the regiment lost 44 killed, wounded and missing. After the fall of Atlanta it remained there until Nov., 1864, when it started on the march to the sea, fighting at Sandersville and Greensboro, and sharing with a loss of 13 in the siege of Savannah, Geary's division being the first to enter the city on its evacuation by Hardee. Early in 1865, it moved on its final campaign—through the Carolinas—which ended with Johnston's surrender, then marched with the corps to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, and was mustered out at Bladensburg, Md., under Col. Jackson, June 10, 1865. The regiment lost during service, 5 officers and 84 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 91 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 183.

**One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry.**—This regiment was organized in Aug., 1862, and was converted into an artillery regiment on Oct. 3. (See 6th Heavy Artillery.)

**One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., James Wood, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Lester B. Faulkner, Henry L. Arnold; Majs., David C. Hartshorn, Henry L. Arnold, Campbell H. Young. The 136th, the "Ironclads," was recruited in the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming and rendezvoused at Portage, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 25-26, 1862. It left the state on Oct. 3; was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd (Steinwehr's) division, 11th corps; went into winter quarters with the corps at Stafford, Va.; fought its first battle at Chancellorsville, losing a few men killed, wounded and missing; and was heavily engaged at Gettysburg on the first two days of the battle, losing 109 in killed, wounded and missing. In Sept., 1863, it was ordered to Tennessee with the 11th and 12th corps and was engaged the following month at the midnight battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., losing 6 killed and wounded. It was active at Missionary ridge in the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. losing 11 killed and wounded. When the 20th corps was formed in April, 1864, it was attached to the 3d brigade, 3d (Butterfield's) division of that corps, moving on the Atlanta campaign early in May. It was active at the battles of Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain and in the siege of Atlanta. Its heaviest loss was incurred at Resaca, where the casualties amounted to 13 killed, 68 wounded and 1 missing. After the fall of Atlanta it remained there until November, when it marched with Sherman to the sea, engaged in the

siege of Savannah, and closed its active service with the campaign through the Carolinas, in which it was engaged at Fayetteville, Averasboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and Bennett's house, losing 45 in killed and wounded in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville. After the close of the war it marched with its corps to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, and was mustered out on June 13, 1865, under command of Col. Wood, who was later promoted to bvt. brigadier-general and major-general. The regiment lost by death during service, 2 officers and 74 men, killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 91 men, died of disease and other causes, a total deaths of 168.

**One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., David Ireland, Koert S. Van Voorhes; Lieut.-Cols., Koert S. Van Voorhes, Milo B. Eldridge; Majs., Wetsell Willoughby, Milo B. Eldridge, Frederick A. Stoddard. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Tompkins, Tioga and Broome—the 24th senatorial district—was organized at Binghamton, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 25-26, 1862. It left on the 27th, 1,007 strong, for Harper's Ferry, and was there assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd (Geary's) division,—the "White Star" division—12th corps, to which it was attached throughout the whole period of its active service. The list of important battles in which the regiment took part includes Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary ridge, Lookout mountain, Ringgold, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Lost mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, the siege of Atlanta, and numerous minor actions on the march to the sea and in the campaign of the Carolinas. Col. W. F. Fox, in his account of this regiment, says: "It won special honors at Gettysburg, then in Greene's brigade, which, alone and unassisted, held Culp's hill during a critical period of that battle against a desperate attack of vastly superior force. The casualties in the 137th at Gettysburg exceeded those of any other regiment in the corps, amounting to 40 killed, 87 wounded and 10 missing. The gallant defense of Culp's hill by Greene's brigade, and the terrible execution inflicted by its musketry on the assaulting column of the enemy, form one of the most noteworthy incidents of the war. The 12th corps left Virginia in Sept., 1863, and went to Tennessee, joining Grant's army at Chattanooga. In the month following their arrival the regiment was engaged in the midnight battle at Wauhatchie, where it lost 15 killed and 75 wounded; and, a few weeks later, fought with Hooker at Lookout mountain in the famous 'battle above the clouds;' casualties in that battle, 6 killed and 32 wounded. In April, 1864, the corps number was changed to the 20th, Gen. Hooker being placed in command. A large accession was received from the 11th corps, but Col. Ireland and Gen. Geary retained their respective commands. The 137th shared in all the marches and battles of the Atlanta campaign, and then marched with Sherman to the sea." Col. Ireland succumbed to disease at Atlanta, and Col. Van Voorhes succeeded to the command. When the campaign of the Carolinas closed with the surrender of Johnston, the regiment marched with the corps to Washington, where it participated in the grand review and was mustered out near Bladensburgh, Md., June 9, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,111, of whom 6 officers and 121 men, were killed and mortally wounded—11.4 per cent. of the enrollment; 4 officers and 167 men died of disease, accidents, and all other causes, a total of 294. The total number of killed and wounded was 490.

**One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.**—This regiment, organized in the fall of 1862, was converted into a regiment of artillery in December. (See 9th Heavy Artillery.)

**One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Anthony Conk, Samuel H. Roberts; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel H. Roberts, Edgar Perry, Thomas Mulcahy; Majs., Andrew Morris, Thomas Mulcahy, Embre Rogers, Theo. Miller. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Kings and Queens, was organized at Brooklyn, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 9, 1862, for three years. It left on the 11th, about 1,000 strong, and was stationed at Camp Hamilton, Department of Virginia during the ensuing winter. Throughout the year 1863, the regiment served in West's brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, at Yorktown, and in Wistar's brigade, Department of Virginia, taking part in the actions at Fort Magruder, Crump's cross-roads, where it lost 11 men wounded and missing, Chickahominy and Forge bridge. Early in Feb., 1864, it was engaged in the action at Bottom's bridge, but sustained no loss. In March it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division (Brooks'), 18th corps, and participated with Gen. Butler's army in May in the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg by way of the James river, being engaged at Swift creek, Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, with a loss of 19 wounded and missing. The 18th corps was then ordered by Gen. Grant to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, arriving in time to share in the bloody work at Cold Harbor, where the 139th fought with great gallantry, and sustaining casualties amounting to 33 killed, 118 wounded and 2 missing. Among the killed was the gallant young Lieut.-Col. Perry. On June 12 it withdrew from Cold Harbor, returned with the corps to Bermuda Hundred, and a few days later shared in the assault on the works of Petersburg, losing 9 killed and wounded. It then went into position in the trenches on the right of the line, where it lost men almost daily by reason of its proximity to the enemy's pickets and being exposed to incessant firing. In the latter part of August it was relieved and retired within the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. The 1st division, now commanded by Gen. Stannard, took part in the brilliant and successful assault on Fort Harrison, where the 139th lost 41 killed and wounded, and it was lightly engaged at Fair Oaks in October. In Dec., 1864, when the 18th corps was discontinued, the regiment was attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division (Devens'), 24th corps, remaining, however, in the Army of the James. The corps was posted throughout the winter on the north bank of the James in front of Richmond, where the regiment remained until the fall of Petersburg. It entered Richmond without opposition on April 3, 1865, being the third regiment to enter that city. Here it was mustered out June 19, 1865, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Mulcahy. It lost during service 5 officers and 70 men, killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 78 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 155.

**One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.**—Cols., Patrick H. O'Rorke, George Ryan, Elwell S. Otis, William S. Grantsyne; Lieut.-Cols., Louis Ernest, Isaiah F. Force, Elwell S. Otis, William S. Grantsyne, W. James Clark; Majs., Milo L. Starks, Benjamin F. Harman, William J. Clark, Willard Abbott, Isaiah F. Force. The 140th, the "Rochester Racehorses," was recruited in Monroe county, organized at Rochester, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 13, 1862, for three years. In June, 1863, it received by transfer the three years men of the 13th N. Y., and in Oct., 1864, the veterans

and recruits of the 44th. The regiment left the state on Sept. 19, 1862, proceeded to Washington and joined the Army of the Potomac in November, being assigned to the 3d (Warren's) brigade, 2nd (Sykes') division, 5th corps. With this command it was under fire for the first time at the battle of Fredericksburg, where it lost a few men wounded and missing. The 5th corps was only partially engaged at Chancellorsville, though the 140th lost 21 killed, wounded and missing in that disastrous battle. Describing this gallant, fighting regiment, Col. Fox says: "Col., O'Rorke was killed at Gettysburg while leading his men into action on Little Round Top, where their prompt action aided largely in seizing that important position, the regiment losing there 26 killed, 89 wounded and 18 missing. The 140th was then in Ayres' division—the division of regulars. In 1864 the regulars were brigaded in one command under Ayres, and the 140th was placed in the same brigade; the division was commanded by Gen. Charles Griffin. But in June, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the 1st Brigade of Ayres' (2nd) division. This brigade was commanded in turn by Col. Gregory, Gen. Joseph Hayes, Col. Otis, and Gen. Winthrop. The latter officer fell mortally wounded at Five Forks. The regiment was in the hottest of the fighting at the Wilderness and suffered severely there, losing 23 killed, 118 wounded and 114 captured or missing; total, 255. Three days later it was engaged in the first of the series of battles at Spottsylvania, in which action Col. Ryan and Maj. Starks were killed. At Spottsylvania the casualties in the regiment were 12 killed and 48 wounded; and at the Weldon railroad, 4 killed. 19 wounded and 51 captured or missing. The regiment was composed of exceptionally good material; the men were a neat, clean lot, and in their handsome Zouave costume attracted favorable attention wherever they appeared." The 140th took part in nearly all the great engagements of the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to the close of the war. It was actively engaged at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, siege of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, White Oak road and Five Forks. It was present at Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station, in the Mine Run campaign, North Anna, Totopotomy, White Oak swamp and Appomattox. Other important losses incurred besides those above detailed were, 60 wounded and missing at Bethesda Church; 22 killed, wounded and missing in the first assault on Petersburg; 23 killed and wounded at Hatcher's run; and 57 killed, wounded and missing during the final Appomattox campaign. Col. O'Rorke, when he was killed at Gettysburg, was mounted on a rock at Little Round Top, cheering on his men. He graduated at the head of his class at West Point in 1861 and was only 25 years of age when killed. The regiment was mustered out June 3, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., under Col. Grantsyne. Its total enrollment during service was 1,707, of whom 533 were killed and wounded; 8 officers and 141 men were killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 168 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths. 319, of whom 77 died in Confederate prisons.

**One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Samuel G. Hathaway, John W. Dininy, William K. Logie, Andrew J. McNett; Lieut.-Cols., James C. Beecher, William K. Logie, Edward L. Patrick, Andrew J. McNett, Charles W. Clanharty; Majs., John W. Dininy, Edw. L. Patrick, Chas. W. Clanharty, Elisha G. Baldwin. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steu-

ben—the 27th senatorial district—was organized at Elmira, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 11, 1862. The regiment left for Washington on the 15th, and in April, 1863, was ordered to Suffolk, Va., in the 3d (Potter's) brigade, Gurney's division, Department of Virginia. In June and July, following, it was engaged with slight loss at Diascund bridge, and Crump's cross-roads. In July, 1863, it joined the 2nd brigade (Krzyzanowski's), 3d division (Schurz's), 11th corps, with which command it went to Tennessee in September and joined Grant's army at Chattanooga. In October it went to the support of the 12th corps at Wauhatchie, sustaining a few casualties, and the following month was present at the battle of Missionary ridge. When the 11th and 12th corps were consolidated in April, 1864, to form the 20th, the 141st was assigned to the 1st (Knipe's) brigade, 1st (Williams') division of the new corps. It moved on the Atlanta campaign early in May and bore a conspicuous part in all the important battles which followed, including Resaca, Dallas, Acworth, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and the siege of Atlanta. The regiment was heavily engaged at the battle of Resaca, where it lost 15 killed and 77 wounded; at Kennesaw mountain, including the engagement at Golgotha, Nose's creek and Kolb's farm, it lost 12 in killed, wounded and missing; and at Peachtree creek, it experienced the hardest fighting of the campaign, being under a severe front and flank fire for nearly 4 hours, and repulsing three charges of the enemy. The casualties here were 15 killed and 65 wounded. Among those killed was the gallant young Col. Logie, and among the severely wounded were Lieut.-Col. McNett and Maj. Clanharty. The regiment started on the campaign with 22 officers and 434 enlisted men. Its casualties in battle up to Sept. 1 amounted to 210. It remained at Atlanta until Nov. 15, when it started with Sherman on the march to the sea. It took part in the siege of Savannah and the following year closed its active service with the campaign through the Carolinas, losing a few men in the battle of Averasboro, N. C. After Johnston's surrender it marched on to Washington, took part in the grand review, and was there mustered out on June 8, 1865, under Col. McNett. It lost by death from wounds 4 officers and 71 men; by disease and other causes, 2 officers and 172 men—total, 249.

**One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Roscius W. Judson, Newton M. Curtis, Albert M. Barney; Lieut.-Cols., Newton M. Curtis, Albert M. Barney, William A. Jones; Majs., Nathan G. Axtell, William A. Jones, William S. P. Garvin. This regiment, recruited in the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, rendezvoused at Ogdensburg, and was there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 29, 1862, for three years. The regiment left for Washington on Oct. 6, where it was stationed until April of the following year, when it was ordered to Suffolk, Va. During its long period of active service the 142nd gloriously earned its reputation as a fighting regiment. Col. Fox in his account of this organization, says: "It participated in the campaign of Gordon's division, up the Peninsula in June (1863), and in the Maryland march, soon after Gettysburg. From Warrenton, Va., the regiment went to Morris island, S. C., arriving there on Aug. 17, 1863. In the following May, the 142nd returned to Virginia and joined Butler's Army of the James, having been assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division (Turner's), 10th corps. While at Cold Harbor the division was attached for a short time to the 18th corps. The losses in the regiment at Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred were 19 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing; at Fort Harrison, 6 killed, 51 wounded

and 10 missing; and at the Darbytown road, 8 killed, 90 wounded and 5 missing. In Dec., 1864, the 10th corps was merged in the newly-formed 24th corps, the regiment being placed in Curtis' (1st) brigade, Ames' (2nd) division. In the same month this division, including the 142nd, sailed with Butler on the first expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C. It landed there and when the brigade was recalled from its advance the regiment had secured a position near to and in rear of the fort—so near that Lieut. Walling had captured a battleflag which had been shot down from the parapets. A battalion of the enemy were captured by the 117th New York, and the whole opposition of the Confederates was so weak that the officers believed that the fort could have been taken then with small loss. The statements of Gen. Curtis and other officers were so positive on this point, that Gen. Grant was largely influenced by them in his decision to order a second attempt. In this second affair, which was successful, Gen. Curtis led the assault and fell seriously wounded, but survived to enjoy his honors as the 'Hero of Fort Fisher.'" In recognition of his services on this occasion he was commissioned by the secretary of war a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and was later thanked by the people of his state in a joint resolution of the legislature. In the engagement at Fort Fisher in Dec. 1864, the 142nd lost 20 killed and wounded; in the second attack, in Jan., 1865, it lost 79 killed and wounded. The regiment sustained no further losses in battle after Fort Fisher, but was present at the actions of Fort Anderson and Wilmington, N. C., and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas from March 1 to April 26. Under the command of Col. Barney, it was mustered out June 17, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C., and on the 27th the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 169th N. Y. Out of a total enrollment of 1,370 the 142nd lost during service 3 officers and 126 men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 161 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 292.

**One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry.**—Cols., David P. DeWitt, Horace Boughton; Lieut.-Cols., Horace Boughton, Joseph B. Taft, Hezekiah Watkins; Majs., Joseph B. Taft, Hezekiah Watkins, John Higgins, Edward H. Pinney. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Sullivan and Tompkins, was organized at Monticello, and there mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term on Oct. 8, 1862. Col. DeWitt was formerly in command of the 3d Maryland regiment. The 143d left the state on Oct. 14, proceeded to Washington and remained on duty in the defenses of the capital until April, 1863, when it was ordered to the Department of Virginia. Here it participated in the defense of Suffolk, in the 3d (Hughston's) brigade, Gurney's division, and then took part in the operations against Richmond with Gordon's division. After the battle of Gettysburg it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and placed in the 1st brigade, 3d (Schurz's) division, 11th corps. It accompanied the 11th and 12th corps to Tennessee in September, joined Grant's army at Chattanooga and the following month took part in the midnight battle at Wauhatchie, Tenn., losing 6 killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. Taft was killed in the action at Missionary ridge in November, after which the regiment was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, a most trying and arduous campaign. When the new 20th corps was formed in April, 1864, the 143d was assigned to 3d brigade (Robinson's), 1st division (Williams') of that corps, and fought under Sherman in all the battles and campaigns in which the 20th corps was engaged from Chatta-

nooga to Raleigh. During this period of almost a year the regiment sustained casualties amounting to 176 killed, wounded and missing, its heaviest losses being incurred at Kennesaw mountain, where 76 were killed, wounded and missing, and at Peachtree creek, where the loss was 48 killed and wounded. Lieut. Edward Carrington, a splendid soldier, was killed March 6, 1865, at Natural Bridge, Fla., while serving on the staff of Gen. Newton. After Johnston's surrender the regiment marched to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, and was there mustered out on July 20, 1865. It returned home under command of Col. Boughton, who was soon after commissioned brigadier-general. The loss of the regiment during service was 5 officers and 38 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 177 men died of disease and other causes; 9 men were killed in a railroad accident March 20, 1863; total deaths, 221.

**One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Robert S. Hughston, David E. Gregory, William J. Slidell, James Lewis; Lieut.-Cols., David Gregory, James Lewis, Calvin A. Rice; Majs., Robert T. Johnson, Calvin A. Rice, William Plaskett. This regiment, recruited in Delaware county, was organized at Delhi, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 27, 1862. It left the state on Oct. 11, 956 strong, and was stationed in the defenses of Washington at Upton's hill, Cloud's mills and Vienna until April, 1863. It was then assigned to the Department of Virginia, and in Gurney's division assisted in the defense of Suffolk, during Longstreet's siege of that place. In May it was placed in Gordon's division of the 7th corps at West Point, and shared in the demonstration against Richmond. In July it joined the 2nd brigade, 1st (Schimmelfennig's) division, 11th corps. This division was detached from its corps on Aug. 7, and ordered to Charleston harbor, where during the fall and winter of 1863 the regiment was engaged at Folly and Morris islands, participating with Gillmore's forces in the siege of Fort Wagner and the bombardment of Fort Sumter and Charleston. In Feb., 1864, in the 1st brigade, Ames' division, 10th corps, it was engaged at Seabrook and John's islands, S. C. It was then ordered to Florida, where it was chiefly engaged in raiding expeditions and was active in the action at Camp Finnegan. It returned to Hilton Head in June; was active at John's island in July, losing 13 killed, wounded and missing; in Potter's brigade of the Coast division it participated in the coöperative movements with Sherman, fighting at Honey Hill and Deveaux neck. Its casualties at Honey Hill were 108 and at Deveaux neck, 37 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. James W. Mack, the only commissioned officer killed in action, fell at Honey Hill. Attached to the 3d separate brigade, District of Hilton Head, it was severely engaged at James island in Feb., 1865, losing 44 killed, wounded and missing. In the fall of 1864 the ranks of the regiment were reduced to between 300 and 400 men through battle and disease, and it was then recruited to normal standard by one year recruits from its home county. The regiment was mustered out at Hilton Head, S. C., June 25, 1865, under command of Col. Lewis. It lost by death during service 40 officers and men, killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 174 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total, 218.

**One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Edward Livingston Price; Lieut.-Cols., Ole P. H. Balling, Roswell L. Van Wagenen; Majs., R. L. Van Wagenen, George W. Reid, James H. Brennan. The 145th,

the "Stanton Legion," recruited principally at New York city, Hempstead, Oyster Bay and Staten island, was organized at Staten island and there mustered into the U. S. service, Sept. 11, 1862, for a three years' term. It left the state on the 27th and was immediately assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd (Greene's) division, 12th corps, which was stationed in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry until December, when it moved into Virginia and made its winter quarters at Stafford Court House. The regiment was heavily engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville, then in Williams' (1st) division, 12th corps, losing 95 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. W. H. Poole, the only commissioned officer killed in action, fell in this battle. Its loss at Gettysburg was 10 killed and wounded. It then followed with the corps in pursuit of Lee until the Rappahannock was reached, and was present at the battles of Williamsport, Md., and Robertson's ford, Va. The 145th was disbanded on Dec. 9, 1863, when the men were distributed to the 107th, 123d, and 150th regiments. During its service as a separate regiment it lost by death, 1 officer and 14 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 35 enlisted men died of disease and other causes, a total of 50.

**One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Kenner Garrard, David T. Jenkins, James Grindlay; Lieut.-Cols., David T. Jenkins, William S. Corning, Jesse J. Armstrong, Henry H. Curran, James Grindlay, Peter Claesgens; Majs., David T. Jenkins, William S. Corning, Henry H. Curran, James Grindlay, Peter Claesgens, Isaac P. Powell. The 146th, known as the 5th Oneida, or Garrard's Tigers, recruited in the county of Oneida, was organized at Rome, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Oct. 10, 1862. In May and June, 1863, it received by transfer the three years' men of the 5th (the famous Duryee Zouaves) and the 17th N. Y. infantry, and in 1864, a few additions from the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 18th, 30th, 34th, 37th and 44th N. Y. The regiment left the state on Oct. 11, 1862, for Washington and in November, joined the Army of the Potomac at Snicker's gap, Va., where it was placed in Warren's (3d) brigade, Sykes' (2nd) division, 5th corps, a division chiefly composed of regulars. It marched with this command to Fredericksburg, where it fought its first battle, losing 1 mortally wounded and 17 missing or captured. At Chancellorsville the regiment suffered heavily on the first day of the fight and acquitted itself with honor, losing 50 killed, wounded and missing, and at Gettysburg it again fought gallantly, losing 28 killed and wounded. Col. Garrard was made brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Gettysburg. The regiment participated with little loss in the subsequent Virginia campaigns, ending with that of Mine Run, being present at Rappahannock and Bristoe Stations. Col. Fox in his account of this regiment says: "The regiment encountered its severest fighting at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where it suffered a terrible loss, not only in killed and wounded, but in captured men. Col. Jenkins and Maj. Curran were killed in that bloody encounter, while the total loss of the regiment was 20 killed, 67 wounded and 225 captured or missing. In 1865, the regiment was in Winthrop's (1st) brigade, Ayres' (2nd) division, and was prominently engaged in that command at the battles of White Oak road, and Five Forks, Gen. Winthrop being killed in the latter engagement while leading a successful charge of the brigade. The 146th was well drilled and at one time wore a conspicuous Zouave uniform. Gen. Joseph Hayes, its last brigade commander, in taking leave of the regiment wrote: 'associated for

a long time with the infantry of the regular army, the 146th yields the palm to none.'" The regiment took part in a number of important battles among which were Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Md., Wilderness, Spottsylvania (including the engagements at Piney Branch Church, Laurel Hill and Gayle's house), North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, White Oak ridge and Five Forks. It was also present at Rappahannock Station, Bristoe Station, White Oak swamp, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run and Appomattox, the loss in the final Appomattox campaign, being 65 killed, wounded and missing. Commanded by Col. Grindlay, the regiment was mustered out near Washington, D. C., July 16, 1865. Its total enrollment during service was 1,707, of whom 7 officers and 126 men were killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 187 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 324, of whom 1 officer and 87 men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Andrew S. Warner, John G. Butler, Francis C. Miller; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Butler, Francis C. Miller, George Harney, James Coey; Majs., Francis C. Miller, George Harney, Dudley Farling, Alex. R. Penfield, James Coey. This was an Oswego county regiment, organized at Oswego and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 23, 1862. It received by transfer on Jan. 25, 1865, the remnant of the 76th N. Y. The regiment left the state on Sept. 25, 1862, and after serving for a time in the defenses of Washington, north of the Potomac and in the provisional brigade, provost guard, Army of the Potomac, it was placed in the 1st division, 1st corps. It was under fire for the first time at Fitzhugh's crossing below Fredericksburg, one of the preliminary movements of the Chancellorsville campaign, losing a few men killed and wounded. It was in reserve at Chancellorsville and sustained no losses. In the 2nd (Cutler's) brigade, 1st (Wadsworth's) division 1st corps, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Miller, it marched on the field of Gettysburg. "The brigade—Cutler's—was the first infantry to arrive on that field and to it fell the honor of opening that famous battle, the first volley coming from the rifles of the 56th Pa. When Cutler's troops were forced back, the order to retire failed to reach the 147th, as Col. Miller fell wounded and senseless just as he received it, and so the gallant band, under Maj. Harney, continued to hold its ground. A temporary success near by enabled the regiment to retire in good order; but not all, for of the 380 who entered that fight, 76 were killed or mortally wounded, 146 were wounded, and 79 were missing; total, 301." (Fox's, Regimental Losses in the Civil War.) The regiment took part in the Mine Run campaign—the last campaign of the 1st corps—sustaining a few casualties, and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In March, 1864, when the 1st corps was broken up, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 4th (Wadsworth's) division, 5th (Warren's) corps, and was actively engaged in all the battles of the corps during Grant's bloody campaign of 1864-65. While in the 5th corps it took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton road, Hatcher's run, White Oak ridge, Five Forks and Appomattox. The total casualties of the regiment from the opening of the campaign in May, 1864, until Lee's surrender, amounted to 477 killed, wounded and missing. It was mustered out near Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, under Col. Miller. The

total enrollment of the regiment during service was 2,102, of whom 581 were killed or wounded; 9 officers and 159 men were killed or mortally wounded; 2 officers and 177 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 11 officers and 336 men.

**One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., William Johnson, George M. Guion, John B. Murray; Lieut.-Cols., George M. Guion, John B. Murray, E. Darwin Gage, Frederick L. Manning; Majs., John B. Murray, Henry T. Noyes, F. L. Manning, John Cooley. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates, was organized at Geneva and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 14, 1862, for three years. It left the state on the 22nd and was chiefly engaged in garrison duty at Suffolk, Norfolk and Yorktown, Va., until 1864, when it was placed in Wistar's division, 18th corps. In May, 1864, then in the 2nd (Stedman's) brigade, 2nd (Weitzel's) division, 18th corps, it took part in the short campaign of the Army of the James under Gen. Butler against Petersburg and Richmond by way of the James river, being engaged at Swift creek, Proctor's creek, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred. Its loss during this campaign was 78 in killed, wounded and missing. The 18th corps was then ordered to reinforce the Army of the Potomac and the 148th was heavily engaged at Cold Harbor, losing 124 killed, wounded and missing. Returning with the corps to Bermuda Hundred, it moved to Petersburg and took part in the first bloody assault on the works, losing 16 killed, 74 wounded and 26 missing. After the failure of the assaults, the regiment went into position in the trenches on the right of the line, where it suffered daily from the incessant firing, its losses throughout the siege amounting to 124 killed, wounded and missing. In the latter part of August the 18th corps was relieved by the 10th, and the former was ordered into the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. In the latter part of September the regiment was engaged at Fort Harrison with a loss of 24 killed and wounded, and in October it was heavily engaged on the old battlefield of Fair Oaks, where it lost 84 killed, wounded and missing. When the 18th corps was discontinued in Dec., 1864, the 148th became a part of the new 24th corps, with which it participated in the Appomattox campaign, sharing in the final assault on Petersburg and the engagements at Rice's station, Burke's station and Appomattox Court House. The regiment by its signal gallantry displayed on many occasions had gained a well earned reputation for courage and efficiency. Corp. E. Van Winkle and privates Henry S. Wells and George A. Buchanan distinguished themselves at Fort Harrison and were the recipients of medals of honor from the war department. The regiment was mustered out on June 22, 1865, at Richmond, Va., under command of Col. Murray. It lost by death during its term of service 4 officers and 95 men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 156 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 267.

**One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Henry A. Barnum, Nicholas Grumbach; Lieut.-Cols., John M. Strong, Abel G. Cook, Charles B. Randall, Edward D. Murray, Jr., Nicholas Grumbach, Henry W. Burhaus; Majs., Abel G. Cook, Charles B. Randall, Robert E. Hopkins, Nicholas Grumbach, Henry W. Burhaus. This regiment, recruited in the county of Onondaga, was organized at Syracuse and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 18, 1862, for a three years' term. Col. Barnum was an experienced officer, having served with distinction as major of the 12th N. Y.

infantry. The regiment left the state on Sept. 23d, 1862, for Washington, where it was immediately ordered to join Gen. McClellan's army, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd (Geary's) division, 12th corps, "in which command it fought at Chancellorsville, losing there 15 killed, 68 wounded and 103 captured or missing. At Gettysburg the regiment participated in the famous defense of Culp's hill, made by Greene's brigade, in which the 149th, fighting behind breastworks, lost 6 killed, 46 wounded and 3 missing, but inflicted many times that loss on its assailants. With the 12th corps, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and the Onondaga boys fought as bravely in Tennessee as in Virginia or at Gettysburg. At Lookout mountain, they captured 5 flags while fighting under Hooker in that memorable affair, their casualties amounting to 10 killed and 64 wounded. Before starting on the Atlanta campaign the 12th corps was designated the 20th, its command being given to Gen. Hooker. The regiment started on that campaign with 380 fighting men, of whom 136 were killed or wounded before reaching Atlanta. Lieut.-Col. Randall, a gallant and skillful officer, was killed at Peachtree creek, in which action the regiment sustained its heaviest loss on that campaign, its casualties there aggregating 17 killed, 25 wounded and 10 missing. The regiment, after marching with Sherman to the sea was actively engaged in the siege of Savannah, and then marched through the Carolinas on the final campaign which ended in the surrender of Johnston." (Fox, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War.") A list of the important battles in which the regiment fought would include, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout mountain, Ringgold gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Lost mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, Missionary ridge, Rocky Face ridge, Averasboro, Bentonville and Bennett's house. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment marched to Washington, where it took part in the grand review in May, and was mustered out on June 12, 1865, near Bladensburgh, Md., under Col. Grumbach. The 149th had a total enrollment of 1,155, of whom 486 were killed and wounded. Of these 4 officers and 129 men—or 11.5 per cent.—were killed and mortally wounded; 78 died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 211. The following men were awarded medals of honor by the war department for the capture of battleflags at Lookout mountain: 1st Sergt. Norman E. Potter, and privates Peter Kappesser and Phillip Goettel.

**One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.**—Cols., John H. Ketcham, Alfred B. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Charles G. Bartlett, Alfred B. Smith, Joseph H. Cogswell; Majs., Alfred B. Smith, Joseph H. Cogswell, Henry A. Gildersleeve. This regiment was from Dutchess county and was composed of excellent material. It was organized at Poughkeepsie, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 11, 1862, for three years, and when the 145th N. Y. volunteers was disbanded in Dec., 1863, a portion of the members was transferred to the 150th. The regiment left the state on Oct. 11, 1862, and performed garrison and guard duty at Baltimore until July, 1863, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st (Williams') division, 12th corps, with which it marched to the field of Gettysburg, where it fought its first battle, losing 45 killed, wounded and missing. In Sept., 1863, the regiment went to Tennessee with the 12th corps to join the Army of the Cumberland, where Williams' division was stationed along the railroad between Murfreesboro and Bridgeport. In April, 1864, the 12th corps was designated the 20th. In the same brigade and divi-

sion, the 150th moved on Sherman's Atlanta campaign about the beginning of May and took an important and honorable part in many of the great battles of that memorable campaign, including Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and the siege of Atlanta. The casualties of the regiment aggregated 100 killed and wounded during the 4 months' fighting from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta. On Nov. 15, 1864, the regiment started on the march to the sea with Sherman, and in December was actively engaged in the siege of Savannah, losing 20 killed, wounded and missing. The following year it embarked on the campaign through the Carolinas, being sharply engaged at the battle of Averasboro and losing a few men at Bentonville. On the close of this campaign it marched on to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, and was mustered out there on June 8, 1865, under command of Col. Smith. Cols., Ketcham and Smith were both promoted to brevet brigadier-general, the former receiving his brevet while suffering from a severe wound received at Atlanta, and he was subsequently advanced to the rank of major-general. The regiment had a total enrollment of about 1,300, of whom 2 officers and 49 men were killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 78 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 132.

**One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.**—Col., William Emerson; Lieut.-Cols., Ewen A. Bowen, Thomas M. Fay, Charles Bogardus; Majs., Thomas M. Fay, James A. Jewell. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Niagara and Monroe, was organized at Lockport, where it was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 22, 1862, for three years. It received the men recruited for Col. Franklin Sidway's Buffalo regiment, which served to complete its organization. The regiment left the state on the 23d and was stationed at Baltimore until the following February, when it was ordered to West Virginia, serving there and at South mountain, Md., until July 10, 1863, when it joined the 3d corps and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d (French's) division, in which it was present at the action of Wapping heights. In August it was placed in the 1st brigade, same division and corps, and was present, but met with no loss, at McLean's ford. Catlett's station and Kelly's ford. During the Mine Run campaign it was sharply engaged at Locust Grove, losing 60 killed, wounded and missing, and upon returning from this campaign went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. When the 3d corps was discontinued in March, 1864, the 151st was placed in the 1st brigade, 3d (Ricketts) division, 6th corps, with which it did its full share in the fighting from the Wilderness to Petersburg, being engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, and Cold Harbor. On July 6, during Early's invasion of Maryland, it moved with its division to Baltimore and was heavily engaged at Monocacy, losing 118 killed, wounded and missing. As a part of the Army of the Shenandoah it took part in Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Valley, fighting at Charlestown, Leetown, Smithfield, Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, with a loss of 38 in the campaign. In December it returned to the Petersburg trenches and was stationed near the Weldon railroad through the winter. On Dec. 21, 1864, its thinned ranks were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. In April, 1865, it took part in the final assault on the works of Petersburg and the ensuing hot pursuit of Lee's army, fighting its last battle at Sailor's creek. Its loss in the Appomattox campaign was 18 killed and wounded. The regiment was finally mustered out near Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865,

under command of Lieut.-Col. Bogardus. It lost during service 5 officers and 101 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 99 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 206.

**One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Leonard Boyer, Alonzo Ferguson, George W. Thompson, James E. Curtis; Lieut.-Cols., Alonzo Ferguson, George W. Thompson, Timothy O'Brien, James E. Curtis, Edmund G. Gilbert; Majs., George R. Spaulding, Timothy O'Brien, James E. Curtis, Edmund C. Gilbert, Charles H. Dygert. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Herkimer and Mohawk was organized at Mohawk and was there mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 15, 1862. The regiment left on the 25th and was stationed in the defenses of Washington until the succeeding April, when it was ordered to Suffolk and assigned to Terry's brigade, Corcoran's division, 7th corps. After sharing in the defense of Suffolk, it served under Gen. Keyes on the Peninsula and in July was ordered to New York city during the draft riots, remaining there until October, when it joined the Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd (Webb's) division, 2nd corps. In this command it shared in the Mine Run campaign, being engaged at Robertson's tavern. In the Wilderness campaign it fought in Gibbon's division, 2nd corps and was active in all the series of battles ending with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Its heaviest losses occurred at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station and Boydton plank road. Its losses during the whole campaign amounted to a total of 303 killed, wounded and missing. Its last battle was at Farmville two days before Lee's surrender. Under the command of Col. Curtis it was mustered out near Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865, and returned home with only 256 men, having lost during service 4 officers and 68 men, killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 91 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 166. Private John Weeks was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry.

**One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Duncan McMartin, Edwin P. Davis; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas A. Armstrong, William H. Printup, Alexander Strain, George H. McLaughlin; Majs., Edwin P. Davis, Alexander Strain, Stephen Simmons, Jacob C. Klock, George H. McLaughlin, C. F. Putnam, Abram V. Davis. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Clinton, Essex and Warren, was organized at Fonda and there mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 18, 1862, for three years. It left the same day for Washington, was first stationed at Alexandria as provost guard, and during most of the year 1863, did garrison and guard duty about the capital. It was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st (Emory's) division, 19th corps, with which it took part in the Red River campaign, meeting with severe loss at Pleasant Hill. It was active at Mansura and was warmly commended for its bravery in these battles by the commanding general. In July, 1864, it returned to Virginia with the 1st and 2nd divisions; on its arrival at Washington it was ordered into Maryland to confront Gen. Early; and then served with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Strasburg and Cedar creek, besides numerous lesser skirmishes. Its loss at the Opequan was 69 killed and wounded, and at Cedar creek, 81 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment continued to serve in the valley until April, 1865, when it moved with Dwight's divi-

sion to Washington, where it participated in the grand review in May. In July it sailed for Savannah, Ga., and while stationed there won the esteem and respect of the citizens by the gentlemanly conduct of its officers and men. Col. Davis was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious service. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah on Oct. 2, 1865, under command of Lieut.-Col. McLaughlin. It lost during service 1 officer and 40 men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 160 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 202.

**One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Patrick H. Jones, Lewis D. Warner; Lieut.-Cols., Henry C. Loomis, Daniel B. Allen, Lewis D. Warner, Harrison Cheney; Majs., Samuel G. Love, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Daniel B. Allen, Lewis D. Warner, Harrison Cheney, Alfred W. Benson. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, was organized at Jamestown, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 24-26, 1862, for three years. Four days later it left the state and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd (Steinwehr's) division, 11th corps, which was stationed during the fall of 1862 in Northern Virginia in the vicinity of Centerville. The regiment went into winter quarters with the corps at Stafford, Va., and suffered severely in the disaster which befell the corps at Chancellorsville, losing 32 killed, 81 wounded and 115 captured and missing. The regiment met with another severe loss at Gettysburg, where it was heavily engaged in the battle of the first day, and in the gallant defense of Cemetery hill the second day, losing 6 killed, 21 wounded and 173 missing. It accompanied the army on its return to Virginia and in September was ordered to Tennessee with the 11th and 12th corps to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. In October it was lightly engaged in the midnight battle of Wauhatchie and had 6 men wounded at Missionary ridge. When the 20th corps was formed in April, 1864, the 154th was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division (Geary's "White Stars") with which it fought from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and then to the end of the Carolina campaign. At Rocky Face ridge, the first important battle of the Atlanta campaign, the regiment behaved with distinguished gallantry and sustained its heaviest loss —13 killed and 37 wounded. It also lost heavily at Kennesaw mountain, where 36 were killed and wounded. At the conclusion of the campaign through the Carolinas it marched with the 20th corps to Washington and participated in the grand review. Commanded by Col. Warner, it was mustered out at Bladensburgh, Md., June 11, 1865. The regiment lost during service 2 officers and 84 men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 193 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 281 of whom 1 officer and 90 men died in Confederate prisons.

**One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., William McEvily, Hugh C. Flood, John Byrne; Lieut.-Cols., James P. McMahon, Hugh C. Flood, John Byrne; Majs., Hugh C. Flood, John Byrne, John O. Dwyer, Michael Doran, James McConvey, Francis Paige. This was the second regiment of the famous Corcoran brigade. When Gen. Corcoran returned from his imprisonment in Richmond, he raised the brigade of Irish regiments known as the Corcoran Legion, composed of the 182nd (69th militia), 155th, 164th and 170th N. Y. infantry. The 155th was recruited principally in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Broome and Erie and was organized at New York city. The regiment left the state on Nov. 10, 1862, and proceeded to Newport News, where it was mus-

tered into the U. S. service on the 18th for a term of three years. On Jan. 29, 1863, the brigade moved on the Blackwater expedition (Col. Murphy, of the 69th militia, commanding the brigade and Gen. Corcoran the division), and was under fire for the first time in the affair at the Deserted House, suffering a few casualties. In April it was engaged for nearly a month in the defense of Suffolk, where it again sustained some loss, and from July, 1863, to May, 1864, it was stationed near Washington. It then joined Grant's army at Spottsylvania and was assigned to the 4th brigade, 2nd (Gibbon's) division, 2nd corps. The Legion, commanded since the death of Gen. Corcoran in Dec., 1863, by Col. Murphy, arrived in time to take part in the closing battles around Spottsylvania, where the 155th lost 58 killed, wounded and missing. It met with its heaviest loss at Cold Harbor, where it was in the assaulting column, the casualties being 154 killed, wounded and missing. In the battles around Petersburg in June, 1864, it met a loss of 83 killed and wounded. The regiment was only slightly engaged at Strawberry Plains, but was in the hottest of the fight at Reams' station, losing 48 killed, wounded and missing. The heaviest subsequent losses of the regiment were sustained in the battles of Boydton plank road in October and in the assault on the Petersburg works in March, 1865, when its casualties were 20 and 12, respectively. It remained a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps until the end of the war, being present at Farmville and Appomattox Court House. The regiment was mustered out under Col. Byrne, June 15, 1865, near Washington, D. C. Out of a total enrollment of 830, it lost during service 9 officers and 106 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded—or 13.7 per cent.; 2 officers and 72 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 189, of whom 2 officers and 35 men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Erastus Cooke, Jacob Sharpe; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob Sharpe, Thomas Fowler, Alfred Neafie; Majs., Louis Schaffner, Thomas Fowler, William Van Wagenen, Matthias S. Ewan. This regiment, known as the "Mountain Legion," was recruited in the counties of Ulster, Greene and Richmond and was organized at Kingston, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 17, 1862. The New Paltz volunteers formed part of the regiment, as did three companies recruited by Col. Minthorn Thompson. It left the state on Dec. 4, 1862, and sailed for New Orleans, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d (Emory's) division, 19th corps, with which it participated in its first battle at Fort Bisland, losing 22 killed and wounded. It took an active part in the long siege of Port Hudson, including the assault of June 14, when Lieut.-Col. Fowler was mortally wounded while leading the regiment in a charge. The total loss of the regiment during the siege was 30 killed and wounded. After the fall of Port Hudson it spent the ensuing 9 months in post and garrison duties, with occasional reconnoissances into the enemy's country. On March 15, 1864, in Grover's (2nd) division, it moved on Banks' Red River expedition and was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Alexandria and Mansura, but sustained slight loss. In July, 1864, when the first two divisions of the corps were ordered to Virginia, the 156th embarked for Washington and after marching through Maryland engaged in Sheridan's famous Shenandoah campaign against Early. At the battle of the Opequan the regiment lost 20 killed and 91 wounded, a total of 111. Col. Sharpe had been promoted to brevet brigadier-general for gallantry and

was in command of the brigade at Winchester, while Lieut.-Col. Neafie gallantly commanded the regiment. The 156th was also in the fights at Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, losing in the latter action 92 killed, wounded and missing. In this fight, when several of the color-guard had fallen, the regimental colors were narrowly saved from capture by the bravery of Capt. Alfred Cooley, who stripped the colors from the staff and brought them safely off the field. The fighting in the valley had now ended and in Jan., 1865, the regiment proceeded with Grover's division to Savannah, Ga. Gen. H. W. Birge was now given command of the division, which joined in the final campaign in the Carolinas, temporarily attached to the 10th corps as the 1st division. In May it returned to Savannah, and the regiment continued to serve in that vicinity until finally mustered out under Col. Sharpe, at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1865. It lost during its term of service 4 officers and 60 men killed in action and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 163 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 231.

**One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Philip P. Brown, Jr., James C. Carmichael; Lieut.-Cols., George Arrowsmith, James C. Carmichael, Frank Place; Majs., James C. Carmichael, Frank Place. Leonard F. Briggs. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Madison and Cortland, was organized at Hamilton, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 19, 1862. It left the state on the 25th and on reaching Washington was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d (Schurz's) division, 11th corps, with which it went into winter quarters at Stafford, Va. Its first battle was the disastrous one of Chancellorsville, where it lost 98 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment sustained a fearful loss at Gettysburg, where it was heavily engaged on the first two days of the battle and was highly praised for its gallantry. Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith was killed on the first day. The casualties of the 157th amounted to 6 officers and 46 men killed and mortally wounded; 6 officers and 137 men wounded; 6 officers and 106 men, missing, a total of 307. Soon after the battle it was assigned to the 1st brigade of Schimmelfennig's (1st) division, same corps. This division was detached in August and ordered to Charleston harbor, where it became a part of the 10th corps, and during the remainder of 1863, the regiment, in the 2nd brigade, Gordon's division, 10th corps, was stationed on Folly and Morris islands, S. C. It participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and the various operations about Charleston harbor; was engaged at Seabrook and John's Islands in Feb., 1864, meeting with some losses, and was then ordered to Florida, where it remained until June, when it returned to Beaufort. During the remainder of its service it took part in the engagements at Honey Hill (loss, 32 killed and wounded), Boyd's point, Coosawhatchie, Deveaux neck (loss, 24), Tillafinny Station (loss, 20), all in 1864; in 1865 it fought at Manningsville, Dingle's mill (loss, 28), Singleton's plantation, Big Rafting creek and Statesburg. On July 10, 1865, it was mustered out at Charleston, S. C., under Col. Carmichael. It lost by death during service, 7 officers and 90 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 104 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 203; total casualties, killed, wounded and missing, 533.

**One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., James Jourdan, William H. McNary; Lieut.-Cols., Wm. H. McNary, Hyron Kalt; Majs., William H. Burnett, John O'Connor, Silas A. Ilsley, Hyron Kalt, William A. Furrey. This was a Brooklyn regiment, all its

members being recruited in that city except part of Co. C, which was raised in Jamaica and New York city. It was organized at Brooklyn as one of the regiments of the Empire (Spinola's) brigade, and went to the front under command of Col. James Jourdan, afterwards promoted to brevet major-general. The regiment left the state on Sept. 18, 1862, about 700 strong, proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 11, and soon after moved to Suffolk. A few weeks later it was ordered to New Berne, N. C., and placed in the 2nd brigade, 5th division, 18th corps. It remained in North Carolina until the summer of 1864, when it rejoined the 18th corps at Bermuda Hundred, Va. During its long stay in North Carolina it performed garrison and outpost duty at New Berne, Beaufort and Morehead, and took part in several brilliant raids. It went to the relief of Gen. Foster at Washington, N. C., when he was besieged there in the spring of 1863, and in 1864 the regiment, led by Col. Jourdan, made a brilliant raid into Jones and Onslow counties, N. C. Lieut.-Col. McNary served as military governor of Beaufort. In Sept., 1864, soon after joining the Army of the James, the regiment was attached to the 1st brigade, Heckman's (2nd) division, 18th corps and was heavily engaged at Fort Harrison, losing 78 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Butler wired to Gen. Grant: "The 158th is with the Army of the James, and won its colors handsomely at Battery Harrison." When the 24th corps was formed in Dec., 1864, it was attached to the 1st (Foster's) division of that corps, with which it took part in the assault on Forts Gregg and Whitworth at the time of the final attack on the works of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. After the fall of Petersburg it followed in the pursuit of Lee's army, being sharply engaged at Rice's station and at Clover hill, on the morning of Lee's surrender. On that occasion the troops of the 24th corps fired the last infantry-volley of the Army of the Potomac. The loss of the 158th in the Appomattox campaign amounted to 55 killed, wounded and missing. During the assault on Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865, Lieut. Edward Reilly was killed, being the only commissioned officer killed in action during the war, though Lieut. James Crosbie was killed before Petersburg, Oct. 29, 1864, while serving with Co. D, 52nd N. Y. Four of the regiment were awarded medals of honor by Congress for gallantry in action: Sergts. William Laing and James Howard, and privates John Schiller and George Grube. After Lee's surrender the regiment returned to Richmond and was there mustered out under Col. McNary, June 30, 1865. Its loss during service was 2 officers and 49 men killed and mortally wounded; 83 men died of disease and other causes; 4 men were accidentally killed at Batchelder's creek, N. C., by an explosion of torpedoes; total deaths, 134.

**One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Homer A. Nelson, Edward L. Molineaux; Lieut.-Cols., Edward L. Molineaux, Gilbert A. Draper, Charles A. Burt, Edward L. Gaul, William Waltermire, Wells O. Pettit; Majs., Gilbert A. Draper, Charles A. Burt, Edward L. Gaul, William Waltermire, Robert McD. Hart, Joseph G. McNutt, Wells O. Pettit, William F. Tieman. The several companies of this regiment were raised in the counties of Dutchess, Kings and Columbia. Cos. B, F, H and K were recruited at Hudson by Lieut.-Col. Molineaux and united with the others at East New York, and the remaining companies were formed from the men enlisted by Col. Nelson originally for the 167th N. Y. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city Nov. 1, 1862, for three years. In 1864, a new Co. G replaced the old

one, which was consolidated with the others. The 159th left the state on Dec. 4, 1862, and proceeded to New Orleans, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 4th (Grover's) division, 19th corps, Department of the Gulf. Its first serious engagement was at Irish bend, where it fought bravely and sustained a loss of 117 killed, wounded and missing, Lieut.-Col. Draper and 4 other officers being among the killed and mortally wounded, and Col. Molineaux among the severely wounded. This was by far the severest loss sustained by any regiment in this fight. It was actively engaged throughout the long siege of Port Hudson, taking part in the first assault of May 27. Its loss during the siege was 73 killed, wounded and missing. After the surrender of Port Hudson the regiment was engaged until the following year in post and garrison duty. In March, 1864, in the 2nd brigade, 2nd (Grover's) division, same corps, it moved on Banks' Red River expedition, being lightly engaged at Alexandria, Mansura and Morganza. In July it proceeded to New Orleans, where it embarked for Washington, the first two divisions of the corps having been ordered to Virginia. On its arrival it joined the 10th corps before Richmond and Petersburg, and was engaged with some loss at Deep Bottom in August. It was actively engaged with the Army of the Shenandoah under Sheridan in the campaign against Early, losing 75 killed, wounded and missing at the Opequan, and 23 at Cedar creek, where the gallant Maj. Hart was among the killed. The fighting in the valley having ended, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Ga., and in March, 1865, was ordered to North Carolina, where it was temporarily attached to the 10th corps again. It was finally mustered out at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 12, 1865, under command of Col. Waltermire. The regiment lost by death during service 10 officers and 76 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 130 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 217.

**One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles C. Dwight, Henry P. Underhill; Lieut.-Cols., John B. Van Petten, Henry P. Underhill, John B. Burreed; Majs., William M. Sentell, Daniel L. Vaughan. This regiment was recruited by Col. Dwight in the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Allegany, Erie and Wyoming. It rendezvoused at Auburn, and was mustered into the U. S. service at New York city Nov. 21, 1862, for three years. It left the state on Dec. 4, 1862, and proceeded to the Department of the Gulf, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Augur's division, 19th corps. Its first loss was met in the action with the gunboat Cotton in Jan., 1863, where 1 man was killed and 4 wounded; at Pattersonville in March, where Co. F, Capt. Josiah P. Jewett, was on board the gunboat Diana during the action with the Confederate batteries, it lost 6 killed and 16 wounded, Capt. Jewett being mortally wounded. At Fort Bisland its loss was 7 killed and wounded. It was later engaged at Jeanerette and Plain Store, after which it participated with credit in the long siege of Port Hudson, taking part in the general assaults of May 27 and June 14. Its loss in killed and wounded during the siege was 41. A period of post and garrison duty followed the fall of Port Hudson, and in March, 1864, in the 2nd brigade, 1st (Emory's) division, 19th corps, it started on Banks' Red River expedition, engaging with heavy loss at Pleasant Hill, where its casualties were 41 killed, wounded and missing, at Sabine cross-roads, Cane river crossing and Mansura. In July it returned to the north with the first two divisions of the 19th corps and in Dwight's (1st) division, fought

under Sheridan in his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Early, sustaining severe losses in the battles of the Opequan and Cedar creek. In the former action its casualties were 15 killed, 61 wounded and 1 missing, and in the latter 66 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. Van Petten received a bullet through the thigh at Winchester, but continued to bravely lead his men until the battle was over. He was subsequently promoted colonel of the 193d N. Y. infantry. The regiment left the valley in April, 1865; proceeded to Washington, where it took part in the grand review in May; moved to Savannah, Ga., in June; and under command of Col. Underhill was mustered out at Savannah on Nov. 1, 1865. The regiment lost by death during its term of service 6 officers and 47 enlisted men killed and died of wounds received in action; 1 officer and 159 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 219.

**One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Gabriel P. Harrower, Henry G. Harrower; Lieut.-Cols., Marvin D. Stillwell, William B. Kinsey; Majs., Charles Straun, Willis E. Craig. This regiment was recruited by Col. Gabriel P. Harrower in the fall of 1862 in the counties of Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, Chenango and Broome. It was organized at Elmira and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Oct. 27, 1862. It left the state on Dec. 4, for the Department of the Gulf, where it was first assigned to Grover's division, and soon after, to the 3d brigade, 1st (Augur's) division, 19th corps, with which it fought at Clinton plank road, Plains store, and in the long siege of Port Hudson. Its loss during the siege was 17 killed, wounded and missing. In July it was heavily engaged at Donaldsonville, La., with a loss of 7 killed, 39 wounded and 7 missing, and in September it formed part of Franklin's unsuccessful Sabine Pass expedition to Texas, sustaining a loss of 30 killed, wounded and missing. As a part of Emory's (1st) division, 19th corps, it participated in Banks' Red River campaign in the spring of 1864, during which it fought at Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane river crossing and Mansura. The regiment was very heavily engaged at Sabine cross-roads under command of Lieut.-Col. Kinsey, losing 13 killed, 64 wounded and 30 missing. When the first two divisions of the 19th corps were ordered to Virginia in July, 1864, the 161st remained in the Department of the Gulf and was stationed successively at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and in western Mississippi. In the spring of 1865, as part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 13th corps, it took part in Gen. Canby's operations against Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala., after which it was ordered to Florida and was finally mustered out at Tallahassee on Nov. 12, 1865. Those whose terms were about to expire had been previously mustered out, under command of Maj. Craig, Sept. 10, 1865, at Fort Jefferson, Fla., after which the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of two companies. During its term of service, the 161st lost by death, 1 officer (2nd Lieut. Lewis E. Fitch, killed at Sabine cross-roads) and 55 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 250 enlisted men died of disease and other causes, a total of 306.

**One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Lewis Benedict, Justus W. Blanchard; Lieut.-Cols., Justus W. Blanchard, James M. Vanderburgh; Majs., James M. Bogart, Robert W. Leonard, George W. Keating, F. W. Coleman, John W. Babcock, William P. Huxford. The 162nd, the "Third Metropolitan Guard," was a New York city regiment, recruited under the auspices of the Met-

ropolitan police. To complete its organization, the men enlisted for Cos. D and K, 53d N. Y. 2nd organization, were assigned to it as Co. F. In 1863 a new Co. H was recruited to take the place of the old company transferred and in Feb., 1864, the 174th N. Y. was consolidated with the 162nd. The regiment was organized at Riker's island, N. Y. harbor, and there mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 22 to Oct. 18, 1862, for three years. It left the state on Oct. 24, proceeded to Washington, whence it was ordered to Hampton Roads in November, and the following month embarked for New Orleans. It served for several weeks at New Orleans, Carrollton and Donaldsonville, La., during which period it was twice engaged at Plaquemine with small loss. As a part of Emory's (3d) division, 19th corps, it shared in the operations leading up to the investment of Port Hudson, taking part in the skirmish on the Clinton plank road, and being present at Fort Bisland, but without loss. A detachment of Co. I, under Lieut. Neville, was in the skirmish in April at Bayou Courtableau. In the 1st brigade, 2nd (Sherman's) division, 19th corps, it was actively engaged during the siege of Port Hudson, losing heavily in the general assaults of May 27 and June 14, its loss in killed and wounded aggregating 59, among the former being Maj. Bogart. It was on detached service at Springfield landing in June and July, losing 10 killed and wounded in a skirmish on July 2. It was then assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 19th corps, and was twice engaged at Vermilion bayou in the fall of 1863. In March, 1864, attached to the 3d brigade, 1st (Emory's) division, 19th corps, it started on Banks' Red River campaign, taking part in the battles of Sabine crossroads, Pleasant Hill, Cane river crossing and Mansura. The regiment suffered severely at Pleasant Hill, where it lost 106 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Benedict, commanding the brigade, was killed here while bravely leading a charge. The loss at Cane river crossing was 37 killed, wounded and missing. In July the regiment returned to Virginia with the divisions of Emory and Grover and while before Richmond, lost 49 killed, wounded and missing. It accompanied Dwight's division of the Army of the Shenandoah to Washington in April, 1865, and a few weeks later sailed with it to Savannah, Ga., where the regiment was mustered out, commanded by Col. Blanchard, Oct. 12. 1865. Its loss by death during service was 8 officers and 62 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 151 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 224.

**One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry.**—Lieut.-Col., John B. Leverick; Maj., James J. Byrne. The 163d, the 3d regiment of the Empire brigade, had only a brief independent existence, though long enough to establish itself as a brave organization. Its companies were recruited in the summer of 1862, principally in New York city, Brooklyn and Jamaica, and the regiment was organized at New York city, its ten companies being consolidated into six, under Col. F. H. Braulick. It left the state Oct. 5, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Oct. 11, 1862. It remained at Washington until in November, when it was engaged in skirmishes at Cedar creek and Waterloo, and the following month was attached to Carroll's (2nd) brigade, Whipple's (3d) division, 3d corps, with which it fought at Fredericksburg with a loss of 10 killed, 46 wounded and 5 missing. Lieut. William Davis, Sergt.-Maj. Richard F. Tighe, Color-Sergt. Ernest Funk, and Orderly Sergt. Charles R. Near,

were promoted on the field for bravery exhibited in the face of the enemy. On Jan. 20, 1863, under Lieut.-Col. John B. Leverick, it was transferred to the 73d N. Y. Gen. Whipple in announcing the order of consolidation said: "The general commanding desires to assure the officers and men of the gallant 163d regiment, that his separation from them is a most painful one. By uniform good conduct in camp and on the march, and especially by bravery in battle, the regiment has won the approbation and confidence of all, and although it goes to add lustre to another organization, it has given renown to the colors and to the men of the 163d New York." It lost during service 3 officers and 15 men killed and mortally wounded, and 8 men died of disease.

**One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., John E. McMahon, James P. McMahon, William DeLacey; Lieut.-Cols., James C. Burke, William DeLacey, John Beattie; Majs., Michael D. Smith, John Beattie, Bernard O'Reilly. This was one of the four regiments forming the brigade of Irish soldiers known as the Corcoran Legion. The 164th was recruited in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and the counties of Niagara and St. Lawrence, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Newport News, Va., Nov. 19, 1862, for three years. Col. John E. McMahon was one of three brothers, all of whom became colonels. He succumbed to disease in March, 1863, and was succeeded by his brother, James P. McMahon, who was killed in action at Cold Harbor. Lieut.-Col. DeLacey had formerly rendered gallant service as major of the 37th N. Y. He was wounded several times and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. Col. Fox, in his account of this splendid fighting regiment, says: "The Legion was ordered to the Peninsula soon after, where it was placed in the 7th corps. On Jan. 29, 1863. the brigade started on the Blackwater expedition (Gen. Corcoran commanding the division), during which it saw its first fighting, at the affair known as the Deserted House. The gallant behavior of the Legion in this engagement elicited a general order from department headquarters which was highly complimentary to the command. In April, 1863, it was actively engaged in the siege of Suffolk. Gen. Corcoran commanded the Legion up to the time of his death, which occurred at Fairfax, Va., Dec. 22, 1863. From July, 1863, until May, 1864, the Legion was stationed near Washington, after which it joined Grant's army at Spottsylvania, where it was assigned to Gibbon's (2nd) division, 2nd corps. At Cold Harbor it was in the assaulting column, and succeeded in carrying the portion of the enemy's works in its immediate front, but with a heavy loss in men and officers. Seven officers of the regiment were killed in that assault, including Col. McMahon, who was shot down after having with his own hands planted the regimental colors on the Confederate works. The regiment, however, was obliged to fall back, owing to the failure at other points of the line, having lost 16 killed, 59 wounded and 82 missing. The Legion was commanded at Spottsylvania by Col. Murphy (182nd N. Y.), who afterwards fell mortally wounded at Dabney's mill. The casualties in the regiment at Spottsylvania were 12 killed, 66 wounded and 44 missing." The regiment suffered severely in the first assaults at Petersburg, where its losses amounted to 63 killed and wounded, chiefly incurred during the assault of June 16. It was present at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and was again hotly engaged at Reams' station with a loss of 9 killed and mortally wounded, 1 wounded, 9 officers and 98 men missing or captured. From June 26, 1864, until the close of the war, the Legion, together

with the 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, made up the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. It was in the action on the Boydton road, losing 7 men; at Hatcher's run in December, and closed its active service with the Appomattox campaign in 1865, fighting at White Oak ridge, fall of Petersburg, High bridge, Farmville and Appomattox. It was mustered out near Washington, under Col. DeLacey, July 15, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 928, of whom 10 officers and 106 men—or 12.5 per cent.—were killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 126 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 245, of whom 2 officers and 84 men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.**—Lieut.-Cols., Abel Smith, Jr., Governeur Carr, William R. French; Majs., Governeur Carr, Felix Angus, William W. Stephenson. The 165th, the 2nd battalion, Duryea's Zouaves, was originally recruited for a nine months' term, but was afterwards changed to three years. Only six companies were recruited, principally from New York city and Brooklyn, and were mustered into the U. S. service between Aug. and Dec., 1862, for three years. In 1864, four new companies joined the battalion in the field and were consolidated with the original six companies. The battalion left the state Dec. 2, 1862, sailing for New Orleans, and on its arrival was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd (Sherman's) division, 19th corps, Department of the Gulf. It participated in skirmishes in March, 1863, at North pass, Ponchatoula and Berwick bay, sustaining a few casualties, and was actively engaged throughout the long siege of Port Hudson, losing heavily in the assault of May 27. Its losses during the siege amounted to 106 killed, wounded and missing, among the mortally wounded being the gallant Lieut.-Col. Abel, who fell in the assault of May 27. It accompanied Franklin's expedition to Sabine pass, Tex., in Sept., 1863, and was later twice engaged at Vermilion bayou. In the 3d brigade, Emory's division, it took part in Banks' Red River expedition in the spring of 1864, fighting at Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane river crossing and Mansura. The loss at Sabine cross-roads was 48 killed, wounded and missing, and at Pleasant hill, 49. Returning north, the regiment was in action in September at Berryville, Va., but sustained no loss. When Dwight's 1st division, Army of the Shenandoah, left the valley in April, 1865, as a part of the 3d brigade, the regiment accompanied it to Washington and subsequently to Savannah, Ga. Under Maj. Stephenson it was mustered out at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1865, having lost by death during its term of service 2 officers and 44 men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 79 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 127, of whom 18 men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and its number is accordingly vacant. The men enlisted were transferred to the 176th N. Y. infantry on Nov. 13, 1862.

**One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry.**—This regiment also failed to complete its organization. On Oct. 28, 1862, the men enlisted for it were transferred to the 159th N. Y. infantry, forming Cos. A, C, D, E, G and I.

**One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., William R. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., James Low, James C. Rennison; Majs., George Walter, James C. Rennison, Daniel Torbush. The 168th, the 19th militia, was a nine months regiment from Newburg. On Sept. 18,

1862, Col. Brown tendered the governor of the state the service of the 19th militia and was authorized to recruit the same to standard requirement for a service of nine months. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Jan. 23, 1863, with the exception of Co. K, which was mustered in on Feb. 11, 1863, and left the state Feb. 12, 1863, for Yorktown, Va., and was assigned to Busteed's brigade, 1st division, 4th corps. Subsequently it served in King's brigade, same division and corps until June, when it was assigned to the 22nd corps, and the following month was placed in the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 11th corps. It took part in a skirmish at Walkerton, Va., in May, again skirmished there during the expedition to that place in June, and was engaged in a skirmish at Yorktown June 9. In addition it took part in a number of minor affairs. The regiment was mustered out and discharged at Newburg, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1863. Its loss during service was 1 man killed in action; 1 officer and 36 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 38.

**One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Clarence Buell, John McConihe, Alonzo Alden; Lieut.-Cols., John McConihe, Alonzo Alden, James A. Colvin; Majs., Alonzo Alden, James A. Colvin, Joseph H. Allen. The 169th, known as the Troy regiment, was recruited in the counties of Rensselaer and Washington and organized at Troy and Staten island. Cos. A to E were mustered into the U. S. service at Troy, Sept. 25, 1862, and the remaining companies at New Dorp, Staten island, Oct. 6, the term of enlistment being three years. The 169th left the state Oct. 9, 1862, for Washington. It achieved honorable distinction in the field, and is numbered by Col. Fox among the three hundred fighting regiments. He says: "The regiment was actively engaged in the defense of Suffolk, Va., where it served in Foster's brigade, Corcoran's division. In the following summer it participated in the operations about Charleston harbor and in May, 1864, it moved with the Army of the James to Bermuda Hundred. The regiment disembarked there with Butler's army and hard fighting, with its consequent heavy losses, immediately ensued. At Cold Harbor it fought in Martindale's division, Col. McConihe being killed in that battle. The 169th held a perilous position in the trenches before Petersburg, losing men there, killed or wounded, almost every day. While there, on the evening of June 30, 1864, the brigade (Barton's) was ordered to charge the enemy's lines, so that, under cover of their fire, Curtis' brigade could throw up an advanced rifle-pit; but the regiment while going into position was prematurely discovered by the enemy and thereby drew upon themselves a severe fire, which not only frustrated the plan, but cost the regiment many lives." The regiment was one of those selected for the expedition against Fort Fisher, being then in Bell's (3d) brigade, Ames' division, 10th corps, and took part in the desperate but victorious assault on that stronghold. A large proportion of its losses there, however, occurred at the explosion of the magazine, after the fort had been captured. After the fall of Fort Fisher, the regiment accompanied the 10th corps in its advance on Wilmington. The following is a list of the engagements in which the 169th took part: siege of Suffolk, Fort Wagner, S. C., Port Walthall Junction, Chester Station, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, around Petersburg, Dutch gap, Chaffin's farm, Va., and Fort Fisher, N. C. It was present at Edenton road, Carrsville, Blackwater, Zuni, Nansemond, South Anna, Drewry's bluff, Darbytown road and Wilmington. On the conclusion of the war it remained as a garrison at Raleigh, N. C., which city it had entered with the advance of Sherman's army, and was

here mustered out on July 19, 1865, under command of Col. Alden. The regiment was fortunate in the personnel of its officers and in the ranks was some of the best blood sent forth by the Empire State. In all its numerous fights the regiment never faltered, both officers and men behaving in the most praiseworthy and gallant manner. The total enrollment of the regiment (not including the men transferred from the 142nd N. Y., on June 7, 1865, after the war had ended) was 1,467, of whom 10 officers and 147 men—or 10.7 per cent.—were killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 125 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 285. The total number killed and wounded was 618.

**One Hundred and Seventieth Infantry.**—Cols., Peter McDermott, James P. McIvor; Lieut.-Cols., James P. McIvor, Michael C. Murphy, John B. Donnelly, Charles Hagan; Majs., George W. Warner, John B. Donnelly, John Connery, Charles Hagan. This was one of the four regiments forming the Corcoran Legion, a brigade composed almost entirely of Irish soldiers. Its companies were recruited principally in New York city and Brooklyn and it was organized at Staten island, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 7, 1862, for three years. The regiment left the state on Oct. 16, served for a month in the defenses of Washington, in Casey's division, and then embarked for Fortress Monroe. After a few weeks' service on the Peninsula, during which it participated in the Blackwater expedition and the skirmishes at the Deserted House and Union Mills, it went to Suffolk. Speaking of this splendid fighting regiment, Col. Fox says: "It was actively engaged in the defense of Suffolk, at which time the Legion was commanded by Col. Murphy, of the 69th militia, and the division by Gen. Corcoran—the 1st division, 7th corps. It remained on duty in that vicinity until July, 1863, when the Legion (Gen. Corcoran commanding) was ordered to Washington, where it performed garrison and outpost duty. In May, 1864, it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and placed in Gibbon's (2nd) division of the 2nd corps, the Legion, under command of Col. Murphy, arriving just in time to take part in the closing battles around Spottsylvania. At the North Anna the 170th encountered a severe musketry fire, its casualty list there being the largest of any regiment in that battle: 22 killed, 55 wounded and 22 missing. It met with another heavy loss at Petersburg, June 16-22, where its casualties amounted to 22 killed, 111 wounded and 3 missing. Most of this loss occurred in the assault of June 16. The regiment was again hotly engaged at Reams' station, where Maj. Donnelly was killed. From June, 1864, until the close of the war, the Legion, together with the 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, formed the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps." The casualties of the regiment at Reams' station amounted to 85 killed, wounded and missing. It met with further losses at Boydton plank road in October, at the Petersburg works in March, 1865, and then took part with the 2nd corps in the final Appomattox campaign, which ended with Lee's surrender. A list of the important battles in which the 170th was engaged includes the siege of Suffolk, Carrsville, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Boydton plank road, Hatcher's run, Deserted House, Edenton road, Totopotomy, Strawberry Plains, Vaughn road, Farmville and Appomattox. Col. McDermott resigned shortly after the regiment took the field and his successor, Col. McIvor, commanded it during most of its active service. He was a gallant officer and rose to the rank

of brevet major-general in 1865. The regiment was warmly commended by its brigade and division commanders for its conduct in battle and its efficiency. Its total enrollment was 1,002, of whom 10 officers and 119 men—or 12.8 per cent.—were killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 96 men, died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 227. The total number killed and wounded was 481.

**One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization, and its number is therefore vacant. On Nov. 19, 1862, the men enlisted were transferred to the 175th N. Y. and the organization was discontinued.

**One Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry.**—This regiment also failed to complete its organization. In Dec., 1862, the men enlisted were transferred to the 6th N. Y. artillery. (q. v.)

**One Hundred and Seventy-third Infantry.**—Cols., Charles B. Morton, Lewis M. Peck; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis M. Peck, William N. Green, Jr., Mellen T. Holbrook; Majs., A. Power Galloway, George W. Rogers. This regiment, known as the 4th Metropolitan Guard, and 4th National Guard, was recruited in the cities of New York and Brooklyn by the police departments of those cities, as one of the Metropolitan brigade. It was organized at Riker's island and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 10, 1862. On leaving the state, Dec. 9, the regiment sailed for Louisiana, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Emory's (3d) division, 19th corps. It came under fire for the first time at Fort Bisland, losing 7 killed and wounded, and a detachment under Capt. Conrady skirmished at Breaux bridge, Bayou Teche. The regiment took an active part in the siege of Port Hudson, where its total loss was 92 killed and wounded. Among the mortally wounded in the second assault on June 14, was Maj. Galloway. It was engaged at Carrion Crow bayou in Nov., 1863, and the following spring, in the 3d brigade of Emory's division, 19th corps, it took part in Banks' Red River campaign, being engaged in the fights at Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill and Mansura, its loss in the first two battles being 232 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. Green was killed at Pleasant Hill. Though the regiment was not again engaged in battle after the close of this campaign, it continued in active service. In July, 1864, it accompanied the 1st and 2nd divisions to Virginia and became a part of Sheridan's Army in the Shenandoah. It was on detached service with Currie's brigade at Harper's Ferry during the battle of Winchester, and at the time of the battle of Cedar creek was guarding wagon trains and was not engaged in the fight. The regiment remained with Dwight's (1st) division in the valley until April, 1865, and then moved to Washington for a number of weeks. The war was now over, and after taking part in the grand review it was ordered to Savannah, and was there mustered out under Col. Peck, Oct. 18, 1865. The regiment lost during service in killed and mortally wounded, 6 officers and 45 enlisted men; died of disease and other causes, 2 officers and 126 enlisted men, a total of 179.

**One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Theodore W. Parmelee, Benjamin F. Gott; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Gott, James M. Vanderburgh; Maj., Stephen D. Beekman. The 174th, or the 5th National Guard, was recruited in New York city under the auspices of the Metropolitan police; it was organized at Riker's island, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 13, 1862. The regiment left the state on Dec. 7, sailing for Louisiana, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Emory's

division. During the preliminary operations against Port Hudson, in the 3d brigade, Augur's division, 19th corps, it skirmished on the Clinton plank road, was engaged at Plains store, and then took part in the long siege of Port Hudson, during which it sustained a loss of 14 in killed, wounded and missing. After the fall of Port Hudson it was severely engaged at Cox's plantation, under command of Maj. George Keating, losing 18 killed, 29 wounded and 7 missing, the heaviest loss sustained by any regiment in the action. The remainder of the year was spent by the regiment in post and garrison duty at Baton Rouge, and on Feb. 8, 1864, it was consolidated with the 162nd N. Y. (q. v.) During its independent existence it lost by death, 1 officer and 22 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 59 men from disease and other causes—total deaths, 83.

**One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., Michael K. Bryan, John A. Foster; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Foster, John Gray; Majs., John Gray, Charles McCarthy. The 175th, the 5th regiment of the Corcoran brigade, was recruited from the cities of New York, Albany, Castleton, Troy, Glens Falls, Knox and Watervliet by Cols. Bryan, Mayer and Minthorn Tompkins. It was organized at New York city on Nov. 19, 1862, with Col. Bryan in command, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Sept. to Oct., 1862, for three years. In Oct., 1863, the regiment was consolidated into three companies, A, B and C, and was increased to a battalion of five companies in Oct., 1864, by the addition of two new companies—D and E. The regiment left the state on Nov. 21, 1862, proceeding first to Suffolk, Va., whence it shortly after, sailed for Louisiana. In the 3d (Gooding's) brigade, Emory's division, 19th corps, it was under fire for the first time at Fort Bisland, losing 1 killed and 6 wounded. It was engaged in a skirmish at Franklin, La., in May and from May 30 to July 8, took part in the siege of Port Hudson, suffering severely in the assault of June 14. Its loss during the siege was 53 killed, wounded and missing, the gallant Col. Bryan being killed in the assault of June 14, while bravely encouraging his men. During the remainder of the year the regiment was engaged in post and garrison duty, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. In the spring of 1864, now in the 3d brigade of Grover's division, 19th corps, it moved on Banks' Red River expedition and was engaged at Alexandria and Mansura. It was also three times engaged at Atchafalaya in May and June. In July, the battalion returned north with the first two divisions of the 19th corps, and as a part of Grover's division, took part in Sheridan's campaign against Early in the Shenandoah Valley, being engaged at Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, and after the close of the campaign it proceeded to Savannah with Grover's division. In March, 1865, Gen. Birge now commanding the division, it was ordered to North Carolina, where it was temporarily attached to the 10th corps as a part of the 1st division and accompanied the corps in its advance on Wilmington, afterward being present at Bennett's house at the surrender of Gen. Johnston. Cos. D and E were mustered out at Savannah, Ga., June 30, 1865, and the other three companies under Maj. Charles McCarthy, at Greensboro, Ga., Nov. 27, 1865. Col. Foster was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865 in recognition of his gallant services during the war. The loss of the regiment during its term of service was 1 officer and 13 men killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 117 men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 135.

**One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles C. Nott, Ambrose Stevens, Charles Lewis; Lieut.-Cols., A. J. H. Duganne, Charles Lewis, William W. Badger; Majs., Morgan Morgan, Jr., Charles Lewis, James Entwistle. The 176th, the "Ironsides," was recruited from the state at large and was originally intended to be a three years organization. Col. Charles Gould was authorized on Sept. 4, 1862, to recruit the Ironsides in the first seven senatorial districts of the state for three years' service. Neither he, nor his successor, Col. Mark Hoyt, succeeded in this and the regiment was finally organized in December at Brooklyn, by filling it up with recruits enlisted for nine months. The first nine companies were mustered into the U. S. service from Nov. 20 to Dec. 22, 1862, and Co. K was mustered in on Jan. 10, 1863. After the discharge of the nine months men, Nov. 16, 1863, the organization was recruited to the normal standard by the addition of drafted men, substitutes and volunteers enlisted for three years. The regiment was organized under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York city. It left the state under command of Col. Nott on Jan. 11, 1863, and embarked on transports for New Orleans. On its arrival it was stationed in the defenses of New Orleans for several weeks and was attached to Augur's division of the 19th corps, when that corps was organized. It formed part of the garrison of New Orleans during the siege of Port Hudson, and took an active part in repelling the advance of the enemy under Gen. Taylor. During June, 1863, detachments of the regiment participated in the skirmishes at Pattersonville, La Fourche crossing, Thibodeaux, Fort Buchanan, Bayou Boeuff and Brashier City. In the action at La Fourche crossing, the regiment was commanded by Maj. Morgan and behaved most gallantly; in the actions at Fort Buchanan, on the Atchafalaya, and at Brashear City, the regiment met with serious disaster, over 400 men being captured. This disaster was not due to lack of bravery on the part of the men. There was no one in command, but the men fought with all the bravery that could be expected. The loss of the regiment in the above actions amounted to 464 killed, wounded and captured or missing. In the spring of 1864, attached to the 3d brigade, Grover's division, 19th corps, it took part in Banks' Red River campaign, being engaged at Mansura and Simsport. In July it returned to Virginia with the first two divisions of the 19th corps and took an active part in Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley against Gen. Early, including the battles of Berryville, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek. Its loss at the Opequan was 47 killed, wounded and missing, and at Cedar creek, 53. In the assault on Fisher's hill it captured 4 guns from the enemy. It remained in the valley until Jan., 1865, when it was ordered to Savannah, Ga., with Grover's division. In March it was ordered with the division, now commanded by Gen. Birge, to North Carolina, where it was temporarily attached to the 10th corps and took part in the final campaign of the Carolinas, ending with the surrender of Gen. Johnston at Bennett's house. Soon after this it returned to Georgia and was finally mustered out at Savannah on April 27, 1866. The regiment lost during service 2 officers and 31 men killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 177 men died of wounds and other causes—total deaths, 181, of whom 1 officer and 17 men died in the hands of the enemy.

**One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Ira W. Ainsworth; Lieut.-Cols., Frank Chamberlain, David M. Woodhall; Majs.,

David M. Woodhall, Charles E. Davis. The nucleus of this regiment was the 10th National Guard, under Col. Ainsworth, which volunteered for nine months' service and was accepted. It was recruited to the full number at Albany and vicinity, was organized at Albany, and there mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on Nov. 21, 1862. It left the state Dec. 16 for New Orleans, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade of Sherman's division, afterwards the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps. It took part in skirmishes at McGill's ferry, Pontchatoula, Civiques ferry and Amite river and was active throughout the siege of Port Hudson, where it fought gallantly in the general assault of May 27. Its loss during the siege was 23 killed and wounded. On the expiration of its term of service it returned to New York and was mustered out at Albany, Sept. 24, 1863. The regiment lost during service 2 officers and 6 men, killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 149 men died of disease and other causes.

**One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Edward Wehler; Lieut.-Cols., Charles F. Smith, John B. Gandolfo, Majs., Selden Hetzel, Augustus B. Sage. The organization of this regiment was begun at Staten island June 20, 1863, by the consolidation of the Blair Rifles, Pratt Guards, Seymour Light Infantry, Burnside Rifles, Westchester Light Infantry and Defenders. Its organization was completed on Oct. 14, 1863, by the assignment to it of the men enlisted for the 7th, 8th and 31st veteran N. Y. infantry, all of which were then reorganizing. Co. A was recruited at Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara and Kingston, and the remaining companies in New York city. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service by companies, between June 18 and Oct. 17, 1863, for three years. It left the state by detachments from June 21 to Oct. 24, proceeding to Washington, D. C., where it served as provost guard for several months. On Oct. 31, 1863, it was ordered to Mississippi and stationed at Eastport, in the vicinity of Corinth. It was placed in Mower's division of the 16th corps; was engaged at Camden, Jackson, and on Sherman's Meridian expedition. Attached to the 3d brigade (Col. Risdon M. Moore), Mower's division, detachment of the 16th corps, it moved with Banks' expedition up the Red River, taking part in engagements at Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Campti, Cloutierville, Moore's plantation, Bayou Rapides, Mansura and Simsport. The regiment under command of Col. Wehler was warmly engaged at Pleasant Hill, where it recaptured a battery in a spirited charge and drove the enemy in confusion. Its loss in this battle amounted to 31 killed, wounded and missing. When the detachment of the 16th corps consisting of Mower's and A. J. Smith's divisions were "loaned" by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Banks during the Red River campaign, it was understood they would soon return. The Red River campaign proved so disastrous, however, that their return was delayed and they were unable to join in Sherman's Atlanta campaign. Consequently the 178th remained with the detachment of the 16th corps under A. J. Smith in the Mississippi valley. On the conclusion of the Red River campaign, the regiment took part in the following engagements during the rest of the year 1864: Lake Chicot, Ark.; Colliersville, and La Grange, Tenn.; Ripley, Tupelo, Old Town creek and Hurricane creek, Miss.; Lexington, Independence, and Glasgow, Mo.; and Nashville, Tenn. In the 3d brigade, Garrard's division, 16th corps, it proceeded to Mobile in the spring of 1865, participating in the siege of that city, and the fighting at the fall of Fort Blakely. The regiment was consolidated

into a battalion of five companies at Eastport, Miss., in Feb., 1865, and continued in service a year longer, being finally mustered out on April 20, 1866, at Montgomery, Ala., under command of Lieut.-Col. Gandolfo. During its term of service the 178th lost by death 18 men killed and mortally wounded; by disease and other causes 2 officers and 190 enlisted men, a total of 210, of whom 35 died in the hands of the enemy. Its long service in the South accounts for its large disease mortality.

**One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry.**—Col., William M. Gregg; Lieut.-Cols., Franklin B. Doty, Albert A. Terrill; Majs., J. Barnett Sloan, John Barton, Albert A. Terrill, Giles H. Holden. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Chemung, Erie, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins, was organized at Elmira for one and three years' service. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G were mustered into the U. S. service from May 11 to July 20, 1864, for three years; Co. H for one and three years, on Sept. 13, 1864; and I and K for one year on Sept. 13-15, 1864. Co. A, originally enlisted for Col. Lewis T. Barney's 180th N. Y., did not join the regiment until Feb. 21, 1865. The 179th left the state by detachments from May, 1864, proceeding to Washington, D. C., where it served in the 22nd corps until the summer of 1864 in the performance of garrison duty. On June 11, 1864, it joined Grant's army at Cold Harbor, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. In the 1st brigade, same division and corps, it took an active part in the first assaults on Petersburg in June, losing 11 killed, 70 wounded and 10 missing. On the failure of the assaults the regiment went into the intrenchments occupied by the 9th corps, on a part of the line very near to the enemy's works, where the men were exposed to an almost incessant fire during the long siege, resulting in a daily loss of men. The casualties of the regiment from this source during the siege amounted to 62 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed during the assault of June 17 was Maj. Sloan. The famous mine which was exploded on July 30, 1864, was dug within and in front of the line of the 9th corps and the 179th was hotly engaged during the assault which followed the explosion. Its loss here was 56 killed, wounded and missing, among the mortally wounded being the gallant Maj. Barton. The regiment was again in action at the battle of the Weldon railroad, where it sustained some casualties. Both the regiment and the division were now much reduced in numbers by their severe losses, and a reorganization of the corps took place which placed the 179th in the 2nd brigade of Potter's division, with which it was warmly engaged at Poplar Spring Church in September, losing 58 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment next took part in the action at Hatcher's run, and it rendered excellent service during the critical attack of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865. It then entered on the final campaign and took a prominent part in the storming of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, losing 60 killed, wounded and missing, including Lieut.-Col. Doty, mortally wounded. This was the last battle in which it was engaged, and on June 8, 1865, under Col. Gregg, it was mustered out at Alexandria, Va. The regiment lost during its term of service, 7 officers and 66 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 118 enlisted men from disease and other causes; a total of 191, of whom 25 died as prisoners.

**One Hundred and Eightieth Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and its number is accordingly vacant. The men enlisted by Col. Lewis T. Barney were transferred to the

179th N. Y. (q. v.) as Co. G, and joined that regiment on Feb. 21, 1865.

**One Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry.**—Col. John H. Coster was given authority on March 24, 1864, to recruit this regiment, but no men were recruited and its number is accordingly vacant.

**One Hundred and Eighty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Matthew Murphy, John Coonan; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas M. Reid, William Butler, John Coonan, Robert Heggart; Majs., Theodore Kelly, William Butler, Dennis L. Sullivan, Robert Heggart, Michael McGuire. The 182nd, the 69th National Guard artillery, was one of the famous brigade of Irish regiments known as the Corcoran Legion, and was organized as the first regiment of the Corcoran brigade, in New York city late in the summer of 1862. Its nucleus was the old 69th regiment National Guard, just returned from three months' service in the defenses of Washington. It left the state on Nov. 10, 1862, for Newport News, Va., where its organization was completed by adding to it the men enlisted for the 6th regiment of the Corcoran Legion, except those of Co. D, and as thus reorganized was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 17, 1862, for three years. The companies were recruited in New York city and the regiment was designated the 182nd volunteer infantry by the war department. On Jan. 29, 1863, with the rest of the brigade, commanded by Col. Murphy, Gen. Corcoran commanding the division, it started on the Blackwater expedition and participated in its first fight at the affair of the Deserted House the following day, meeting with a loss of 17 killed, wounded and missing. After a few weeks' service on the Peninsula it went to Suffolk and was actively engaged in the defense of that place in the spring of 1863. It was next engaged in the skirmish at Carrsville, and remained on duty in that vicinity until July, when the Legion (Gen. Corcoran commanding) was ordered to Washington, where it performed garrison and outpost duty until May, 1864. It was then ordered to join the Army of the Potomac and was placed in the 2nd division (Gibbon's), 2nd corps, the Legion, under command of Col. Murphy, arriving just in time to share in the closing battles around Spottsylvania, where the loss was 30 killed, wounded and missing. It suffered severely at the North Anna river, where it encountered a severe fire, losing 40 killed, wounded and missing—one of the heaviest casualty lists incurred by any regiment in that fight. The regiment was actively engaged in the second assault at Cold Harbor, where it again lost heavily, its casualties amounting to 89 killed, wounded and missing. Capts. Edward K. Butler and John H. Nugent were both killed in that assault. Crossing the James river, the 182nd took part in various battles around Petersburg, including the first assaults in June, and at the Weldon railroad. Its casualty list once more tells the story of frightful sacrifice, aggregating 19 killed, 75 wounded and 10 missing, a total of 104. Maj. Butler fell mortally wounded during the assault of June 16. From June 26 to the close of the war the Legion, together with the 8th N. Y. heavy artillery, formed the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, 2nd corps. A list of its engagements during this period includes Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Boydton plank road, Hatcher's run, the assault on the Petersburg works, March 25, 1865, and in the Appomattox campaign, White Oak ridge, and Farmville. The regiment sustained a loss of 58 killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Reams' Station, where Capt. Francis Welpley and 2nd Lieut. Daniel Sweeney were both killed. Col. Murphy was mortally wounded

during the engagement at Hatcher's run, Feb. 5, 1865, and Col. John Coonan succeeded to the command of the regiment. Under him, the 182nd was mustered out near Washington, D. C., July 15, 1865. It lost by death during service 8 officers and 79 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 53 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 140.

**One Hundred and Eighty-third Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and its number is accordingly vacant. The men enlisted in the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, 100 in number, were transferred to the 188th N. Y. (q. v.) as Co. A.

**One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Wardwell G. Robinson; Lieut.-Col., William P. McKinley; Maj., William D. Ferguson. The 184th was recruited in the county of Oswego, the companies rendezvoused at Oswego, and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira on Sept. 12-16, 1864, for one year. When it was mustered out a few three years men with the organization were transferred to the 96th N. Y. on June 27, 1865. Cos. A, B, D and F, under Maj. W. D. Ferguson, left the state on Sept. 12, 1864, and joined the Army of the Shenandoah as part of the 1st brigade, Ricketts' division, 6th corps, with which they participated in Sheridan's campaign in the valley. They fought gallantly at the battle of Cedar creek, losing 45 killed and wounded. First Lieut. Augustus Phillips, the only commissioned officer lost by the regiment, was killed in this action. The remaining companies under Col. Robinson, left the state on Sept. 16, 1864, and were stationed at Bermuda Hundred. In Dec., 1864, the regiment was assigned to the separate brigade, Army of the James, and stationed at Harrison's landing, with the exception of Co. I, which was at Fort Pocahontas. Under the command of Col. Robinson, it was mustered out at City Point, Va., June 29, 1865. It lost by death during its short term of service 1 officer and 10 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 27 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 38.

**One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., Edwin S. Jenny, Gustavus Sniper; Lieut.-Cols., Gustavus Sniper, Theodore M. Barber; Majs., John Leo, Robert P. Bush. The 185th, known as the 6th Onondaga county regiment, the Onondaga and Cortland regiment, and the Otsego regiment, was recruited in the counties of Onondaga and Cortland and organized at Syracuse on Aug. 26, 1864. Shortly before that date a public meeting had been held at the city hall at Syracuse and a committee of leading citizens formed for the purpose of organizing the regiment. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Syracuse for one year—Cos. A, B, C, D, E, G, H and I on Sept. 19; Co. F on Sept. 25, and Co. K on Sept. 21. When the regiment was mustered out the few three years men in the organization were transferred to the 5th veteran infantry. The regiment left the state on Sept. 27, 1864, and at once proceeded to the front, joining Grant's army before Petersburg. On its arrival, Oct. 1, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Griffin's division, 5th corps, with which it took part in its first battle at Burgess farm and sustained a few casualties. In December it participated in the Hicksford raid, during which it lost 6 men captured. It was in the second battle of Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, losing 16 men killed, wounded and missing; was present without loss at Watkins' house in March; then moved with the corps on the final Appomattox campaign, fighting at Quaker road, Gravelly run, Five Forks and Appomattox. In the battle at the Quaker road, Col. Sniper led the

regiment in a brilliant and successful charge, personally holding aloft the colors after 3 color-bearers had fallen and the conduct of both officers and men throughout the engagement was worthy of the highest commendation, though the loss of the regiment was severe, amounting to 203 killed and wounded, the brave Lieuts. E. F. Bauder and Daniel Miller both being killed. A pathetic incident was the killing of Lieut. Hiram Clark in the final skirmish at Appomattox, on the day of Lee's surrender. The regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, under Col. Sniper. It lost by death during its term of service 3 officers and 59 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 33 enlisted men died of disease and other causes, a total of 98. Despite the fact that the regiment's period of service was comparatively short it was able to establish a highly honorable record. It left for the seat of war with 923 officers and men and returned home with 22 officers and 544 enlisted men.

**One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Bradley Winslow; Lieut.-Col., E. J. Marsh; Maj., Abram D. Sternberg. This regiment was principally recruited in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis and was organized at Sacket's Harbor, where it was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 5-29, 1864, for one year. Co. G was mustered in for one and three years at Hart's island on Sept. 28, and on the same day the regiment left the state for the front, being assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps. With this command it was engaged at Hatcher's run in Oct., 1864; Fort Stedman in March, 1865; took a prominent part in the storming of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, when it was among the first to enter the enemy's works; and was highly complimented by its brigade and division commanders for its gallant charge on Fort Mahone, where Col. Winslow was wounded while leading a charge. Its loss here amounted to 180 killed, wounded and missing. Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Marsh, it was mustered out on June 2, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. The regiment lost by death during its term of service 45 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 39 enlisted men died of wounds and other causes, a total of 88.

**One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.**—Lieut.-Col., Daniel Myers; Maj., Conrad Seeber. This regiment was recruited in the counties of Erie, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus and was organized at Buffalo. Only 9 companies were recruited, of which Cos. A, C, D, E, G and I were mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 8-13, 1864, for one year; Co. B joined the regiment Feb. 14. 1865; F in May, 1865, and H in Nov., 1864. A large number of the men were from the 65th National Guard of the state. As a battalion of only six companies, the regiment left the state on Oct. 15, 1864, and joined Grant's army before Petersburg. On its arrival it was assigned to Gregory's brigade, Griffin's division, 5th corps, and took an honorable part in the battle at Hatcher's run, where its loss was 77 killed, wounded and missing. In December it took part in the Hicksford raid and was again engaged at Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, with a loss of 8 wounded and missing. In the final Appomattox campaign, it fought at White Oak ridge, Five Forks, the fall of Petersburg and Appomattox, having 5 men wounded during the campaign. Under Col. Myers, the regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1865, having lost by death during its term of service 15 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 32 enlisted men died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 47.

**One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., John E. McMa-

hon; Lieut.-Col., Isaac Doolittle; Maj., Christopher C. Davis. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, Yates and Steuben, rendezvoused at Rochester, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for one year on Oct. 4-22, 1864, except Co. A, which was mustered in at Elmira on Sept. 24. Co. K did not join the regiment until some time in November. Under Maj. Davis it left the state on Oct. 13, and at once joined the army under Grant before Petersburg. On its arrival at the front it was placed in Gregory's brigade of Griffin's division, 5th corps, and was actively engaged with this command in the first of the battles at Hatcher's run, losing 7 killed, 46 wounded and 1 missing. In December it participated in the raid to Hicksford, Va., and in Feb., 1865, it was again engaged at Hatcher's run with a loss of 10 killed, 21 wounded and 3 missing. During the Appomattox campaign the regiment fought with its corps at White Oak ridge, Gravelly run and Five Forks, when its casualties aggregated 45 killed and wounded. It was also active in the final assault on Petersburg and was present on the 9th at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered. Under Col. McMahon, it was mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1865. During its brief term of active service the regiment lost by death 1 officer and 36 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 53 enlisted men died from disease and other causes; total deaths, 90.

**One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., William W. Hayt, Allen L. Burr; Lieut.-Cols., Allen L. Burr, Joseph G. Townsend; Majs., Joseph G. Townsend, William H. Withey. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Allegany, Steuben, Madison. Oneida and Oswego, was organized at Elmira and there mustered into the U. S. service during Aug. and Sept., 1864, for one year, four of the companies, A, C, G and H, were originally recruited for the 175th N. Y. infantry. When the regiment reached the front, Co. K was transferred to the 15th N. Y. engineers, and was replaced by a new company in Dec., 1864. The regiment left the state by detachments on Sept. 18 and Oct. 23, 1864, and joined the 5th corps before Petersburg, just after the first battle of Hatcher's run. It was placed in Gregory's brigade of Griffin's division; took part in the raid to Hicksford, actively engaged in the second battle at Hatcher's run, where Col. Burr commanded the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Townsend the regiment, its losses being 2 killed and 13 wounded. During the battles of the final campaign, the regiment was active at White Oak ridge and Five Forks, in which actions its casualties amounted to 22 killed and wounded. It was also present at the fall of Petersburg and at Appomattox on the occasion of Lee's surrender. Col. Burr was unfortunately sick during this campaign, and the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Townsend. The only commissioned officer killed was Capt. Rice, who fell before Petersburg on Jan. 11, 1865. The regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out on June 1, 1865, at Washington, under command of Col. Burr. It lost by death during its term of service 1 officer and 8 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 70 enlisted men from disease and other causes, a total of 80.

**One Hundred and Ninetieth Infantry.**—The organization of this regiment was commenced in New York city in Feb., 1865. Only one complete company—A, Capt. Christian S. Peterson—and part of a second company were recruited, when they were mustered out and discharged on May 3 and 4, 1865. One enlisted man had died of disease.

**One Hundred and Ninety-first Infantry.**—The organization of this regiment was commenced at Hart's island, N. Y., in Feb., 1865.

Two companies only were recruited in New York and Richmond counties, A, Capt. Henry Arens, and B, Capt. Julius B. Brose. These were mustered into the U. S. service at Hart's island on March 30 and April 28, 1865, for one, two and three years, and were there mustered out and discharged the service May 3, 1865.

**One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry.**—Col., Nathan G. Axtell; Lieut.-Col., Barent Van Buren; Maj., Solyman G. Hamlin. This regiment was recruited during the last year of the war in the counties of Albany, Renssellaer, Clinton, Schenectady, Oneida and Ulster. It was organized at Albany and there mustered into the U. S. service from March 13 to April 8, 1865, for one, two and three years. Col. Nathan G. Axtell was formerly the famous "fighting chaplain" of the 30th New York. The regiment left the state in detachments during March and April, 1865, and served until its discharge in the 3d brigade, 3d division, Army of the Shenandoah. The war had practically closed when the 192nd took the field and it was not given the opportunity to participate in any engagements. Under Lieut.-Col. Van Buren, it was mustered out and discharged on Aug. 28, 1865, at Cumberland, Md. During its term of service the regiment lost from disease and other causes, 26 enlisted men.

**One Hundred and Ninety-third Infantry.**—Col., John B. Van Petten; Lieut.-Col., John C. Gilmore; Maj., Alfred Morton. This regiment was recruited near the end of the war in the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin. It was organized at Auburn and the companies were mustered into the U. S. service between March 6 and April 9, 1865, for one, two and three years. Col. Van Petten had previously rendered excellent service as lieutenant-colonel of the 160th N. Y., and was subsequently brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct. The regiment left the state by detachments during March and April, 1865, and was first assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, Army of the Shenandoah, but after July it served in the District of West Virginia, Middle Department. It was finally mustered out and discharged at Harper's Ferry, under Col. Van Petten. Twenty-five men died from disease and other causes during its term of service.

**One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Joseph W. Corning; Lieut.-Col., Lorenzo J. Jones; Maj., Lafayette Mumford. This was the last New York regiment organized for the war, quite a number of independent campanies then in process of organization being incorporated into the regiment. Most of the men were recruited in the counties of Chemung, Yates, Allegany, Seneca, Ontario, Onondaga, Cattaraugus and Niagara and the regiment was organized at Elmira, where Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F were mustered into the U. S. service from March 29 to April 27, 1865, for one and three years; Co. G, at Hart's island on April 27; Co. I was not mustered in as a company and K was not organized. Without leaving the state, the companies were mustered out where they were mustered in, May 3 and 10, 1865. Seven enlisted men died from disease during the period it was in service.

**Independent Corps Light Infantry ("Enfans Perdus").**—Lieut.-Cols., Felix Comfort, Simon Levy; Majs., John Carter Brown, Michael Schmidt. This regiment was recruited and organized in New York city during the winter 1861-62. Six companies, A to F, were mustered into the U. S. service on April 18, 1862, for three years. In Aug., 1862, another company, and in March, 1863, two more companies, joined it in the field. On Jan. 30, 1864, commanded by

Lieut.-Col. Levy, the regiment was consolidated with the 1st N. Y. engineers, and the 47th and 48th N. Y. infantry, being discontinued as a separate organization. The regiment, consisting of six companies, left the state on April 18, 1862, and served on the Peninsula at Gloucester and Yorktown until the end of the year. Assigned to the 1st brigade of Peck's division, 4th corps, it was ordered to North Carolina in Dec., 1862, where it became a part of Naglee's brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, and was later placed in Davis' brigade, Naglee's division, same corps. With this command, early in 1863, it was ordered to Beaufort, S. C., and then to Charleston harbor, becoming a part of the 10th corps. During the summer and fall of 1863 it participated in the various operations about Charleston harbor, being stationed at St. Helena on Morris island, and on Folly island. It took part in the engagements on Morris island in July, siege of Fort Wagner, bombardment of Fort Sumter, and Olustee, Fla. During its term of service as a separate organization, the regiment lost by death 7 enlisted men killed in action, 2 enlisted men of wounds received in action, 52 enlisted men from disease and other causes, a total of 61.

**First Cavalry.**—Cols., Andrew T. McReynolds, Alonzo W. Adams; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick Van Schickfass, Alonzo W. Adams, Jenyns C. Battersby; Majs., Charles H. Agle, Timothy Quinn, Franklin G. Martindale, Alonzo W. Adams, William H. Boyd, Joseph K. Stearns, Franz Passager, August Haurand, Daniel H. Haskins, Jenyns C. Battersby, Ezra H. Bailey. This regiment, known as the Lincoln cavalry, was organized in New York city soon after the outbreak of the war and was mustered into the U. S. service from July 16 to Aug. 31, 1861, for a term of three years. The commission for the regiment was originally given to Col. Carl Schurz, who was soon thereafter appoined minister to Spain. The companies organized by him were thereupon turned over to his successor, Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who had held a captain's commission in the regular army. Nine of the companies, A, B, D, E, G, H, I, L and M, were from New York city, nearly one half the recruits being Germans, Hungarians and Poles. Co. C was recruited at Philadelphia, F at Syracuse, and K, a Michigan company, at Grand Rapids, Mich. The regiment, about 1,400 strong, left the state by detachments between July 21, 1861, and Sept. 10, 1861. During its four years of service the 1st cavalry was stationed near Washington to Oct. 4, 1861; then in Franklin's and Heintzelman's divisions to March 24, 1862; in 1st division, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, to May, 1862; with the 6th corps, to July 8, 1862; in 1st cavalry brigade, to September; in 4th brigade, cavalry division, until October; in Averell's cavalry division, 8th corps about a month; with the forces for the defense of the Upper Potomac in various commands to June, 1863; then in the Department of the Susquehanna, until August; in the Department of West Virginia, in different commands to Oct., 1864; in the Army of the Shenandoah till March, 1865, and with the Army of the Potomac for the rest of its term. At the expiration of its original term of service those entitled thereto were mustered out and returned home, the remainder of the regiment, composed of recruits with unexpired terms and veterans who had reënlisted, remaining in the field under the command of Col. Adams. It participated in the final campaign in 1865 up to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox and was finally mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 27, 1865. The regiment had served in many of the greatest battles of the war, and under such

cavalry commanders as Stoneman, Pleasonton, Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Crook and Averell, had repeatedly distinguished itself. From its first engagement at Pohick Church, Va., in Aug., 1861, to the surrender at Appomattox, all, or part of the regiment, participated in nearly 230 battles and skirmishes. Some of the heaviest casualties of the regiment were incurred at Strasburg, Va., where it lost 17 killed, wounded and missing; at Winchester, where it lost 63 killed, wounded and missing; at New Market, where its loss was 99 killed, wounded and missing; and at Piedmont, where it lost 26 killed, wounded and missing. Among the many noteworthy services of the regiment, were the recapture by 100 men of the command, assisted by an equal number of the 12th Pa., at Greencastle, July 5, 1863, of 700 prisoners, two 12-pounder howitzers and 108 wagons, taken by Lee in the Gettysburg campaign; the brilliant charge, led by Col. Adams, on the enemy under Maj.-Gen. Lomax, at the battle of Nineveh in Nov., 1864, capturing many guns and battleflags, and some 200 prisoners; the charge of the regiment at Cacapon bridge, in Oct., 1862, under the command of Capt. William H. Boyd of Co. C, breaking Imboden's cavalry; the splendid charges at Piedmont and Lynchburg, in 1864, led by the gallant Maj. Quinn; the magnificent charges at Mt. Crawford and Waynesboro, Va., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Battersby, which drove and dispersed the entire command of Gen. Early. At the engagement of Rude's hill, Col. Adams was complimented on the field by Gen. Powell for coolness and daring and for the discipline of the regiment when under fire. It is the boast of this regiment that it captured more prisoners (over 400) and property than any other cavalry regiment in the service. During its entire period of service the 1st cavalry lost 5 officers and 41 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 119 enlisted men died of disease, accident, in prison, etc., a total of 166.

**Second Cavalry.**—Cols., J. Mansfield Davies, Judson Kilpatrick, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Otto Harhaus, Walter C. Hull, Alanson M. Randol; Lieut.-Cols., Judson Kilpatrick, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Otto Harhaus, Edwin M. Cook, Mortimer B. Birdseye; Majs., Henry E. Davies, Jr., Edwin F. Cook, Henry Grinton, Alfred N. Duffie, William H. Mallory, John E. Naylor, Walter Clark Hull, Otto Harhaus, Samuel McIrwin, Mortimer B. Birdseye, Joseph O'Keefe, William R. Mattison, John F. L. V. Danesi, Enos B. Parsons, Andrew S. Glover, William B. Shafer. This regiment was organized at Scarsdale in the summer of 1861 by Col. J. Mansfield Davies, under authority granted him by the war department on July 25. It was called the "Harris light cavalry," in honor of the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, then U. S. senator. It was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 9 to Oct. 8, 1861, for three years, being designated the 7th regiment of cavalry in the service of the United States, but when it was turned over to the state it was numbered the 2nd N. Y. volunteer cavalry. The 2nd was finely officered and became one of the most famous of the New York cavalry regiments. It was one of the three hundred fighting regiments mentioned by Col. Fox in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," and ranks eighth in the list of mounted regiments which lost the most men killed and fatally wounded in action during the war. Col. Hull was killed at Cedar creek, and Maj. O'Keefe met his death during the final campaign in 1865. The several companies of the 2nd were recruited from New York city, Long island, Rensselaer and Washington counties, with two from Hartford, Conn., three

from Indiana, and one (partly) from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The eight companies raised in 1864, were recruited principally from Cortland and Onondaga counties and were enlisted for one year only. The term of service of the original members expired in Sept., 1864, and these were mustered out and returned home, except about 350 who remained in the field, composed of recruits and reënlisted veterans. They were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D, and the eight companies raised in 1864 were united with the battalion, raising it again to a full regiment. The regiment left the state in Sept. and Oct., 1861, and originally served with McDowell's division, Army of the Potomac. While on Pope's campaign in Aug., 1862, the 2nd lost 11 killed, 19 wounded and 45 captured or missing, a total of 83. It again suffered heavily in June, 1863, while serving with the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division (Gregg's), Army of the Potomac at Beverly ford, where its casualties were 39 killed, wounded and missing. In the cavalry action at Aldie, Va., the same month, it lost 50 in killed, wounded and missing; at Liberty mills in September, its casualties were 87 killed, wounded and missing, and at Buckland mills, in October it met with a loss of 59 killed, wounded and missing. As a part of Wilson's division, afterwards Custer's, it saw much hard service in 1863-64; it participated in Kilpatrick's daring raid in March, 1864, within the defenses of Richmond, when the regiment approached within a mile and a half of the city. Maj. Cook was captured at this time and put in irons. The regiment again lost heavily during Wilson's raid to the South Side and Danville railroads in June, 1864, when its casualties amounted to 47 killed, wounded and missing. The 2nd served with the cavalry in the Army of the Shenandoah from Oct., 1864, to March, 1865, and with the Army of the Potomac during the final campaign up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The regiment was mustered out June 23, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Three of its six colonels rose to high rank for conspicuous gallantry. Col. Kilpatrick became a bvt. major-general; Col. Henry E. Davies, Jr., rose to be a major-general, and Col. Randol was appointed bvt. brigadier-general. Six members of the regiment were awarded medals of honor by Congress, viz.: Lieut. James H. Gribben, Sergt. Ivers S. Calkins, Corps. Irvin C. Payne and John F. Benjamin, and Pvts. William I. Brewer and Frank Miller. The total enrollment of the regiment was 2,528, of whom 9 officers and 112 men were killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 234 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; 20 officers and 226 were wounded and recovered; and 14 officers and 545 men were reported missing. The regiment served almost entirely in Virginia and Maryland and took part in about 175 battles and skirmishes. It was a credit to the state which sent it forth, and few regiments in the service displayed more conspicuous gallantry and efficiency.

**Third Cavalry.**—Cols., James H. Van Alen, Simon H. Mix, George W. Lewis; Lieut.-Cols., Simon H. Mix, John Mix, George W. Lewis, Ferris Jacobs, Jr., Samuel C. Pierce; Majs., John Mix, Charles Fitz Simmons, Ferris Jacobs, Jr., Alonzo Stearns, Israel H. Putnam, George W. Lewis, George W. Cole, John M. Wilson, Jeptha Garrard, Newton Hall, John Ebbs. The regiment was named in honor of its first colonel, James H. Van Alen, who received authority from the war department on July 26, 1861, to recruit a regiment of cavalry. As fast as organized the several companies left the state and proceeded to Meridian hill, Washington, where the

regiment was organized early in September, Col. Van Alen assuming command on the 9th. Cos. A, C and H were recruited at Rochester; B at Syracuse; D at Schoharie, Schenevus, Schaghticoke, Albany, Cobleskill, Gallupville and Unadilla; E at Delhi, Deposit, Elmira, Margaretville, Middletown and Walton; F at Medina, Newstead and Newfane; G at Utica, Leyden, Boonville, Lowville and Watson; I at Syracuse and North Hamburg; K at Elmira, Brockport and Rochester; L at Cincinnati and Xenia, Ohio. The original Co. M was a New Jersey company, which was transferred in April, 1862, to the 1st N. J. cavalry and a new company M was raised at Rochester and Brockport in Sept., 1862, to take its place. The different companies were mustered into the U. S. service at various periods from May 14 to Sept. 13, 1861, at Syracuse, Albany, Elmira, Boonville and Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years. Before the expiration of its term of service in 1864, many of the original members reënlisted and with the recruits continued in the service. The regiment served in Banks' and Stone's divisions, Army of the Potomac, until April, 1862, when it was ordered South and served in the Department of North Carolina and the 18th corps during the remainder of 1862 and all of 1863. In April, 1864, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Kautz's cavalry division, Army of the James, and saw much hard service with that organization during the remainder of the war. In the operations against Petersburg in May, 1864, the 3d lost a total of 37 killed, wounded and missing; in the raid to the South Side and Danville railroads in June it met with a loss of 105 killed, wounded and missing; and in the action on the Darbytown road in October its loss amounted to 52. When Col. Van Alen resigned in April, 1862, he was succeeded by Col. Simon H. Mix, who developed into one of the most intrepid and efficient cavalry leaders in the service. He commanded the regiment with distinguished credit until June 15, 1864, when he fell in action before Petersburg and Lieut.-Col. George W. Lewis succeeded to the colonelcy. In July, 1865, while stationed at Norfolk, Va., the regiment was reduced by consolidation to five companies, A, B, C, F and L, and on July 21 it was united with the 1st mounted rifles to form the 4th provisional regiment volunteer cavalry (q. v.). During its entire term of service the 3d took part in about 122 engagements, besides many minor affairs. The regiment lost 3 officers and 48 men killed in action and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 155 men died of disease, accidents, etc.; total deaths, 207, of whom 38 men died as prisoners. Five officers and 170 men are recorded as missing.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Cols., Christian F. Dickel, Louis P. Di Cesnola; Lieut.-Cols., Ferrier Nazer, Augustus Pruyn, William R. Parnell; Majs., Baron Anton Von Pueehelstein, August Haurand, Augustus Pruyn, William R. Parnell, Edward Schwartz. This regiment, known also as the 1st German cavalry, Dickel's Mounted Rifles and the Lincoln Greens, was organized in New York city, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 10 to Nov. 15, 1861, for three years. Co. K was mustered in on Nov. 15, 1862; Co. L in Dec., 1862; and Co. M Feb. 13, 1863. The regiment was recruited principally at New York city and Brooklyn, with one company from Cleveland, Ohio, and one from Philadelphia, Pa. A considerable number of the original members reënlisted for three years in the winter of 1863-64, those whose terms had expired being discharged. The veterans and recruits were organized as a battalion of four companies, F, K, L and M, and continued in the service. March 29,

1865, the battalion, commanded by Maj. Schwartz, was transferred to the 9th cavalry as Cos. B, E and L. The regiment, consisting of only eight companies and numbering about 700 men, left the state on Aug. 29, 1861, and was assigned to Blenker's division. During 1862 it was repeatedly engaged with the enemy, serving with the 5th corps, in the Mountain Department, in the cavalry brigade of the 1st corps, Army of Virginia, and in the cavalry brigade, 1st division, 11th corps, Army of the Potomac. It was active at Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, New Market, in Pope's Virginia campaign, fighting at the Rapidan river, Waterloo bridge, Bristoe Station, Salem and White Plains, Groveton, Bull Run, Centerville, Ashby's gap, Berryville, Snicker's gap, Charlestown and Kellysville. The regiment opened the battle of Cross Keys, successfully resisting several charges by the enemy, saving Schirmer's battery from capture, and killing the Confederate Gen. Ashby. Together with the 2nd Mich cavalry, it made the only cavalry charge during the second battle of Bull Run, checked the enemy's advance, and saved many from capture. Col. Dickel resigned on Sept. 10, 1862, and Col. Di Cesnola received his commission the next day. During 1863 it served in the 1st and 2nd brigades, 2nd cavalry division, in the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, and in the 2nd brigade, 1st cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. It was heavily engaged during this period at Aldie, Upperville, Culpeper Court House and Raccoon ford, and participated in many other important battles during the year. It joined in the pursuit of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, and shared in the subsequent campaigns in Virginia, ending with the fruitless Mine Run campaign. In 1864 it served with the Army of the Potomac, detached from the cavalry corps at the beginning of Grant's campaign in the spring, but rejoined the corps towards the end of May. In Oct., 1864, it became a part of the Army of the Shenandoah. During the year it took part in all the engagements of the Wilderness campaign; participated in Gen. Sheridan's Trevilian raid, meeting with a loss of 48 killed, wounded and missing at Trevilian Station; was active in the operations before Petersburg; sustained a loss of 25 in killed, wounded and missing at Front Royal; and in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in the autumn, was active at the Opequan, Fisher's hill and many other important battles. Altogether, the regiment took part in nearly 150 battles and skirmishes and was frequently praised by its commanding generals. After one of the brilliant charges of the regiment at Aldie, Gen. Kilpatrick took off his saber and presented it to the intrepid Col. Di Cesnola. In a third charge Di Cesnola's horse was shot from under him and he was captured. For gallantry displayed in the capture of the colors of the 3d Va., at Front Royal, Sergt. Harry J. Mandy and Pvt. Frank Leslie were awarded medals of honor by Congress. While in service the 4th lost 5 officers and 52 enlisted men killed in action and died of wounds; 3 officers and 54 men died of disease, accident and all other causes; a total loss by death of 8 officers and 106 men, 14 of whom died in prison. The portion of the regiment still in service at the close of the war were mustered out as part of the 9th cav., at Cloud's mills, Va., July 17, 1865. (See 9th N. Y. Cav.)

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Cols., Othneil De Forest, John Hammond, Amos H. White; Lieut.-Cols., Robert Johnstone, John Hammond, William P. Bacon, Amos H. White, Theodore A. Boice; Majs., Philip G. Vaught, Washington Wheeler, John Hammond, Abram H.

Krom, Elmer J. Barker, James Davidson, William P. Pratt, Amos H. White, Theodore A. Boice, George H. Gardner, William P. Bacon, James A. Penfield, Tiberly C. Abbott, Henry A. D. Merritt. Authority to recruit this regiment was received by Col. De Forest from the war department on July 26, 1861. The regiment, originally known as the "Ira Harris cavalry," rendezvoused at Camp Scott, Staten island, where it was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 15 to Oct 31, 1861. The companies of which it was composed were principally recruited in the counties of New York, Kings, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Tioga, Essex and Greene. A part of Co. D came from Springfield, Mass., and part of Co. I from Princeton, Passaic and Plainfield, N. J. The original members were mustered out by detachments in 1864 and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out and honorably discharged at Winchester, Va. The regiment left the state, nearly 1,200 strong, Nov. 18, 1861, and was stationed at Annapolis until the spring of 1862. That year it served in the 5th corps, Department of the Shenandoah; in the 2nd corps, Army of Virginia; and in Stahel's division in the defenses of Washington. It started on its first campaign down the Shenandoah Valley in April, 1862, and at Front Royal, Strasburg and Middletown, sustained a loss of 75 killed, wounded and missing. As Gen. Banks fell back before Gen. Jackson, the regiment was cut off at Strasburg, but saved Banks' wagon train and Hampton's battery, and escorted them in safety by a circuitous route through the mountains into Maryland. It lost 24 men at Barnett's ford, and 23 in an action .near Orange Court House. In the latter engagement it distinguished itself by driving the 7th Va. cavalry and capturing 47 prisoners, incluring the commanding officer, Maj. Marshall. It took an active part in Gen. Pope's campaign, being selected as body-guard to that general. In 1863 the regiment served in the 3d brigade, 3d division, 22nd corps at Washington; in the 1st and 2nd brigades, 3d cavalry division, Army of the Potomac; and was repeatedly in action during the year, its heaviest losses being sustained at Little River turnpike, loss 42; at Hanover, Pa., loss 54; at Hagerstown, loss 91; at Brandy Station, loss 25; and in a second action there, loss 28; at Buckland mills, loss 22. It then served with the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, until Oct., 1864; in the Army of the Shenandoah until the opening of the final campaign in 1865; and in the Department of West Virginia from March, 1865. It participated in Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond in the spring of 1864, sustaining considerable loss, Maj. Merritt, being among the captured. It was heavily engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, where it opened the fight at Parker's store, and met with a loss of 63 killed, wounded and missing. Its losses at Spottsylvania Court House were 16; at North Anna 25; at Cold Harbor 43; in the raid to the South Side and Danville railroads in June 98; at Smithfield 19; and at the Opequan 17. The regiment returned home under command of Col. White, with only about 550 men out of a total enrollment of nearly 2,500. It had participated in nearly 175 battles and skirmishes and established a well-earned reputation for gallantry and high soldierly conduct. Its total losses by death were 5 officers and 62 men killed in action; 2 officers and 24 men died of wounds received in action; 4 officers and 222 men died of disease, accident and other causes; a total of 11 officers and 308 men, of whom 99 died in Confederate prisons, a larger loss from this source than was sustained

by any other cavalry regiment from the state. Medals of honor were conferred upon three of the regiment by the secretary of war for distinguished gallantry in action, viz.: Sergt. Thomas Burke, for capture of a battleflag at Hanover, Pa.; Sergt. David S. Scofield, for the capture of a flag at Cedar creek, Va.; and on Corp. John Walsh, for the capture of a flag at the same engagement.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Cols., Thomas C. Devin, Charles L. Fitzhugh; Lieut.-Cols., Duncan McVicar, William H. Crocker, William P. Hall, Harrison White; Majs., James P. Dailey, William H. Crocker, George M. Van Buren, John Carwardine, William E. Beardsley, Harrison White, George W. Goler, Floyd Clarkson, William P. Hall, George E. Farmer. This regiment was organized at New York city in the fall of 1861 as the 2nd Ira Harris Guard. The companies of which it was composed were recruited from the counties of New York, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Allegany, Broome, Monroe and Steuben, and were mustered into the U. S. service from Sept. 12 to Dec. 19, 1861, for three years. At the expiration of its term of service those entitled thereto were mustered out and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in service. On June 17, 1865, commanded by Col. Fitzhugh, it was consolidated into eight companies, which with the 15th N. Y. cavalry, united to form the 2nd Provisional regiment, N. Y. cavalry, being designated Cos. A, B, C, D, E, I, L and M of the new organization. The regiment left the state on Dec. 23, 1861, commanded by Col. Devin, proceeding first to York, Pa., where it passed the winter in barracks, dismounted. In the spring of 1862 it was mounted and the 3d battalion, composed of Cos. D, K, F and H, took part in the Peninsular campaign with the 2nd and 4th corps, rejoining the regiment in the summer of 1863. The 1st and 2nd battalions were employed during 1862 in guard and scouting duty, attached first to Gen. Wadsworth's command, and afterward serving with the 9th corps, and Pleasonton's cavalry division, in the 2nd brigade. The regiment took an active part in the Maryland campaign, being the first regiment to enter Frederick City. It was active at South mountain and Antietam, the latter battle being opened by a squadron of the 6th. For a brilliant affair near Lovettsville, Va., in Oct., 1862, it received the thanks of Gen. Burnside in a special order. In Feb., 1863, it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, a detachment serving with the 22nd corps in July and August, and in Oct., 1864, the regiment was ordered to the Army of the Shenandoah. At Spottsylvania Court House, the day before the opening of the battle of Chancellorsville, the regiment made a brilliant charge upon Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, and sustained a loss of 51 in killed, wounded and missing, among the killed being its gallant commander, Lieut.-Col. McVicar. It was highly commended by Gen. Pleasonton, who said: "The heroism of the 6th N. Y. cavalry in cutting its way to our line through treble the force of the enemy's cavalry, created the greatest admiration." The regiment was active at Chancellorsville, losing 21 killed, wounded and missing, and saw much hard fighting from this time on. It took part in the Gettysburg campaign and in the subsequent operations in Virginia ending with the Mine Run campaign, though its losses were small for the amount of active duty performed, as Col. Devin knew how to take his men into action and also how to bring them out. Early in 1864, it shared in Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond; was active at the Wil-

derness; in Gen. Sheridan's raid to the James river; at Cold Harbor; Sheridan's Trevilian raid, where its losses aggregated 63 in killed, wounded and missing; at Deep Bottom, Berryville, Cedar creek, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, the second Cedar creek, Newtown, and numerous lesser engagements. In 1865, with the Army of the Potomac, it joined in the final campaign, being actively engaged at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, the fall of Petersburg, Deep creek, Amelia Court House, Sailor's creek and Appomattox. At Five Forks, where the 6th was among the first to enter the enemy's works, it was presented with a flag by Gen. Sheridan, emblazoned with the words "Five Forks." Both Cols. Devin and Fitzhugh were brevetted major-generals for gallant and meritorious conduct. The total loss of the 6th was 9 officers and 72 men, killed in action and died of wounds, 133 men died of disease, accident and all other causes, of whom 36 died as prisoners. There were 24 officers and 186 men wounded, including the mortally wounded; 12 officers and 197 men were reported missing; aggregate of casualties, 472. Medals of honor for gallant conduct in the capture of the colors were awarded to Thomas Kelly, private; Patrick H. McEnroe, sergeant; George E. Meach, farrier, and Thomas M. Wells, chief bugler. The regiment participated in over 150 battles and skirmishes and gained a splendid reputation for efficiency and discipline.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—This regiment was organized at Troy, N. Y., in the fall of 1861, for three years. It was known as the "Northern Black Horse Cavalry," and was designated by the state authorities as the 2nd cavalry, but by the war department as the 7th N. Y. volunteer cavalry and was so mustered out. Only eight companies were organized and these were mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Nov. 6-8, 1861, at Salem, Sandy creek, Troy and Elmira. The regiment left the state for Washington on Nov. 23, commanded by Col. Andrew J. Morrison, and served through the winter in the vicinity of Washington. It was never mounted and was mustered out and discharged the service March 31, 1862. It lost during service 7 enlisted men, who died of disease. (The 1st regiment mounted rifles was frequently designated by the war department as the 7th N. Y. cavalry, but will be found under its correct designation.)

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Cols., Samuel J. Crooks, Alfred Gibbs, Benjamin F. Davis, William L. Markell, William H. Benjamin, Edmund M. Pope; Lieut.-Cols., Charles R. Babbitt, William L. Markell, William H. Benjamin, Edmund M. Pope, James Bliss; Majs., Edmund M. Pope, William L. Markell, Caleb Moore, William Downey, William H. Benjamin, James McNair, James Bliss, Harmon P. Burroughs, Albert L. Ford, Hartwell B. Compson. The 8th, known as the Rochester regiment, was recruited by Col. Crooks, and was organized in Rochester on Nov. 14, 1861. It is one of the famous three hundred fighting regiments enumerated by Col. Fox in his Regimental Losses in the Civil War. The members were principally recruited from the counties of Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Orleans, Niagara, Chenango and Oneida. Only ten companies were organized in 1861, and these were mustered into the U. S. service at Rochester, Nov. 23 and 28, 1861, for three years. The original Co. K was transferred to other organizations and a new Co. K was formed in 1862, as were the additional Cos., L and M, which were mustered into the U. S. service at Rochester from Sept. 29 to Oct. 14, for three years. The original members, who

had not reënlisted, were ordered to return to Rochester on Oct. 29, 1864, and were there mustered out and discharged. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of eight companies on Nov. 1, 1864, and remained in service. Four new companies, I, K, L and M, formed of recruits mustered in for one and two years' service, in April, 1865, at the close of the war, increased the organization to the regimental standard once more. It was finally mustered out and honorably discharged on June 27, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., under command of Col. Pope. The regiment left the state, Nov. 29, 1861; was assigned to Banks' corps upon its arrival in Washington; served through the winter in the defenses of the capital; in 1862 it was in the Department of the Shenandoah; the Middle Department with the 8th corps; and from August to December in the 5th brigade of Pleasonton's cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. In Dec., 1862, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, same division; in Feb., 1863, to the 1st brigade, 1st division; in March, 1864, to the 2nd brigade, 3d division; joined the Army of the Shenandoah in Oct., 1864, and returned to the Army of the Potomac in March, 1865. The regiment first came under fire at Winchester in May, 1862, where five dismounted companies were engaged. It distinguished itself during the siege of Harper's Ferry in September by escaping through the besieging lines at night, capturing some of the enemy's trains while on the way. It fought under Pleasonton in the famous cavalry battle of Beverly ford in June, 1863, where it sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in the field—12 killed, 31 wounded and 7 missing. The gallant Col. Davis was here killed in a personal encounter. At Gettysburg it fought in Gamble's brigade, Buford's division, which opened that historic battle. Its casualties at Gettysburg amounted to 40 killed, wounded and missing. In the subsequent campaigns in Virginia it saw constant hard service, its list of casualties in Oct., 1863, amounting to 48 killed, wounded and missing. In Sheridan's raids and the Shenandoah campaign in 1864, it served in Wilson's division. It was with Wilson in the raid on the Weldon railroad in June, 1864, in which its losses were 117, of whom 101 were reported missing. In the final Appomattox campaign it sustained a loss of 31 in killed, wounded and missing, fighting under Gen. Custer. Altogether the 8th participated in over 130 battles and skirmishes and lost by death 13 officers and 92 men, killed in action and mortally wounded; 6 officers and 213 men died of disease, accident and other causes, a total of 19 officers and 305 men, of whom 3 officers and 70 men died in prison. Medals of honor were awarded for distinguished gallantry to Henry H. Bickford, corporal; Hartwell B. Compson, major; Charles A. Goheen, sergeant; William E. Hart, private; Daniel Kelly, sergeant; Andrew Kuder, 2nd lieutenant; John Miller, private; Robert Nevers, 2nd lieutenant; Mortimer A. Read, lieutenant; and Joseph E. Sova, saddler.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Cols., John Beardsley, William Sackett, George S. Nichols; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Hyde, William Sackett, George S. Nichols, Wilber G. Bentley, Timothy Hanley, Majs. William Sackett, William B. Martin, Wilber G. Bentley, Timothy Hanley, Henry W. Mason, Charles McL. Knox, James R. Dinnin, Joseph M. Kennedy, William B. Hyde, George S. Nichols, Emery A. Anderson, A. McQuinn Corrigan, Conway W. Ayres, Edward Schwartz. Col. Beardsley received authority from the state to recruit this regiment, which was organized at Albany to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were recruited from the coun-

ties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Rensselaer, Washington, St. Lawrence and Clinton during the summer and fall of 1861, and were mustered into the U. S. service between Sept. 9 and Dec. 13, 1861. Col. Beardsley was a graduate of West Point, who had seen service in Florida and Mexico, and the officers generally were well qualified for their positions. At the expiration of its term of service, the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in the service. On March 29, 1865, it was consolidated into nine companies, the battalion of the 4th N. Y. cav., having been transferred to this regiment as Cos. B, E and L. The regiment was finally mustered out and honorably discharged on July 17, 1865, at Cloud's mills, Va. The 9th left the state on Nov. 26, 1861, for Washington, where it served during the ensuing winter. In March, 1862, four companies were detached for service with the reserve artillery, and the other eight companies did duty on the Peninsula as train-guard in the Army of the Potomac. Returning to Washington, the regiment was mounted in June, 1862, and assigned to the cavalry brigade, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, with which it participated in Gen. Pope's campaign. It formed part of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac during the remainder of the year, being frequently in action, losing 26 at Thoroughfare gap in October and 7 at Aldie in November. It served through the Chancellorsville campaign in the 1st brigade, 1st cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, and through the Gettysburg compaign and the subsequent campaigns in Virginia, in the 2nd brigade, same division. It was repeatedly in action in 1863, sustaining its heaviest losses at Beverly ford, Brandy Station, and the operations in the vicinity of Culpeper, gaining a well earned reputation for gallantry and efficiency. On the opening of the campaign against Petersburg in 1864, it was heavily engaged at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and then took part in Sheridan's raid to the James river. Returning to the army it was active at Totopotomy and Cold Harbor and then shared in Sheridan's Trevilian raid, meeting with a loss of 50 killed, wounded and missing at Trevilian Station, which was one of the severest losses in that action. The regiment was next engaged before Petersburg in June, and in July and August was active at Deep Bottom, Berryville, Newtown, Cedar creek, Cedarville, Summit Point, Kearneysville, Smithfield, and many minor skirmishes. In the fall, as part of the Army of the Shenandoah, it fought at the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Winchester, Cedar creek, Middletown, etc., sharing in all the brilliant campaign whereby Sheridan swept the valley clear of the enemy. It shared in the final Appomattox campaign, in which it met with an additional loss of 13 killed, wounded and missing. During its term of service the regiment lost 8 officers and 89 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 4 officers and 135 enlisted men, missing; 304 officers and men wounded, including those fatally wounded; 5 officers and 122 men died of accident, disease, in prison, etc., the deaths from all causes amounting to 224. Privates Jeremiah Park and George Reynolds were awarded medals of honor by the secretary of war.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—Cols., John C. Lemmon, William Irvine, Mathew H. Avery; Lieut.-Cols., William Irvine, M. H. Avery, Frederick L. Tremain, Benjamin F. Sceva; Majs., M. H. Avery, George W. Kennedy, James M. Reynolds, John H. Kemper, Theodore H. Weed, Martin H. Blynn, Alva D. Waters, William A. Snyder. This regiment, known also as the Porter Guard, is enumerated by Col.

Fox as one of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. It was organized at Elmira during the fall of 1861, from companies recruited in the counties of Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Erie, Fulton, Onondaga and Steuben. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H were mustered into the U. S. service from Sept. 27 to Dec. 28, 1861, for three years; I, K and L were mustered in at Elmira on Oct. 29-30, 1862, and M in Nov. and Dec., 1862. Cos. I, K and L joined the regiment on Dec. 5, 1862, and M in Feb., 1863, completing the regimental organization. At the expiration of their term of service in the fall of 1864, the original members of the first eight companies, except veterans and recruits, were mustered out, and the regiment was retained in service until July 10, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 24th N. Y. cavalry, the consolidated force being designated as the 1st provisional regiment N. Y. cavalry. The first eight companies left the state on Dec. 24, 1861, and were stationed at Gettysburg during the remainder of the winter. In the spring and summer of 1862, it did railroad guard duty and served in the defenses of Washington, where it was mounted. It saw its first active service in the Manassas campaign of 1862, and was in Bayard's brigade at Fredericksburg. It participated in the Stoneman raid at the time of the Chancellorsville campaign, with the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division. On June 14, 1863, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division (Gen. D. McM. Gregg's), in which it served until the close of the war, Gen. Crook commanding the division in the final campaign of 1865. Its brigade commanders were Gens. J. I. Gregg and H. E. Davies, Jr. The regiment encountered its hardest fighting at Brandy Station in June, 1863, where it lost 6 killed, 18 wounded and 61 missing. At Middleburg its loss was 30; at Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe and Catlett's station in October, 53; at Haw's shop and Hanoverton, 42; at Trevilian Station, 21; at St. Mary's Church, 22; and at Boydton road, 17. In the final Appomattox campaign its losses aggregated 72 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. Tremain, a brilliant young officer, died of wounds received at Hatcher's run. The following extract from the muster-out rolls of the regiment shows the sort of stuff of which the regiment was made: "Lieut. William J. Rabb (Co. D); killed at Brandy Station, by a saber-thrust through the body while lying under his horse; he would not surrender." Corp. Andrew Bringle, Corp. James L. Cary, Capt. N. D. Preston, and Sergt. Llewellyn P. Norton, were awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action by the secretary of war. The regiment lost while in service 9 officers and 97 men killed or died of wounds; 1 officer and 151 men died of disease, accident, in prison, etc., a total of 258, out of an enrollment of 2,029 officers and men. Among its important engagements were Leesburg, Beverly ford, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, Morrisville, Todd's tavern, near Richmond, Haw's shop, Trevilian Station, King and Queen Court House, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Lee's mill, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton road, Prince George Court House, Disputanta Station, Stony Creek Station, Hatcher's run, Dinwiddie Court House, Sailor's creek and Farmville.

**Eleventh Cavalry.**—Cols., James B. Swain, John P. Sherburne, Samuel H. Wilkeson; Lieut.-Cols., L. P. Di Cesnola, William W. Bennett, Samuel H. Wilkeson, Michael A. McCallum; Majs., William W. Bennett, Seth P. Remington, Horace D. Ellsworth, George W. Richardson, Wilbur F. Raymond, Joseph C. Kenyon, Thomas

F. Gamble, George W. Smith, Augustus Pruyn. The 11th cavalry, "Scott's 900," recruited from the state at large, was organized at New York city, where the first ten companies were mustered into the U. S. service between Dec., 1861, and May, 1862, for three years. Cos. L and M were mustered in Aug. and Sept., 1862, and joined the regiment in October. On the expiration of their term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated on July 21, 1865, into a battalion of four companies, which remained in service until Sept. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. The regiment left the state on May 5, 1862, and served in the Military district of Washington, 22nd corps, a part of it being detached for service in the 8th corps, Middle Department, until March, 1864, when it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. During this period it was active in engagements at the Blue ridge, Va.; Poolesville, Md., where it lost 4 wounded and 16 missing, among the latter being Lieut. William Smith; Fairfax Court House, Va., where a large part of a squadron under Maj. Remington was overcome by superior numbers and captured after a heroic resistance, the losses being 3 killed, 15 wounded and 55 captured, though Maj. Remington succeeded in cutting his way out with 18 men. It was also engaged at Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Halltown, Edwards' ferry, Leesburg and Rockville, but with slight casualties. While in the Department of the Gulf it was engaged at New river, Manning's plantation, Doyal's plantation, where it sustained a loss of 2 wounded and 98 captured, Bayou Sara, Jackson and Clinton, La., and at Brookhaven, Liberty, Franklin and Ocean Springs, Miss. Early in 1865, it was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland and was engaged near Memphis, Tenn., in March, with a loss of 32 wounded, and at Germantown, Miss., in April, with a loss of 42 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment lost altogether 1 officer and 22 men killed in action and died of wounds; 2 officers and 319 enlisted men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; total deaths, 344. It also lost a number of men by drowning, due to the foundering of the steamer North America off the coast of Florida on Dec. 22, 1864.

**Twelfth Cavalry.**—Col., James W. Savage; Lieut.-Col., Philip G. Vought; Majs., J. Ward Gaspar, Rowland R. West, Floyd Clarkson, Rodney M. Taylor. The 12th cavalry, known as the 3d Ira Harris Guard, was organized at New York city to serve for three years. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of New York, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Clinton, Franklin, Oswego, Onondaga and Erie, and were mustered into the U. S. service from Nov. 19 to 24, 1863. A howitzer section, manned by members of the regiment, was attached during the year 1864. The regiment left the state by detachments from May to Dec., 1863, and proceeded to North Carolina, where it spent its entire term of service, forming part of the 18th corps under command of Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster. In the final campaign in 1865, it was assigned to the provisional corps, and from April, 1865, was with the 23d corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Schofield. In July, 1863, it shared in Gen. Foster's raid to Tarboro, meeting with a loss of 4 killed, 14 wounded and 25 missing. It also sustained some losses in the engagements near Washington, N. C., in August. It assisted in repelling the enemy's attack on New Berne in Feb., 1864, and participated in the defense of Plymouth in April, where it sustained its heaviest loss, 8 killed and mortally wounded, 11

wounded and 102 captured. Many of the men captured subsequently perished in the prison pen at Andersonville. During the remainder of the year 1864 the regiment took part in numerous raids throughout the state and was often in action, meeting with some loss. In March, 1865, the 12th led the advance of Schofield's column, which was moving to join the forces of Gen. Sherman and fought gallantly in the three days' battle at Wise's Forks, where it lost 62 men killed, wounded and missing. It skirmished almost continuously from Kinston to Goldsboro, its total losses in the campaign of the Carolinas being 134 killed, wounded and missing. After Johnston's surrender the regiment was employed in guard duty in the region about the Tar river until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C. It lost while in service 3 officers and 36 men killed and mortally wounded; 5 officers and 178 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 222. It sustained unusually heavy losses by death in Confederate prisons, 1 officer and 84 enlisted men dying in the hands of the enemy.

**Thirteenth Cavalry.**—Cols., Henry E. Davies. Henry S. Gansevoort; Lieut.-Cols., Henry S. Gansevoort, Nathaniel Coles; Majs., Nathaniel Coles, John Birdsall, Douglass Frazer, Charles H. Hatch, Augustus P. Green. The 13th cavalry, known also as the Seymour Light Cavalry, was formed in June, 1863, by the consolidation of several incomplete organizations, viz.: the Davies light cavalry, the Horatio Seymour cavalry, the Tompkins cavalry, the New York brigade, and the Seymour light infantry. The various companies were chiefly recruited in the counties of New York, Albany, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Erie. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were mustered into the U. S. service at Staten island from Feb. 25 to Nov. 23, 1863, for three years; K and L at Riker's island and M at Hart's island, in March, 1864. The first six companies left the state on June 23, 1863; G and H on Aug. 14, and the others during the following winter. The regiment (six companies) saw its first service during the Pennsylvania campaign in June and July, 1863, and first distinguished itself by the destruction of the enemy's pontoon bridges and train at Falling Waters. It was then assigned to the 22nd corps, and served for the remainder of its term in the defenses of Washington. Its hardest fighting occurred at Aldie, Va., where it lost 24 killed, wounded and missing; at Piedmont, losing 42 killed, wounded and missing; and at Lewinsville, where the loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing. It was consolidated with the 16th N. Y. cavalry at Washington on Aug. 17, 1865, and the consolidated force was designated the 3d provisional regiment, N. Y. volunteer cavalry (q. v.). The regiment took part in more than 30 engagements and skirmishes and sustained losses as follows: killed and died of wounds, 31 men; died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., 1 officer and 98 men, a total of 130. Col. Gansevoort was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious service.

**Fourteenth Cavalry.**—Cols., Thaddeus P. Mott, Abraham Bassford; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Cropsey, John Ennis; Majs., William D. Morton, John Ennis, Abraham Bassford, Collins Chesebrough, James A. Duffy. The 14th, known as the Metropolitan cavalry, was organized in New York city as part of the Metropolitan brigade. It was chiefly recruited in the counties of New York, Erie and Queens. The companies rendezvoused at Riker's island and were there mustered into the U. S. service from Nov. 24, 1862, to July 18, 1863, for three years. On Aug. 1, 1863, Cos. A to I were consolidated into three companies—A, B and C—making the organ-

ization a battalion of six companies, which on June 12, 1865, commanded by Col. Bassford, was transferred to the 18th N. Y. cavalry. The regiment went out under command of Col. Mott, who had distinguished himself as captain of the 3d independent battery. Five companies left the state on Feb. 8, 1863, four more in April, and the remainder in October. A part of the regiment shared in the siege of Port Hudson, La., and a part was active during the draft riot in New York city. Most of the term of service was spent in the Department of the Gulf, as part of Arnold's division, 19th corps. In the Red River campaign it served part of the time with the 16th corps. Co. M was on detached service at Fort Barrancas, and District of Florida, from Sept., 1863, to March, 1865. The heaviest losses of the regiment were sustained during the Red River campaign—62 killed, wounded and missing. On its return from that expedition it was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., for several months and after Jan., 1865, formed part of the forces defending New Orleans, sharing during this period in a number of raids and scouting expeditions. In the engagement at Davis creek, near Mobile, Ala., in Dec., 1864, it met with a loss of 10 men, and at McCullom's point, La., in March, 1865, it lost 15. Altogether the 14th lost 2 officers and 18 men killed or mortally wounded; 3 officers and 140 men died of disease, accidents in prison, etc., a total of 163. It took part in about 50 battles and skirmishes, and lost a number of men drowned by the foundering of the steamer North America, Dec. 22, 1864. The portion of the regiment transferred to the 18th cavalry was mustered out on May 31, 1866, at Victoria, Tex.

**Fifteenth Cavalry.**—Cols., Robert M. Richardson, John P. Coppinger; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus J. Root, Henry Roessle; Majs., Joseph H. Wood, Henry Roessle, Jefferson C. Bigelow, Robert H. S. Hyde, Michael Auer, George M. Elicot. In the spring of 1863 Col. Richardson was authorized to reorganize the 12th N. Y. infantry, discharged on account of the expiration of its term of service, as a regiment of cavalry. The regiment was organized at Syracuse, for three years' service, and was there mustered in between Aug. 8, 1863, and Jan. 24, 1864, Cos. L and M being mustered in at Elmira, and Co. I at the cavalry depot, D. C. A large proportion of the men were from Syracuse, and the others were recruited in Onondaga, Ontario, Oneida, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Tompkins and Erie counties. The regiment was consolidated with the 6th N. Y. cavalry on June 17, 1865, the new organization being designated the 2nd provisional regiment, N. Y. volunteer cavalry. The regiment left the state by detachments from Sept. 2, 1863, to Jan., 1864, and was assigned to the 22nd corps, Department of Washington, until Jan., 1864, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, cavalry of West Virginia, with which it was engaged at Hillsboro, Strasburg, Upperville, Franklin, Romney, Moorefield, Luray gap, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Front Royal, Newtown, Woodstock, Piedmont, Staunton, Waynesboro, Lexington, New London, Diamond hill, Lynchburg (where its losses aggregated 32 men), Salem, Bunker Hill, Bolivar heights, Leetown, Martinsburg, Snicker's gap, Ashby's gap, Kernstown, Winchester and Charlestown. It was then ordered to the remount camp, Cumberland, Md., remaining there from Aug. 25 to Oct., 1864. While there it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, but soon after joined the Army of the Shenandoah and was engaged at Green Springs, Va., with a loss of 46 killed, wounded and missing; at Lacy Springs, with a loss of 29;

and near Harrisonburg on the same day, without loss. As a part of the Army of the Potomac it took part in the Appomattox campaign, being engaged at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Petersburg, Deep creek, Jetersville, Sailor's creek and Appomattox Station. In this closing campaign its losses aggregated 51 killed, wounded and missing. The brave Lieut.-Col. Root was among the killed, losing his life at Appomattox Court House, April 8, 1865, just as the final scenes of the war were being enacted. The only other officers lost in action by the regiment were 1st Lieut. William P. Shearer, killed in a skirmish with guerrillas; and 2nd Lieut. Lorenzo W. Hatch, killed at Green Springs. The regiment lost during service 3 officers and 37 men killed or mortally wounded; 4 officers and 126 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 7 officers and 163 enlisted men, of whom 44 died as prisoners.

**Sixteenth Cavalry.**—Cols., Henry M. Lazelle, Nelson B. Sweitzer; Lieut.-Cols., Spencer H. Olmstead, George S. Hollister, John Nicholson; Majs., Morris Hazzard, George B. Bosworth, Giles G. Horton, John Nicholson, Lawrence Leahy. The 16th, known as the Sprague Light Cavalry, was organized at Plattsburg, the companies of which it was composed being recruited in the counties of Clinton, Erie, New York, Westchester, Monroe, Oswego, Rensselaer and St. Lawrence. The first eight companies were mustered into the U. S. service at Plattsburg from June 19 to Aug. 1, 1863, for three years; I, K, L and M were mustered in at Staten island from Sept. 2 to Oct. 18, 1863. On Aug. 17, 1865, the regiment commanded by Col. Sweitzer, was consolidated with the 13th N. Y. cavalry, and the new organization was designated the 3d provisional regiment, N. Y. volunteer cavalry. Cos. A, B, C and D left the state on June 19, 1863, and took part in the Gettysburg campaign; E, F, G and H, under Lieut.-Col. Olmstead left on Aug. 19, 1863; I, K and L left in September, and M on Oct. 23. The regiment was assigned to the cavalry brigade, 22nd corps, defenses of Washington, until the period of its consolidation with the 13th. In 1863 it engaged with loss at Lewinsville; was active at Bristoe Station and near the Blue ridge. In 1864 it was repeatedly in action, its principal engagements and casualties being as follows: Centerville, loss 39; Falls Church, 23; Rapidan Station, 13; Lewinsville, 16. It saw its last fighting in March, 1865, at Warrenton, Fairfax Court House and Vienna. The regiment lost during service 1 officer and 20 men killed and mortally wounded; 119 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.—total deaths 140. Capt. James H. Fleming was killed at Fairfax Station and was the only commissioned officer lost by the regiment.

**Seventeenth Cavalry.**—This regiment was never fully organized. Col. Henry D. Townsend was authorized on June 30, 1863, to recruit it, but the authority was revoked on Sept. 17, and the two companies enlisted were transferred to the 1st veteran cavalry, then being organized.

**Eighteenth Cavalry.**—Col., James J. Byrne; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen W. Stryker, John Tracy, Jr., Edward Byrne; Majs., Gaza Haraszthy, Edward Byrne, John Tracy, Jr., William H. Davis, Brockholst L. Power, Albert A. Pitcher, John F. Porter, Jr., John Ennis. The 18th, known as the Corning Light Cavalry, was organized in the summer of 1863 at New York city for three years' service. The companies of which it was composed were largely recruited in New York city, though the counties of Albany, Jeffer-

son, Lewis, Franklin, Herkimer and Erie also contributed men. The various companies were mustered into the U. S. service at Staten island, Fort Columbus in N. Y. harbor, and Elmira, between July 18, 1863, and Feb. 3, 1864. The regiment left the state by detachments from Sept., 1863, to Jan., 1864. It was stationed in the defenses of Washington until Feb., 1864, when it was ordered to the Department of the Gulf and was there assigned to the 5th cavalry brigade, Arnold's division, 19th corps. It took part in the Red River campaign, in which it was repeatedly in action, meeting with its severest losses at Sabine cross-roads and at Yellow bayou. At the battle of Sabine cross-roads a squadron under Capt. William Davis was warmly engaged, fighting bravely, and losing 12 in killed, wounded and missing, and at Yellow bayou the regiment sustained a loss of 40, of whom 33 were reported missing. On its return from this expedition the regiment was stationed at La Fourche, La., until the following spring. Cos. A and F were on detached duty in Texas part of the year 1864. The regiment was active during this period at Morganza, Centerville and Franklin, La.; Parish Vico, Pattersonville, Rancho San Pedro and Clarksville, Tex. It was dismounted in Jan., 1865, and in March was ordered to Bonnet Carre, La. After the close of hostilities the regiment was on duty in Mississippi and Texas until mustered out at Victoria, Tex., May 31, 1866. Its losses during service were 1 officer and 14 men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 202 men died of disease, accident, in prison, etc., the total number of deaths being 219. One officer and 23 men were drowned by the foundering of the steamer North America off the coast of Florida on Dec. 22, 1864. The only commissioned officer lost in action was 1st Lieut. Alvaro Hammond, who was killed at the battle of Sabine cross-roads.

**Nineteenth Cavalry.**—(See 130th Infantry and First Regiment of Dragoons.)

**Twentieth Cavalry.**—Cols., Newton B. Lord, David M. Evans; Lieut.-Cols., David M. Evans, Jacob S. Gates; Majs., Charles F. Smith, John G. Cudworth, John Bower Preston, Hiram H. Carpenter, Jacob S. Gates, John O'Hara, Patrick Fitzpatrick. The 20th, called the McClellan cavalry, was organized in the summer of 1863 at Sacket's Harbor, and was there mustered into the U. S. service during the month of September for three years. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Onondaga and Albany. Col. Lord, who had been authorized on June 19, 1863, by Gov. Seymour to recruit this regiment, had previously commanded the 35th infantry throughout the bloody series of battles of 1862, and many of his men reënlisted in the 20th cavalry. The regiment left the state on Sept. 30, about 1,200 strong, and was stationed at Portsmouth, Va., as part of the 22nd corps until Jan., 1864, when it was assigned to Heckman's division. 18th corps, remaining at Portsmouth until April, when it was transferred to the District of East Virginia, Department of Virginia and North Carolina. In Dec., 1864, it joined the 1st brigade, Gen. Kautz's cavalry division, Army of the James, with which it remained until the close of the war. Part of this time, Co. D was on detached service at Fort Pocahontas; Co. F at Fort Powhatan; Co. G in the 1st brigade, Mackenzie's division; and Co. I with the provisional and 10th corps. The heaviest casualties sustained by the 20th were at Smithfield, Va., in Feb., 1864, when it lost 21 men captured. It was active at Suffolk, Currituck, Chuckatuck, Wood's mills, South Quay, Winton,

N. C., Guiam's ford, N. C., Jamestown island, Murfree's depot, siege of Petersburg, Darbytown road, campaign of the Carolinas, and in the Appomattox campaign. Its losses were not heavy, owing to the fact that it was largely employed in garrison duty and siege operations. It was mustered out on July 31, 1865, Cos. E and H at Fortress Monroe, and the other companies at Manchester, Va. The regiment lost while in service 7 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 121 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 130.

**Twenty-first Cavalry.**—Cols., William B. Tibbits, Charles Fitz Simmons; Lieut.-Col., Charles Fitz Simmons; Majs., Charles G. Otis, George V. Boutelle, John S. Jennings. The 21st, known as the Griswold Light Cavalry, was recruited in the summer of 1863, in the counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Tioga and Monroe. The companies rendezvoused at Troy, where they were mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 28, 1863, to Jan., 1864. A large portion of this regiment was mustered out by detachments and the remainder was consolidated on Sept. 9, 1865, into a battalion of seven companies, which was mustered out by detachments at Denver, Col., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from June 23 to Aug. 31, 1866. Five companies left the state on Sept. 4, 1863; one on Sept. 19; three on Oct. 19; one in November, and the others in Feb., 1864. The advance of the regiment served in the Department of Washington until Jan., 1864, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st cavalry division, Army of West Virginia. It was at Remount camp, Md., from Aug. to the close of Oct., 1864, then joined the Army of the Shenandoah and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd cavalry division. Its last active service was in the Department of West Virginia, from March, 1865. Throughout the year 1864, it was constantly employed in the arduous duties devolving on the cavalry arm of the service. Its greatest casualties were sustained at Lynchburg, loss 13; Buckton, loss 18; Purcellville, loss 21; Snicker's gap, loss 37; Ashby's gap, loss 28; Winchester, loss 21; Cedarville, loss 10; White Post, Va., loss 25. In 1865 it took part in engagements near Paris, Loudoun county, Va., White Post and near Berryville, where it was in action for the last time. Altogether it lost 3 officers and 63 men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 78 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; total deaths, 145. Capt. William H. Mitchell was killed in action at New Market, Va.; 1st Lieut. Nelson B. Holcomb died of wounds received in action at White Post, and 2nd Lieut. Charles H. Cone was killed in action at Ashby's gap.

**Twenty-second Cavalry.**—Cols., Samuel J. Crooks, George C. Cram, Horatio B. Reed; Lieut.-Cols., Johnson B. Brown, Horatio B. Reed, Peter McLennan; Majs., Peter McLennan, Benjamin Bennett, Charles C. Brown. Theodore Schlick, George R. French. The 22nd, known as the Rochester Cavalry, was organized at Rochester and there mustered into the U. S. service between Dec. 20, 1863, and Feb. 23, 1864, for three years. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of Monroe, Erie, Chautauqua, Livingston, Steuben, Onondaga, Orleans, Wayne, Chenango, Delaware and Otsego. Under command of Col. Reed it was honorably discharged and mustered out at Winchester, Va., Aug. 1, 1865. The regiment left the state in March, 1864, and, considering the short time in the field, saw much hard fighting and sustained heavy losses. Its first service was with the 9th corps, after which it joined the 2nd brigade, 3d cavalry division, Army of the Potomac,

for the Wilderness campaign. After Oct., 1864, it served with the Army of the Shenandoah in the campaigns in that valley, and from Feb., 1865, with the cavalry division, Army of West Virginia. It lost heavily at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, on Wilson's raid to the South Side and Danville railroads, and at the battle of Nineveh. It fought its final engagements at Fort Holly, New Market and Rude's hill, Va. Its casualties included 3 officers and 22 men killed, or died of wounds; 1 officer and 178 men died of disease, accidents and all other causes; total, 204. Of this number, 87 men died in prison. The regiment especially distinguished itself at Kearneysville, Dinwiddie Court House and White Oak swamp. Capt. Christopher Bruton, Corp. Henry Harvey and Pvt. George Ladd, who captured battleflags at Waynesboro, were awarded medals of honor by the secretary of war for distinguished gallantry on the field.

**Twenty-third Cavalry.**—This organization was never completed. Two companies were recruited from New York city, Lancaster, Tonawanda, Aurora, Leroy, Colden, Pavilion, Bethany, Newstead, and Chicktawauga. Under command of Capts. Emory Cummings and Alfred Spann respectively, they were mustered into the U. S. service between January and May, 1863, for three years, and left for the Department of North Carolina, 22nd corps, where they were attached to the 12th N. Y. cavalry, and were mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., July 22, 1865. They lost 14 enlisted by disease, accident and other causes. The organization was known as the "Mix Cavalry."

**Twenty-fourth Cavalry.**—Cols., William C. Raulston, Walter C. Newberry; Lieut.-Cols., Walter C. Newberry, Melzer Richards, Charles B. Coventry; Majs., Walter C. Newberry, George G. Wanzer, Mark L. Scoville, Melzer Richards, Albert Taylor, Charles E. Martin. In the fall of 1863, Col. Raulston, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 81st N. Y. infantry, was authorized to reorganize the 24th N. Y. infantry, which had been discharged by reason of the expiration of its term, as the 24th cavalry. It was accordingly organized at Auburn and was mustered into the U. S. service between Dec. 28, 1863, and Jan. 26, 1864, for three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Chemung, Oneida, Otsego, Ontario, Onondaga, Livingston and Albany. The regiment left the state on Feb. 23, 1864, and after a few months at Washington, dismounted, moved on the Wilderness campaign, with Marshall's provisional brigade, 9th corps, and later as part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, same corps. It fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church. Its losses at Cold Harbor aggregated 84 killed, wounded and missing. It arrived before Petersburg on June 16, and in the assault of that day met with one of the severest losses sustained by any regiment engaged, having 38 killed, 156 wounded and 3 missing, a total of 197. At the mine explosion, it lost 9 killed and wounded and was again active at the Weldon railroad in August, losing 13. It suffered a loss of 60 in the engagement at Poplar Spring Church, and was active at Peebles' farm in October. It was then mounted and assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, which under Gen. Crook, participated in the actions at Hatcher's run, Prince George Court House, Stony Creek Station, Three creeks, Halifax road, Lee's mill and the final Appomattox campaign in which the regiment lost 73 killed, wounded and missing. Col. Raulston was captured by the enemy on Sept. 29, 1864, and in at-

tempting to escape, was shot on Dec. 10, by one of the sentinels at Danville, dying from the effects on the 15th. Commanded by Col. Newberry, the regiment was consolidated with the 10th N. Y. cavalry on July 10, 1865, the consolidated force being known as the "1st provisional regiment N. Y. volunteer cavalry." The regiment saw less than a year of active service, but endured much hard service and suffered severely. It lost 7 officers and 113 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 133 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 254. Private George Schmal was awarded a medal of honor for the capture of a flag at Paine's cross-roads in April.

**Twenty-fifth Cavalry.**—Cols., Henry F. Liebenau, Gurden Chapin; Lieut.-Col., Aaron Seeley; Majs., Samuel W. McPherson, Charles J. Seymour, Clinton G. Townsley, John F. L. Danesi, Charles F. Willard. The 25th, known as the Sickles Cavalry, was organized at Saratoga Springs and Hart's island, under Col. Liebenau and his successor, Col. Chapin. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of New York, Delaware, Saratoga and Sullivan. Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F were mustered into the U. S. service at Saratoga from Feb. 20 to April 23, 1864, for three years; G, H, I, K, L and M, at Hart's island, from April 20 to Oct. 20, 1864. Throughout most of its term of service the regiment was commanded by Lieut-Col. Seeley, who was a popular officer and received an honorable wound at the battle of Woodstock, Va. The regiment left the state by detachments, going first to Washington and in June, 1864, served in the provost guard of the Army of the Potomac, returning to Washington in July. During this period it was engaged at White House landing, Charles City Court House. and Fort Stevens. In Aug., 1864, it was assigned to Merritt's cavalry division, with which organization it participated in Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, engaging at Halltown, Duffield Station, Leetown, Bunker Hill, Berryville, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Front Royal, Luray, Port Republic, Woodstock, Conrad's ferry, Newtown (sustaining here its greatest loss, 22 killed, wounded and missing), White Plains, Upperville, Snicker's gap, Flint hill and Madison Court House. In Jan., 1865, it was in action at Columbia Furnace and saw its last fighting in March at Mt. Jackson, Harrisonburg, Rude's hill and Staunton. In April, 1865, it was assigned to the cavalry division, Army of West Virginia, and was finally mustered out and discharged at Hart's island, N. Y. harbor, on June 27, 1865. Its losses by death during service were 1 officer and 16 men killed and mortally wounded; 49 men died of disease, accidents, in prison. etc., a total of 66. The only commissioned officer killed in action was Lieut. Charles N. Howard, who fell at White House landing, June 21, 1864.

**Twenty-sixth Cavalry.**—Cols., Burr Porter, Ferris Jacobs, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Ferris Jacobs, Jr., William E. Beardsley; Majs., William E. Beardsley, Charles E. Rice, Josiah Grout, Jr., Edward T. Bouve. This regiment, known as the Frontier cavalry. was organized in the states of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont under special authority from the war department, to serve on the northern frontier for one year. The five companies, G, H, I, K and L, composing the N. Y. battalion, were recruited in the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Erie, and were mustered into the U. S. service from Feb. 11 to 24, 1865. Gov. Fenton appointed the field officers of the regiment, under a ruling of the war department. The above com-

panies were mustered out under Col. Jacobs from June 29 to July 7, 1865, having lost 3 men who died of disease.

**First Dragoons.**—Cols., Alfred Gibbs, Thomas J. Thorp; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas J. Thorp, Rufus Scott; Majs., Rufus Scott, Jacob W. Knapp, Howard M. Smith. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 at Portage, as the 130th infantry and served as such at Suffolk, Va., and in Keyes' corps on the Peninsula. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Portage, Sept. 2, 1862, for three years. On July 28, 1863, it was transferred to the mounted service, and designated the 19th cavalry on Aug. 11, but this designation was changed on Sept. 10, to 1st regiment of dragoons. The regiment—ten companies—left the state on Sept. 6, 1862, and served as above noted. During its entire mounted service it was in the 1st cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. It was drilled in its new duties by Col. Gibbs, who belonged to the U. S. cavalry service, and as a regiment of dragoons made its first fight near Manassas Junction in Oct., 1863, sustaining a loss of 10 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment moved on Grant's campaign of 1864 with about 400 carbines and fought desperately in the Wilderness (at Todd's tavern), dismounted, sustaining a loss of 20 killed, 36 wounded and 35 missing, the heaviest loss of any cavalry regiment in any one action during the war. It took part with loss in Gen. Sheridan's raid to the James river in May; at Cold Harbor the tired troopers were aroused from their sleep on the ground and ordered into the breastworks, which they gallantly defended throughout the night, inspired by the music of their band. The losses at Cold Harbor aggregated 35 killed, wounded and missing. Sadly reduced in numbers, the gallant dragoons moved with Sheridan on the raid to Trevilian Station, where they were warmly engaged, their casualties in that action amounting to 16 killed, 61 wounded, and 8 missing. The regiment fought with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and shared in the glories of the final Appomattox campaign. It gained a high reputation among brigade and division generals for discipline and efficiency. Under command of Col. Thorp, it was mustered out and discharged on June 30, 1865, at Cloud's mills, Va., having participated in about 65 battles and skirmishes. It lost 4 officers and 127 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 142 men by disease, accident, in prison, etc.; a total of 274. Its loss in killed and mortally wounded was exceeded by only five cavalry regiments in the service. Corp. Chester B. Bowen; Com.-Sergt. Andrew J. Lorish and Lieut. William M. Winegar were awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action.

**First Mounted Rifles.**—Cols., Charles C. Dodge, Benjamin F. Onderdonk, Edwin V. Sumner; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Onderdonk, Alexander G. Patton, James N. Wheelan; Majs., William H. Schieffelon, Henry Terwilliger, James N. Wheelan, Minott A. Pruyn, Charles C. Dodge, Alexander G. Patton, Edgar A. Hamilton. This regiment from the state at large was organized at New York city. The companies were mustered into the U. S. service for three years as follows: A and B at Fort Monroe, Va., July 30, 1861; C and D at Newburg, Sept. 18 and Oct. 16, 1861; E, F, G and H at New York city, in June, July and Aug., 1862; and I, K, L and M in Aug. and Sept., 1862. On July 17, 1864, it received by transfer 270 men of the 16th N. Y. artillery. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service and in

July, 1865, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of seven companies, commanded by Col. Sumner; to complete the reorganization of the regiment, it was consolidated with the 3d N. Y. cavalry, which constituted companies B, F, H, I and L of the new organization. The first two companies left the state in July, 1861; C and D in Dec., 1861; E, F, G and H in Aug., 1862; and I, K, L and M in Sept., 1862. It served until 1864 with the 7th and 4th corps, principally at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg and Yorktown, Va., taking part in over 50 battles and skirmishes, but sustaining no severe losses, its heaviest casualties being at Scott's mills, Va., in May, 1863, when 28 were killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was ordered to join Wistar's division, 18th corps in Jan., 1864, with which it was engaged at New Kent Court House and Bottom's bridge. During the rest of its active service it was principally with the cavalry division of the Army of the James, one detachment acting as escort at headquarters, and Cos. H and D with the 10th corps from June to Aug., 1864. In the operations against Petersburg and Richmond in May, 1864, it sustained a loss of 13, and during the siege was often in action, but met with no large losses, its total casualties amounting to 43 killed, wounded and missing. It was active at the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, and saw its last fighting at Murfree's depot, Somerton and Jackson, N. C. The final record of the regiment will be found under the head of the 4th provisional cavalry. The losses of the regiment during service were 2 officers and 30 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 125 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 165. (See 7th Cavalry.)

**Second Mounted Rifles.**—Cols., John Fisk, Louis Siebert; Lieut.-Cols., Jasper N. Raymond, Joseph H. Wood; Majs., William H. Mapes, John D. Numan, Joseph M. Rushmore, John H. Fralick, Henry Runyan, Henry G. Stebbins, Nahum Ward Cady, James M. Watson, Henry F. Pierce. This regiment, known as the Governor's Guard, was organized at Lockport and Buffalo in the summer and early fall of 1862. Col. Fisk had been authorized to recruit a regiment of infantry, but this authority was modified a month later, making the organization a regiment of mounted rifles. The companies of which it was composed were principally raised in the counties of Erie, Niagara, Wyoming, Orleans, Allegany and Wayne, and were mustered into the U. S. service from Oct., 1863, to Feb., 1864, for three years. The regiment left the state in March, 1864; served as infantry attached to the 22nd corps at and near Washington until May; then joined the Army of the Potomac, engaged in the Richmond campaign, where it was first assigned to the provisional brigade, 1st division, and later to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps; saw its first fighting at Spottsylvania Court House; lost heavily at Cold Harbor, where its casualties amounted to 64 killed, wounded and missing; and in the assaults on the Petersburg works in June it again suffered severely, having 18 killed, 82 wounded and 2 missing. At the mine explosion it was again in action with Potter's division, and sustained a loss of 48 killed, wounded and missing. In the action at Poplar Spring Church its casualties were 76. The regiment was now mounted and served with the 3d brigade, 2nd cavalry division (Crook's), Army of the Potomac, losing 33 killed, wounded and missing at Hatcher's run and Nottoway Station. It performed its full share during the campaign leading up to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, its casualties from March 28 to April 9, 1865, amounting to 62 killed, wounded and missing. After the close of the war

it served in the Department of Virginia until mustered out under the command of Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Wood, at Petersburg on Aug. 10, 1865. Its losses by death during service were 8 officers and 97 men, killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 112 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; a total of 218.

**First Veteran Cavalry.**—Cols., Robert F. Taylor, John S. Platner; Lieut.-Cols., John S. Platner, Charles A. Wells; Majs., Charles A. Wells, Charles W. Ringer, James E. Williams, J. M. Guion, Jerry A. Sullivan, E. D. Comstock. This regiment was organized at Geneva and was originally intended to become the 17th cavalry, but the designation was changed before the organization had commenced. On Sept. 17, 1863, the men enlisted for Cos. A and B, 17th cavalry, were transferred to it. The various companies were principally recruited in the counties of Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe, Erie and Chemung. A and B were mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, July 31 and Sept. 8, respectively, for three years, and the others at Geneva from Oct. 10 to Nov. 19. In Oct., 1864, Co. M was consolidated with Co. A, and a new Co. M was mustered in at Elmira for a service of one year. The regiment left the state by detachments from July to Nov., 1863, and served in the Department of Washington until Feb., 1864. It was composed of excellent material, chiefly veterans of the 27th and 33d infantry. Attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, cavalry of West Virginia, its first battle occurred at Upperville, in Feb., 1864. It lost 35 men at Snickersville on March 6, and 38 on the 10th at Kabletown, Maj. Sullivan being among the killed. It suffered severely at New Market in May, where it lost 65 killed, wounded and missing. Continuous hard service followed, the regiment being actively engaged at Woodstock, Newtown, New Market, Harrisonburg, Piedmont, Waynesboro, Cheat mountain, Diamond hill, Lynchburg, White Sulphur Springs, Bunker Hill, and near Martinsburg, Leetown, Sharpsburg, Sandy Hook, Charlestown and Winchester. In Aug., 1864, attached to the 2nd cavalry division, Army of West Virginia, it fought at Duffield Station, Cedar creek, Berryville, Charlestown and Falling Waters, and was then ordered to remount camp, Md., where it remained until the end of Oct., 1864. In November it was engaged at Nineveh and Rude's hill without loss, as part of the Army of the Shenandoah. It participated in no more pitched battles. Under command of Col. Platner it was mustered out at Camp Piatt, W. Va., July 20, 1865, having lost while in service 4 officers and 47 men killed and mortally wounded; 87 men who died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 138.

**Second Veteran Cavalry.**—Col., Morgan H. Chrysler; Lieut.-Cols., Morgan H. Chrysler, Asa L. Gurney; Majs., Duncan Cameron, Edward Van Voast, John S. Fassett. This regiment, known as the Empire Light Cavalry, was largely composed of veterans of the 30th N. Y. infantry, Col. Chrysler having been authorized on June 23, 1863, to reorganize the 30th, which had been discharged by reason of the expiration of its term of service, as a cavalry regiment. The veteran regiment was organized at Saratoga Springs, its companies being chiefly recruited in the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Saratoga from Aug. 15 to Dec. 30, 1863, for three years, and left the state by detachments from August to December. It was stationed at Washington during the ensuing winter, whence it embarked for New Orleans, and there joined the Department of the Gulf. Its entire term

of service was spent in the South, where it formed part of Arnold's cavalry division, 19th corps. Assigned to the 5th cavalry brigade, it took part in Banks' Red River campaign, in which it was 18 times in action and suffered a loss of 77 killed, wounded and missing. It was assigned to the 4th cavalry brigade on its return and through June, July and August was engaged in a number of raids and scouting expeditions, meeting with some losses. In the fall, attached to the 1st cavalry brigade, it was active at St. Francisville, Bayou Sara and Fausse river, La., and in November, attached to the separate brigade, cavalry reserve, it skirmished at Clinton, Liberty creek and Pascagoula, Miss., at state line, and at McLeod's mills, La., where it lost 11 killed and wounded. Its last active service was with the 1st brigade, cavalry division, in March and April, 1865, at College Hill, Pine Barren creek, Cotton creek and Bluff Springs, Fla.; Pollard, Fort Blakely, Mt. Pleasant and Whistler's station, Ala. Under command of Col. Chrysler, it was mustered out and discharged at Talladega, Ala., Nov. 8, 1865, having lost 5 officers and 30 men killed and mortally wounded; 3 officers and 215 men died of disease and other causes, the heavy mortality from disease being due to the long service of the regiment in the South. It lost in addition a number of men by the foundering of the steamer North America off the coast of Florida in Dec., 1864.

**Oneida Cavalry.**—This independent company was raised and organized at Oneida, Madison county, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 4, 1861, under the command of Capt. David P. Mann. It left the state the same month and served at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, performing escort and guard duty, furnishing couriers, etc. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits remained in service until June 13, 1865, when it was mustered out near Washington, under command of Capt. James E. Jenkins. During its long period of service it was present at all the important battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, from the siege of Yorktown in 1862 to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Eleven enlisted men died of disease and other causes during its term of service.

**First Provisional Cavalry.**—Col., Matthew H. Avery; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin F. Sceva; Majs., William A. Snyder, James M. Reynolds, Mark L. Scoville. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 10th and 24th cavalry on June 17, 1865, company corresponding to company. It was mustered out of service July 19, 1865, at Cloud's mills, Va.

**Second Provisional Cavalry.**—Col., Charles L. Fitzhugh; Lieut.-Col., Harrison White; Majs., Robert H. S. Hyde, George W. Goler, George E. Farmer. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 6th and 15th regiments of cavalry on June 17, 1865. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. White, it was mustered out on Aug. 9, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Its loss from disease and other causes was 12 men.

**Third Provisional Cavalry.**—Col., Nelson B. Sweitzer; Lieut.-Col., Nathaniel Coles; Majs., George B. Bosworth, John Birdsall, Charles H. Hatch. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 13th and 16th regiments of cavalry on June 23, 1865. Col. Sweitzer was given the command of the new organization, which was mustered out of service on Sept. 21, 1865, at Camp Barry, near Washington, D. C. Its loss from disease and other causes was 4 enlisted men.

**Fourth Provisional Cavalry.**—Col., Edwin V. Sumner; Lieut.-Col., James M. Wheelan; Majs., Henry Terwilliger, Edgar A. Hamilton, Minott A. Pruyn. Under the orders of the war department of May 8, 1865, this regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 3d cavalry and the 1st mounted rifles, the consolidation taking place on July 21, 1865. Col. Sumner of the 1st mounted rifles was given the command of the new organization, which was mustered out of service on Nov. 29, 1865, at City Point, Va. It lost 10 men by disease and other causes.

**First Artillery.**—Cols., Guilford D. Bailey, Charles S. Wainwright; Lieut.-Cols., Henry E. Turner, Charles S. Wainwright, Edward R. Warner; Majs., Charles S. Wainwright, J. Watts De Peyster, Jr., Robert Fitzhugh, Luther Kieffer, John A. Reynolds, David H. Van Valkenburgh, Thomas W. Osborne. This regiment of light artillery was organized at Elmira in the fall of 1861 and was composed of companies recruited in the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Chemung, Steuben, Monroe, Wayne, Erie, Niagara, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Herkimer. It was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 30 to Nov. 20, 1861, for three years. Eight companies, under command of Col. Bailey, left the state on Oct. 31, and I, K, L and M on Nov. 21. Its service was by batteries in the Armies of the Potomac, Virginia, the Cumberland and Georgia. At the expiration of the term of service, the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits remained in service. Both Col. Bailey and Maj. Van Valkenburgh were killed in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Battery A ("Empire Battery"), Capt. Thomas H. Bates, was mustered in at Utica, Sept. 12, 1861; served from Nov., 1861, to March, 1862, at and near Washington, for a portion of the time in the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac; was then assigned to Casey's division, 4th corps, and moved on the Peninsular campaign; and took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's and Turkey Island bridges and Fair Oaks. On June 15, 1862, the enlisted men were transferred to Batteries D and H, 1st artillery, and the 7th and 8th independent batteries. Capt. Bates then returned to New York to reorganize a new battery, which was recruited at Utica and served with the 22nd corps, at the artillery camp of instruction near Washington from Feb. 1, 1863, until June 4. It was then for a time in the Department of the Susquehanna, being stationed at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Allegheny City, Pa., etc. It was active at Chambersburg at the time of the Confederate raid in July, and was mustered out under Capt. Bates, June 28, 1865, at Elmira. It lost during service 4 killed and 9 died of disease.

Battery B, Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, was recruited at Elmira and Baldwinsville and was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 30, 1861. In November it received by transfer a number of men belonging to Capt. Busteed's Chicago light battery (C) and in Sept., 1863, a number of men from the 14th N. Y. battery. Most of its service was with the 2nd corps, the reserve artillery and the artillery brigade, 5th corps, Army of the Potomac. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days', Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's run, Hicksford raid, White Oak ridge, Five Forks, fall

of Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. It was mustered out and discharged at Elmira, June 18, 1865, under Capt. Robert E. Rogers. It lost during service 16 killed and died of wounds; 10 died of disease and other causes; total deaths, 26. It has the distinction of ranking 11th among all the light artillery batteries in the service, in point of loss in battle. Its loss at Gettysburg was particularly heavy, amounting to 10 killed, and 16 wounded. Capt. Hazard, commanding the artillery brigade, 2nd corps, speaking of the third day's fighting at Gettysburg, says in his report: "Battery B, 1st New York artillery, was entirely exhausted; its ammunition expended; its horses and men killed and disabled; its commanding officer, Capt. J. M. Rorty, killed, and senior 1st Lieut. A. S. Sheldon severely wounded. In the death of Capt. Rorty the brigade has lost a worthy officer, a gallant soldier, and an estimable man. He had enjoyed his new position but one day, having assumed command of Battery B, on July 2, as it was about to engage the enemy."

Battery C, Capt. John W. Tamblin, recruited at Watertown, Leroy, Wilna, Philadelphia, Alexandria, Rutland and Champion, was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, Sept. 6, 1861. Capt. Almont Barnes succeeded to the command of the battery in Jan., 1862, and David F. Ritchie in Sept., 1864. Most of the active service of the battery was with the 5th corps, in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Md., Bristoe Station, Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak swamp, Petersburg assault in June, 1864, Weldon railroad, Fort Stedman and the fall of Petersburg. It was mustered out at Elmira, June 17, 1865, having lost 4 men killed, and 18 who died of disease and other causes.

Battery D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, recruited at Watertown, Gouverneur, Russell, Antwerp, Cape Vincent, Diana, Stone Mills, Pitcairn, and Richville, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 6, 1861, at Elmira. In June, 1862, it received by transfer some of the men of battery A. It was stationed at Washington through the winter and in the spring of 1862 moved on the Peninsular campaign, assigned to Hooker's division, 3d corps. It continued to serve with the 3d corps until 1864, after which it served with the artillery brigade, 5th corps. The battery took part in the engagements about Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battles, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping heights, Kelly's ford, Brandy Station, Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, White Oak swamp, first assaults on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hicksford raid, Hatcher's run, White Oak ridge, Five Forks, fall of Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House. The battery lost during service 1 officer and 12 men killed and died of wounds; 14 men died of disease and other causes. It was mustered out at Elmira, June 16, 1865, under command of Capt. James B. Hazelton.

Battery E, Capt. John Stocum, recruited at Bath, Avon and Mitchellsville, was mustered in at Elmira, Sept. 13, 1861. Capt. Charles C. Wheeler succeeded to the command in Jan., 1862, and Capt. Angel Matthewson in May, 1864. It was stationed at Washington during the winter of 1861-62, and served during the Peninsular campaign with Smith's division, 4th corps, until May, and then in the 2nd division, 6th corps. In Aug., 1862, it was attached

to the 1st N. Y. battery; from June 20, 1863, to Battery L; in the Wilderness campaign it was attached to the artillery brigade, 5th corps; and then served as a mortar battery before Petersburg until 1865, when it was in the artillery reserve, attached to the 9th corps until the end of the war. The battery took part in the engagements about Yorktown, at Lee's mill, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Garnett's farm, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern hill, Centerville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Robertson's tavern, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, first assault on Petersburg, Fort Stedman and the fall of Petersburg. It lost during service 1 officer and 4 men killed and mortally wounded; 1 officer and 12 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 18. It was mustered out of service, commanded by Capt. Matthewson, at Elmira, June 6, 1865.

Battery F, Capt. W. R. Wilson, was recruited at Oswego, Southport and Elmira and there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 14, 1861. In Oct., 1863, some of its members were transferred to the 2nd regiment of artillery. It was chiefly employed in garrison duty, being stationed at Washington during the winter of 1861-2, and the remainder of 1862 was with Franklin's division, 1st corps, and the 1st division, 6th corps. It was at the White House in June, 1862, and at Yorktown, in the 4th corps, from July, 1862, to July, 1863. The remainder of its term it was stationed in the Department of Washington with the 22nd corps. It was mustered out under Capt. Wilson, June 17, 1865, at Elmira. It had no casualties in action, but lost during service 14 men who died of disease and other causes.

Battery G, Capt. John D. Frank, recruited at Mexico, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 24, 1861, at Elmira. It received by transfer in Nov., 1861, some of Capt. Busteed's Chicago light battery and in Sept., 1863, its ranks were filled by the transfer of part of the 14th N. Y. battery. It was stationed at Washington with its regiment during the winter 1861-62, and its subsequent service was chiefly with the 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac. In Jan., 1865, it was in the artillery reserve, attached to the 9th corps. It took part in the following engagements: Warrenton Junction, siege of Yorktown, Lee's mill, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Battles, Antietam, Leesburg, Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe Station, the Mine Run campaign, Morton's ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Fort Stedman and the fall of Petersburg. Its loss during service was 1 officer and 11 men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 16 men died of disease and other causes. It was mustered out, under Capt. Samuel A. McClellan, June 19, 1865, at Elmira.

Battery H, Capt. Joseph Spratt, recruited at Watertown and Lowville, was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 10, 1861, at Elmira, and in June, 1862, received some of the members of battery A by transfer. It served at Washington with the regiment during the winter of 1861-62; in the Peninsular campaign with Casey's division, 4th corps; was stationed at Gloucester Point during Aug., 1862; at Yorktown from Sept., 1862, to July, 1863; at Washington, in the 22nd corps, from July to Sept., 1863; during the remainder of 1863 it served with the artillery brigade, 1st corps; and from March, 1864, with the artillery brigade, 5th corps. It took part in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines,

Seven Days' battles, Baltimore cross-roads, the Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, the assault on Petersburg in June, 1864, Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's run, Hicksford raid, Fort Stedman, White Oak ridge, Five Forks, the fall of Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. The battery had 7 men killed in action and lost 10 who died of disease and other causes, a total of 17. It was finally mustered out at Elmira, June 19, 1865, under Capt. Charles E. Mink.

Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich, recruited at Buffalo, Lancaster, Amherst and Elmira, was mustered in at Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1861. The 65th militia contributed a number of its members, and on June 10, 1863, 40 men of the 2nd N. Y. battery were transferred to it. The battery first served in Blenker's division, Army of the Potomac, and in June, 1862, it was assigned to the 1st corps, Army of Virginia, with which it was engaged at Strasburg, Union Church, Aldie, Cross Keys and Port Republic. In Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia it served in the 3d division, 11th corps, fighting at Freeman's ford, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo bridge, Groveton and Bull Run. With the artillery brigade, 11th corps, it fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and continued to serve with that corps until the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps to form the 20th, when it formed part of the artillery brigade of the latter. Proceeding with its corps to Tennessee, it took part in the battles of Lookout valley and Wauhatchie; was active in the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign, including the battle of Missionary ridge, and in May, 1864, moved with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Golgotha, Kolb's farm, Peachtree creek and the siege of Atlanta. On Nov. 15, 1864, it started on the march to the sea, fighting at Monteith swamp, Savannah, and opposite Argyle island, where it was engaged with Confederate gunboats. In Jan., 1865, it moved on the campaign of the Carolinas; was in action at Averasboro, Bentonville and Raleigh; and saw its last fighting at Bennett's house in April. It was mustered out and discharged on June 23, 1865, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, under command of Capt. Charles E. Winegar. It lost during service 1 officer and 12 men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 15 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 29.

Battery K ("Fort Plain Battery"), Capt. Lorenzo Crounze, recruited at Fort Plain, Stockbridge, Jasper, Elmira and Canandaigua, was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 20, and Dec. 15, 1861, its surplus men being transferred to the other batteries of the regiment. Capt. Crounse resigned on Sept. 9, 1862, and Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh succeeded to the command. When the latter was promoted major, on Sept. 7, 1863, Capt. Solon W. Stocking assumed the command. It took part in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign in the summer of 1862, being engaged at Rappahannock river, Beverly ford and the second Bull Run. Attached to the 1st division, 12th corps it participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, and as part of the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Gettysburg and the Mine Run campaign. During the 1st year of the war it was stationed in the defenses of Washington with the 22nd corps, and was mustered out at Elmira, June 20, 1865. Its losses were 2 men killed and 15 who died of disease, etc.

Battery L ("Rochester Union Greys"), Capt. John A. Reynolds, recruited at Rochester, Palmyra and Elmira, was mustered into the

U. S. service at Elmira, Nov. 17, 1861. The 1st militia battalion of light artillery supplied many members of the battery. When Capt. John A. Reynolds was promoted major on May 9, 1863, Capt. Gilbert H. Reynolds was given the command and on his resignation May 3, 1864, was succeeded by Lieut. George Breck. It was stationed at Baltimore, Winchester and Harper's Ferry until the latter part of May, 1862, and was engaged at Charlestown, W. Va., and Harper's Ferry. It fought with Pope at Cedar mountain and with the 1st division, 2nd corps, was engaged at Gainesville and the second Bull Run. It was then assigned to the 1st division, 1st corps, with which it took part in the battles of South mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. As a part of the artillery brigade, 1st corps, it did gallant service at Gettysburg, going into action under Capt. Gilbert Reynolds, who was severely wounded at the very beginning of the battle on the first day, when Lieut. Breck took command. Its loss in men was 2 killed and 16 wounded, and 22 horses were killed or disabled. In Nov., 1863, it participated in the Mine Run campaign, and fought throughout Grant's campaign of 1864 in the artillery brigade of the 5th corps, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, the assault on Petersburg in June, and the Weldon railroad. In the final campaign in 1865 it was in the artillery reserve, attached to the 9th corps, and was active at Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, and the final assault on Petersburg. It was mustered out on June 17, 1865, at Elmira, under Capt. Breck. It lost during service 11 men killed and mortally wounded; 12 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 23.

Battery M, Capt. George W. Cothran, recruited at Rochester, Albany and Lockport, was mustered into the U. S. service at Rochester Nov. 15, 1861. On the resignation of Capt. Cothran in April, 1863, John D. Woodbury became captain, and on his resignation in the fall of 1864 Capt. Edward H. Underhill assumed command of the battery. It served with the regiment at Washington in the winter 1861-62; served until April, 1862, with Williams' division, 5th corps; then in the Department of the Shenandoah until June 26; in the 1st division, 2nd corps, Army of Virginia, until September; and in the 1st division, 12th corps, until April, 1863, taking part in the engagements at Winchester, Edenburg, skirmish at McGaheysville, Middletown, Newtown, Falling Waters, Cedar mountain, Beverly ford, Sulphur Springs, Antietam and a skirmish near Ripon, Va. Commanded by Capt. Woodbury, and assigned to the artillery brigade, 12th corps, it performed gallant service at Chancellorsville, where it sustained one of the heaviest losses occurring in the light artillery in any one engagement—5 killed, 13 wounded and 4 missing. It fought gallantly and with severe loss at Gettysburg. In May, 1864, attached to the 1st division, 20th corps, it moved on Sherman's Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Golgotha, Nose's creek, Peachtree creek, and the siege of Atlanta. With the artillery brigade, same corps, it participated in the Savannah campaign and early in 1865 in the campaign of the Carolinas. In these movements it was engaged at Savannah, opposite Argyle island, Averasboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and Bennett's house, where it had its last fight. It was mustered out under command of Capt. Underhill, at Rochester, June 23, 1865. The battery suffered a loss during service of 13 men killed in action, and 1 officer and 11 men died of disease and other causes.

The 1st artillery sustained a total loss of 6 officers and 95 enlisted men killed and died of wounds received in action.

**Second Artillery.**—Cols., Jeremiah Palmer, Gustave Wagner, Milton Cogswell. Joseph N. G. Whistler; Lieut.-Cols., Oscar F. Hulser, Henry B. Burtnett, Henry P. Roche, Gustave Wagner, Jeremiah Palmer, George Hogg; Majs., Henry P. Roche, Albert Bronson, Thomas McGuire, George Hogg, Benjamin Van Raden, Alexander Doul, George S. Dawson, Edward A. Selkirk, William A. McKay, Pliny L. Joslyn, Thomas J. Clark, Oscar F. Hulser, Sullivan B. Lamoreaux, Francis R. Humphreys. This regiment was known as Gov. Morgan's 2nd regiment U. S. light artillery, or Palmer's artillery. Eight of its companies were recruited prior to Oct. 18, 1861, by Cols. John W. Latson and Jeremiah Palmer, and to these were added on Dec. 5, 1861, the Morgan and the Flushing artillery, completing the regimental organization. The companies were raised in the counties of New York, Oneida and Herkimer and the regiment was organized at Staten island, where it was mustered into the U. S. service by companies, between Aug. 22 and Dec. 12, 1861, for three years. Thirty-four Indians of the Oneida tribe, original members of Co. F, were discharged in June, 1862. Original Battery L, which had served detached as light artillery, became the 34th Battery (q. v.) in Nov., 1863, and was replaced by a new battery in Jan., 1864. On the expiration of their term of service the original members were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in service. On June 27, 1865, it was consolidated into eight companies, and four companies of the 9th N. Y. artillery were transferred to it as Cos. I, K, L and M. The first eight companies left the state on Nov. 7, 1861, and the remaining companies about a month later. Early in the war the regiment garrisoned Forts Ward, Worth and Blenker—the advanced line of Washington defenses on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At the time of the enemy's raid upon Manassas in Aug., 1862, it did splendid service at Bull Run bridge and was the means of saving the remainder of Gen. Taylor's New Jersey brigade, holding the enemy in check while the New Jersey troops and the 12th Pa. cavalry made good their retreat. Its loss in this action was 1 killed, 6 wounded and 53 missing. The regiment fought bravely during Grant's campaign of 1864 and during the final Appomattox campaign. It was assigned to Tyler's artillery division, 2nd corps, on May 18, 1864, and afterwards served in Barlow's division of the same corps. It took part in the engagements at Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Hatcher's run, Fort Stedman, White Oak ridge, fall of Petersburg, Deatonsville, High bridge, Farmville and Appomattox Court House. Its losses were particularly heavy at Spottsylvania—117 killed, wounded and missing. At the Totopotomy and North Anna it lost 95 killed, wounded and missing; at Cold Harbor 215; at the first assaults on Petersburg, 306; at Strawberry Plains, 60; at Reams' Station, 72; and during the final assault on Petersburg, 104. There were nine heavy artillery regiments whose loss in killed and died of wounds exceeded 200, among which the 2nd N. Y. ranked eighth. In the assault on Petersburg, June 17, 1864, the 2nd lost 54 killed, which is one of the most remarkable losses sustained by a heavy artillery regiment in any one engagement during the war. Its total losses were 216 killed and mortally wounded, 10 of whom were officers; 250 enlisted

men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; total deaths, 466. There were 27 officers and 718 enlisted men wounded (including 106 mortally wounded and 71 enlisted men died as prisoners. It was mustered out at Washington, Sept. 29, 1865, commanded by Col. Whistler.

**Third Artillery (Light).**—For the record of the artillery service of this regiment, see 19th Infantry.

**Fourth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Thomas D. Doubleday, Gustavus A. De Russy, Henry H. Hall, John C. Tidball; Lieut.-Cols., Henry H. Hall, Thomas Allcock; Majs., Thomas Allcock, Thomas D. Sears, Seward F. Gould, Ulysses D. Doubleday, Edward F. Young, Frank Williams, Derrick F. Hamlink, William Arthur, Henry T. Lee, Henry E. Richmond. This regiment, from the state at large, and originally known as Doubleday's heavy artillery, was organized at New York city. Only eight companies were at first organized, which were mustered into the U. S. service at Port Richmond, L. I., between Nov., 1861, and Feb., 1862, for three years. Before it left the state Co. G was consolidated into Co. H, and a new Co. G joined the regiment at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered in on Oct. 25, 1862. The 11th artillery battalion was assigned to this regiment on June 21, 1863, as Cos. I, K, L and M, completing the regimental organization. Companies G, H, I and K of the 8th artillery, 176 men of the 126th and 242 of the 111th infantry were transferred to this regiment in June, 1865. The members of the original seven companies, except veterans reënlisted, were discharged on the expiration of their term of service, and the companies consisting of veterans and recruits, were retained in service. The regiment—seven companies—left the state on Feb. 10, 1862, and served as heavy artillery and infantry in the defenses of Washington until 1864. It then joined the Army of the Potomac at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign and took part in every important battle leading up to the final surrender at Appomattox, being attached most of the time to the 2nd corps. In Feb., 1865, it took the place of the 7th N. Y. heavy artillery, as a part of the famous Irish brigade. It gained a splendid reputation as a hard fighting organization, being actively engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, assaults on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, Amelia Springs, Deatonsville road, Farmville and Appomattox Court House. At Spottsylvania its casualties were 81 killed, wounded and missing; in the first assault on Petersburg, it lost 104 killed and wounded, and at Reams' station it had 17 killed, 32 wounded and 326 missing, the greatest loss of any regiment engaged. In the Appomattox campaign its losses in killed and wounded aggregated 102. It suffered a total loss by death during service of 8 officers and 117 men, killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 335 men died of disease and other causes; and 97 died in Confederate prisons. After the close of the war the regiment served in De Russy's division, 22nd corps, in garrison duty, until finally mustered out at Washington, D. C., under Col. Tidball, Sept. 26, 1865.

**Fifth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Samuel Graham, Edward Murray; Lieut.-Cols., Edward Murray, Henry B. McIlvaine; Majs., Henry B. McIlvaine, Eugene McGrath, Frederick C. Wilkie, Casper Urban, Henry B. Wilder, Gustavus F. Merriam, John H. Graham, William H. Boyle. This regiment, known as the 2nd regiment, Jackson heavy artillery, was organized in New York city,

the first two battalions being recruited principally in the counties of New York and Kings by Cols. Graham and Murray, and the 70th militia contributing a number of men to the regiment. These battalions were mustered into the U. S. service in April, 1862, for three years. The regimental organization was completed on Dec. 31, 1862, by the transfer of the 3d battalion of Black River artillery, forming Cos. K, L and M. These companies had been recruited in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, and mustered into the U. S. service at Sacket's Harbor, Sept. 11-12, for three years. The members of the original eight companies, except veterans, were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, the veterans and recruits being continued in service. The first eight companies organized were employed for the first two months in garrisoning the different fortifications in New York harbor. In the latter part of May, 1862, they went to Baltimore, Md. On June 19, Cos. A and F were detached and under the command of Maj. McIlvaine were sent to Harper's Ferry, where they were surrendered in Sept., 1862, at the time of Stonewall Jackson's capture of that place. They subsequently rejoined the regiment at Baltimore, after being paroled. The 3d battalion was stationed in the defenses of Washington for nearly a year, but was ordered to Harper's Ferry, in Nov., 1863, where it was joined the following April by the other two battalions, the regiment being employed in guarding Maryland heights and in fatigue duties. The 1st battalion—Cos. A, B, C and D—was detached in May, 1864, for service in the field with the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of West Virginia (8th corps), and fought at Piedmont, Lexington, Buchanan, Lynchburg, Liberty and Salem. On the occasion of Early's attack on Harper's Ferry in July, the regiment performed excellent service and sustained a considerable loss. On July 29, 1864, the 1st battalion was relieved in the field by the 2nd—Cos. E, F, G and H—under command of Maj. Urban, and the latter took part in all the great battles of the valley under Gen. Sheridan, being active at Snicker's ferry, where it lost 69 killed, wounded and missing, at Winchester, Martinsburg, Cedar creek, Charlestown, Halltown, Berryville, the Opequan, where it lost 43, Fisher's hill, two actions at Cedar creek in October, loss 53, and 309 respectively, 301 being captured in the second engagement. On Oct. 28, the battalion returned to Harper's Ferry. The regiment served both as infantry and heavy artillery and was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, July 19, 1865, under command of Col. Graham. It lost during service 98 men killed and died of wounds; 1 officer and 293 enlisted men died of disease, accidents, and other causes; total deaths, 392, of whom 76 died as prisoners.

**Sixth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., William H. Morris, J. Howard Kitching, George C. Kibbe, Stephen D. Baker; Lieut.-Cols., J. Howard Kitching, Ralph E. Prime, Edward R. Travis, Edward B. Williston, James B. Campbell, George C. Kibbe, Stephen D. Baker; Majs., J. H. Robinson, Edward R. Travis, Frederick Shonnard, James B. Campbell, Absalom A. Crookston, George C. Kibbe, Stephen D. Baker, Edmund Y. Morris, Ferd. R. Hassler, C. H. Palmer, Edward Jones. This regiment, known as the Anthony Wayne Guard, was recruited in the summer of 1862 in the counties of Putnam, Rockland and Westchester. It was organized at Yonkers as the 135th infantry and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 2, 1862. It was converted into an artillery regiment in October and designated the 6th regiment of artillery, two

additional companies recruited for it being mustered in on Dec. 4. After the consolidation of Co. M and Co. A in Jan., 1864, a new Co. M, composed of men recruited by M. R. Pierce for the 14th N. Y. artillery, was transferred to it, and in Feb., 1864, about 400 of the surplus men of the 14th and 16th artillery were also transferred to this regiment. On June 28, 1865, the men whose terms would expire on Oct. 1, were mustered out at Petersburg, under command of Col. Kibbe, the veterans and recruits being formed into a battalion of four companies. On July 19, 1865, the remaining members of the 10th and 13th artillery were transferred to this battalion, and this consolidated force was mustered out on Aug. 24, near Washington, D. C., under command of Col. Baker. The regiment—ten companies—left the state on Sept. 5, 1862, and Cos. L and M joined it at Baltimore in December. It served with the 8th corps at Harper's Ferry and in the defenses of the Upper Potomac until July, 1863, when it was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, and in August, to the reserve artillery, Army of the Potomac, employed as ammunition guard. It took part in an action at Manassas gap in July, 1863, and in the Mine Run campaign in November. Then, as infantry and heavy artillery, it served until July, 1864, with the 5th corps, Army of the Potomac, being active in all the battles leading up to the investment of Petersburg, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, where its casualties amounted to 18 killed, 131 wounded and 6 missing, the North Anna, where it lost 17 killed, 99 wounded and 17 missing, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, and the assault on Petersburg in June, with a loss of 92. In July it was attached to the 1st brigade, Hardin's division, 22nd corps, and in August was ordered to Washington for garrison duty, remaining there for five weeks, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Shenandoah, attached to the 1st brigade, Kitching's provisional division, and later to the 2nd brigade, Ferrero's division, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred. In the battle of Cedar creek it was heavily engaged, losing 94 killed, wounded and missing, both Col. Kitching and Maj. Jones being mortally wounded. It was present at the fall of Petersburg on April 2, 1865. The regiment lost by death during service 6 officers and 130 men killed and mortally wounded; 6 officers and 278 men died of disease, accident, in prison, etc., a total of 420.

**Seventh Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Lewis O. Morris, Joseph S. Conrad, Edward A. Springsteed, Richard C. Duryea; Lieut.-Cols., John Hastings, Edward A. Springsteed, Joseph M. Murphy, John F. Mount; Majs., Edward A. Springsteed, Samuel A. Anable, E. Willard Smith, Francis Pruyn, John F. Mount, Joseph M. Murphy, Abram Sickles, Charles W. Hobbs. This regiment, known as the Albany county regiment, or Seymour Guard, was recruited in the summer of 1862 by Col. Morris and was first designated the 113th infantry. It rendezvoused at Albany and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 18, 1862. It was changed to an artillery regiment on Dec. 19, and two new companies were organized and attached to the regiment, one on Aug. 6, 1863, and the other on Jan. 19, 1864. The whole command was recruited in the county of Albany. On June 26, 1865, all members whose terms would expire Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out and the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies under Col. Duryea. This battalion, commanded by Maj. Mount, was mustered out at Federal hill, Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1865. This regiment is included by Col. Fox, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," in his list of

three hundred fighting regiments. He says: "It moved to Washington, Aug. 19, 1862, where it was immediately assigned to duty in the forts near the city. * * * The 7th remained on garrison duty in various forts near Washington until May 15, 1864, when it was ordered to the front to serve as infantry. It marched out of Washington with 67 officers, 6 non-commissioned staff and 1,768 muskets, joining Grant's army at Spottsylvania May 17th. It was assigned to Tyler's division, but was transferred a few days later to Barlow's splendid division, and at one time—in September, 1864, it was attached to the famous Irish brigade. It served with Barlow until Feb. 22, 1865, when it was withdrawn from the front and ordered to Baltimore, where it garrisoned Fort McHenry until after the close of the war. During its first hundred days of service in the field—from Spottsylvania to Reams' station—the 7th lost 1,254 in killed, wounded and missing. The casualties at Cold Harbor, including the loss in the trenches, amounted to 45 killed, 259 wounded, and 114 missing, a total of 418. Col. Morris was killed there the day after the assault, while passing along the trenches. He was an officer of the regular army and a son of the Capt. Morris who was killed at Monterey." Among other extraordinary losses incurred by the regiment were 135 killed, wounded and missing at Totopotomy, 501 in the assaults on Petersburg in June, and 94 at Reams' station. It ranks third among the nine heavy artillery regiments which sustained the greatest loss in killed and mortally wounded in the war, having lost 14 officers and 277 men, or a total of 291; 4 officers and 378 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 677, of whom 2 officers and 214 men died as prisoners.

**Eighth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Peter A. Porter, Willard W. Bates, James M. Willett, Joel B. Baker; Lieut.-Cols., Willard W. Bates. James M. Willett, Lawrence Kipp, Joel B. Baker, Joseph W. Holmes; Majs., James M. Willett, Joel B. Baker, S. Dexter Ludden, Edwin L. Blake, Joseph W. Holmes. James Low, Jr., Erastus M. Spaulding, Henry M. Starr. This regiment was recruited by Col. Porter in the summer of 1862, in the counties of Genesee, Niagara and Orleans. It was organized at Lockport as the 129th infantry and was there mustered into the U. S. service Aug 22, 1862, for three years. It was changed to heavy artillery in December, and two additional companies were organized at Lockport in Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864, and mustered in for one and three years, respectively. These companies, designated L and M, joined the regiment in Feb., 1864. Few regiments in the service achieved a higher reputation for hard fighting and efficiency than this splendid organization. Says Col. Fox, who includes it among the three hundred fighting regiments: "The regiment performed garrison duty until May, 1864, when it was sent with the other heavy artillery commands to the front to reinforce Gen. Grant. It was in action for the first time at Spottsylvania. Va., where it lost 8 killed, 21 wounded and 4 missing. At Cold Harbor the 8th lost 80 killed, 339 wounded and 86 missing; total, 505—it having twelve large companies engaged there. In that battle Col. Porter led the regiment in its grand charge upon the enemy's works and fell dead in the extreme advance. Eight officers were killed in that action. In the assault on Petersburg the regiment made another gallant attack on the Confederate lines, in which Col. Bates and Maj. Blake fell mortally wounded. In the actions around Petersburg in June, 1864, the regiment lost 42 killed, 261 wounded and 5 missing, a total of 308. Though known as an artillery regiment, the men

carried rifles and were drilled as infantry. When they took the field, their full ranks—twelve companies of 150 men each—made them a very efficient organization, but their heavy losses in action soon reduced their long lines, until but few were left to witness the last fight at Appomattox. During all its service in the field, in 1864-65, the regiment was attached to the 2nd division (Gibbon's) of the 2nd corps." In addition to the severe losses enumerated above, the regiment lost 6 killed, 28 wounded and 210 missing at Reams' station; 5 killed, 32 wounded and 11 missing at Boydton plank road, not to mention the constant losses sustained in the trenches before Petersburg. During its term of service it lost 19 officers and 342 men killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 298 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 663. Including the mortally wounded, it had 37 officers and 707 men wounded. It also sustained an unusually heavy loss in prison, having 1 officer and 113 men die in the hands of the enemy. In killed and mortally wounded, the 8th suffered the most severely of any of the New York heavy artillery regiments, and ranks second in the whole list of such regiments in killed and mortally wounded. Its percentage of killed, 14.0, is only exceeded by that of one other New York organization, the 126th infantry, with a percentage of 14.7. The total enrollment of the 8th was 2,575. On June 5, 1865, Cos. A to K were mustered out at Munson's hill, Va., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, and those not mustered out were transferred to the 4th N. Y. artillery and 10th N. Y. infantry (q. v.).

**Ninth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Joseph Welling, William H. Seward, Jr., Edwin P. Taft, J. W. Snyder; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Seward, Jr. Edwin P. Taft, James W. Snyder, William Wood; Majs,. Edwin P. Taft, Truman Gregory, William Wood, Anson S. Wood, William R. Wasson, Charles Burgess, Sullivan B. Lamoreaux, James Snyder, Irwin Squyer. This was one of the most gallant regiments sent out by the Empire State. It was recruited in Aug., 1862, by Col. Welling as the 138th infantry in the counties of Cayuga and Wayne, Co. M, originally organized at Lockport as the 22nd light battery, being transferred to the 9th in Feb., 1863. The regiment was organized at Auburn and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 8-9, 1862. Co. L was organized at Albany in 1863, and joined the regiment in December of that year. The regiment—ten companies—left the state on Sept. 12, 1862, and was stationed in the fortifications about Washington, where it was converted into an artillery regiment on Dec. 9, and designated the 9th regiment of artillery ten days later. Its active service in the field commenced in May, 1864, after which it took part in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Monocacy, the Opequan, Cedar creek, siege of Petersburg, fall of Petersburg, Sailor's creek, Fort Stevens, Snicker's gap, Charlestown, Halltown, Smithfield, Hatcher's run and Appomattox. Col. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," includes it in the list of three hundred fighting regiments, and says: "During its stay within the defenses of Washington, the 9th built Forts Simmons, Mansfield, Bayard, Gaines and Foote. On May 18, 1864, the regiment left Alexandria, Va., for the front, where it was assigned soon after its arrival, to Col. B. F. Smith's (3d) brigade, Ricketts' (3d) division, 6th corps; with which it took part in the storming of the earthworks at Cold Harbor, its first experience under fire. Only two battalions were engaged there, the 3d, under Maj. Snyder—Cos. C, I, L and F—having been ordered on detached service with the artillery brigade;

the other two battalions were armed and drilled as infantry—loss at Cold Harbor, 16 killed, 126 wounded and 6 missing. The 3d battalion did not rejoin the regiment until Oct. 3, 1864, the other eight companies, in the meanwhile, having fought in the bloody battles of the Monocacy and the Opequan. At Cedar creek the three battalions were again united, the gallant bearing of the regiment in that battle evoking special mention in the official report of the division general. It lost in that action, 43 killed and 165 wounded, and at the Opequan it lost 6 killed and 36 wounded." The regiment sustained a total loss by death during service of 453, of whom 7 officers and 196 men were killed and mortally wounded; 4 officers and 246 men died of disease and other causes, including 41 who died in Confederate prisons. Its total of killed and wounded amounted to 824, and it was one of the nine heavy artillery regiments in the war whose loss in killed exceeded 200. Its loss of 305 killed, wounded and missing was the greatest sustained by any regiment in the battle of Monocacy. The regiment was mustered out, under Col. James W. Snyder, at Washington, D. C., July 6, 1865, those not entitled to discharge having been consolidated into four companies and transferred to the 2nd N. Y. artillery on June 27. The total enrollment of the Ninth was 3,227.

**Tenth Artillery (Heavy).**—Col., Alexander Piper; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph Spratt, G. De Peyster Arden; Majs., Joseph Spratt, James B. Campbell, Thomas W. Osborne, Charles C. Abell, G. De Peyster Arden, S. R. Cowles. This regiment, known as the Black River artillery, or the Jefferson county regiment, was organized on Dec. 31, 1862, of the 1st, 2nd and 4th battalions, Black River artillery, the battalions having been organized at Sacket's Harbor in September, and the consolidation took place on Dec. 27. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis and were mustered into the U. S. service for three years as follows: Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and M on Sept. 11, at Sacket's Harbor; H and I on Sept. 12; at Staten island; Co. K on Nov. 12, and Co. L on Dec. 27, at Fort Schuyler. The 2nd and 4th battalions left the state on Sept. 17, 1862, and were at once assigned to garrison duty in the forts about Washington; the 1st battalion garrisoned Fort Richmond and Sandy Hook, N. Y. harbor until June, 1863, when it joined the others at Washington. In the latter part of May, 1864, the regiment was sent to the front with the other heavy artillery commands to reinforce Gen. Grant and on its arrival was assigned, first to the 4th brigade, 1st division, and on June 24 to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 18th corps. It was in action for the first time at Cold Harbor, where it lost 9 killed and wounded, and in the assault on Petersburg in June it sustained a loss of 43 killed and wounded. On Aug. 13, 1864, it was withdrawn from the front and assigned to the 1st brigade, De Russy's division, 22nd corps; it joined the provisional division of the Army of the Shenandoah on Sept. 27; was engaged with small loss at Cedar creek; was assigned in December to the 2nd brigade, Ferrero's division, Army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred; and was actively engaged in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, losing 90 killed, wounded and missing. While in the works before Petersburg, from June 15 to Aug. 13, 1864, and from Dec., 1864, to April 2, 1865, it sustained losses, amounting in the aggregate to 11 killed, 76 wounded and 1 missing, a total of 88. Though known as an artillery regiment, the men were armed and drilled as infantry. Under command of Lieut.-Col. Arden, the 10th was mustered out at Peters-

burg on June 23, 1865, except recruits, which were consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. artillery on June 27. The regiment lost during service 47 men killed and mortally wounded; 2 officers and 218 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 267.

**Eleventh Artillery (Heavy).**—Authority to recruit this regiment was given to Maj. William B. Barnes on Feb. 7, 1863, with headquarters at Rochester. Only four companies were organized, however, when the authority was revoked, July 25, 1863, and the companies were transferred to the 4th N. Y. artillery (q. v.). A number of recruits for the regiment not yet assigned to companies were transferred to the 13th N. Y. artillery.

**Twelfth Artillery (Heavy).**—Col. Robert P. Gibson was authorized on March 31, 1863, to recruit this regiment, but the authority was revoked on June 22 and the men enlisted were transferred to the 15th N. Y. artillery (q. v.).

**Thirteenth Artillery (Heavy).**—Col., William A. Howard; Lieut.-Col., James J. Walsh; Majs., Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Ferdinand R. Hassler, Robert W. McLaughlin. This regiment was recruited from the state at large and organized at New York city, the various companies being mustered into the U. S. service for three years as follows: A, B and C at Staten island on Aug. 12 and 29, and Sept. 11, 1863; D at Elmira on Aug. 4, 1863; E, F, G and H at Fort Schuyler in Feb. and March, 1864; I at New York city, Nov. 10, 1863; K at Riker's island, Feb. 21, 1864; L at Norfolk, Va., June 11, 1864; and M in Dec. 1863. The men enlisted by Maj. H. B. Williams for the 11th N. Y. artillery were transferred to this regiment on July 29, 1863, as were also the men enlisted for the 29th N. Y. veteran infantry, and the members of the incomplete 36th independent N. Y. battery, in October. The regiment left the state by detachments, the 1st battalion, Cos. A, B, C and D, leaving on Oct. 5, 1863, and with the 2nd battalion garrisoned the defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and New Berne, N. C. From May, 1864, Cos. A and H served as siege artillery in the 3d division, 18th corps, Army of the James, forming part of the forces for the defense of Bermuda Hundred. The 3d battalion of the regiment, under command of Maj. Robert W. McLaughlin, consisting of Cos. I, K, L and M, and numbering about 500 men, after serving as a coast-guard on board vessels of war along the Atlantic coast, formed the celebrated naval brigade, Army of the James, from July, 1864. The battalion was made up of sailors enlisted for service on the light-draft gunboats built by Norman Wiard to penetrate otherwise inaccessible places. Portions of the regiment took part in engagements in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond; Swift creek, N. C.; Day's Point, Va.; Fort Fisher, N. C.; and the fall of Petersburg. Its losses during service were 3 killed and 12 wounded, 2 of the latter mortally; 3 officers and 144 men died of disease and other causes; total, 152. The only officer killed was Capt. John A. Gordon, who lost his life in the action at Swift creek. Cos. I, K, L and M, and the men of the other companies whose terms would expire Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out, under Col. Howard, June 28, 1865; those remaining in service were consolidated into a battalion of five companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. artillery. Lieut. J. L. De Peyster raised the first flag over Richmond when the city surrendered in 1865.

**Fourteenth Artillery (Heavy).**—Col., Elisha G. Marshall; Lieut.-Cols., Clarence H. Corning, William H. Reynolds, George M. Ran-

dall; Majs., William H. Reynolds, Henry V. Pemberton, Job C. Hedges, George M. Randall, Joseph P. Cleary, William H. Trowbridge, Lorenzo I. Jones, David Jones, Albion Howe. This regiment was organized at Rochester, and was chiefly recruited in the counties of Monroe, Yates, St. Lawrence and Jefferson. Its ranks contained many men who had served in the two years' organizations. Although recruiting commenced in June, 1863, the organization of the regiment was not completed until Jan., 1864, the companies being mustered into the U. S. service between Aug. 29, 1864, and Jan. 17, 1865, at Rochester, for three years. It is numbered among the three hundred fighting regiments of the war by Col. Fox, who says: "It garrisoned the forts in New York harbor until April 23, 1864, when it was ordered to the front and was assigned to the 9th corps, joining it at Warrenton, Va. On May 2, 1864, it started for the Rapidan. The regiment was in line at the Wilderness, but was only partially engaged. It was actively engaged, however, the next week at Spottsylvania (then in Stevenson's division), and two weeks later suffered heavily at Cold Harbor, where it lost 15 killed, 43 wounded and 16 missing. On June 17, 1864, the 14th distinguished itself by its brilliant and successful charge on the works at Petersburg; loss 38 killed, 152 wounded, 60 missing; total, 250. Maj. Job C. Hedges was killed in this charge while bravely leading his battalion. At the mine explosion the regiment was selected to lead the assault at the crater and was the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works, where it captured a Confederate flag. Its casualties in this action were 10 killed, 44 wounded and 78 missing; total, 132. The 14th was on duty in the trenches, losing men daily in the constant and deadly firing which prevailed there. It also occupied Fort Stedman at the time of the Confederate sortie, March 25, 1865, and when surrounded there by the enemy, the men fought their way through the opposing lines until they reached Fort Haskell, where, in company with the remainder of the regiment which was on duty there, they succeeded in holding that important position. At the Weldon railroad the regiment was in White's division and sustained a loss of 6 killed, 40 wounded and 3 missing; total, 49." The regiment took part in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg, mine explosion, Weldon railroad, Peebles' farm, Fort Stedman, and the fall of Petersburg. It was also present at Ny river, Totopotomy, Boydton road, and Hatcher's run. The total enrollment of the regiment was 2,506 officers and men; total of killed and wounded, 861; killed and mortally wounded, 226; died of disease and other causes, 301; died in Confederate prisons, 84. It was one of the nine heavy artillery regiments whose loss in killed exceeded 200; its loss of 15 killed, 43 wounded, and 61 missing, June 1, 1864, at Bethesda Church, was one of the heaviest sustained in that battle. Under command of Col. Marshall, the regiment was mustered out on Aug. 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C. The gallant Col. Marshall was brevetted major-general, from March 13, 1865.

**Fifteenth Artillery (Heavy).**—Cols., Louis Schirmer, Michael Weidrich; Lieut.-Cols., Michael Weidrich, Louis Eiche; Majs., Emil Duysing, William D. Dickey, Leander Shamberger, Louis Eiche, Calvin Shaffer, Julius Dieckman. This fine German regiment was organized at New York city, the members being principally recruited in the counties of New York, Orange, and Sullivan. The 3d battalion of artillery, recruited in New York city in 1861, and

which had been performing garrison duty in the defenses of Washington, was transferred to the 15th as Cos. A, B, C, D and E on Sept. 30, 1863; on June 23, 1863, a company enlisted for the 12th N. Y. artillery was assigned to the regiment as Co. F; and Oct. 14, 1863, the 2nd and 34th batteries were likewise transferred to it. The companies were mustered into the U. S. service for three years as follows: A, B, C, D and E at New York city, between Oct. 14 and Dec. 19, 1861; and the remaining companies from Aug. 27, 1863, to Jan. 30, 1864. The original members of Co. A to E were mustered out on the expiration of their term of enlistment and the remainder of the regiment continued in service. When assigned to the regiment, Cos. A to E were on duty at Fort Lyon, Va., and the other companies joined them there as soon as organized. The regiment performed garrison duty until March, 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac at the front, where it was assigned to the 5th corps, to which it was attached throughout the remainder of the war, most of the time assigned to Ayres' (2nd) division. The regiment took part in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, White Oak swamp, first assault on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hicksford raid, Hatcher's run, and the Appomattox campaign, including actions at Five Forks, the fall of Petersburg and Appomattox Court House. Throughout this series of battles it was conspicuous for its steadiness and bravery, and sustained severe losses. At Spottsylvania its casualties were 160 in killed, wounded and missing, among the mortally wounded being the gallant Maj. Shamberger. In the assault on the works of Petersburg in June, 1864, it lost 85 killed and wounded; at the Weldon railroad, 14 killed, 75 wounded and 5 missing; at White Oak road, 18 killed, 81 wounded and 11 missing, among the mortally wounded being Maj. Duysing. The regiment also lost heavily in the trenches before Petersburg from the constant and deadly firing which prevailed there, having 83 men killed, wounded and missing from this source. It lost by death during service 8 officers and 148 men, killed and mortally wounded; 5 officers and 225 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 13 officers and 373 men, of whom 63 men died in the hands of the enemy. A number of men were accidentally killed by the explosion of a magazine at Fort Lyon, Va., June 9, 1863. Under the command of Maj. Dieckman, the regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1865.

**Sixteenth Artillery (Heavy).**—Col., Joseph J. Morrison; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Ammon, Thomas J. Strong, Frederick W. Prince; Majs., Alexander H. Davis, Charles E. Pearce, Thomas J. Strong, Julius C. Hicks, Frederick W. Prince, James C. Caryl. The 16th was raised by Col. Joseph J. Morrison, who had previously distinguished himself as captain of a light battery in the 3d N. Y. artillery. The regiment was organized at New York city, the men being recruited from the state at large, and the companies were mustered into the U. S. service for three years as follows: A and B Sept. 28, C Oct. 21, and D Dec. 7, at Albany; E and G Dec. 16, 1863, and Jan. 9, 1864, respectively, at Riker's island; F, H, I and K Jan. 19 to Feb. 2, 1864, at Elmira; L and M Jan. 26, 1864, at Auburn. It had a large number of surplus men, part of whom were transferred to the 6th N. Y. artillery in Feb., 1864, and others to the 81st and 148th N. Y. infantry and the 1st mounted rifles in May, 1864. The regiment left the state by detachments, between Oct.

14, 1863, and Feb., 1864, and for several months performed garrison duty at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown and Gloucester Point, serving as heavy artillery and infantry. In July, 1864, seven companies were assigned to the 2nd brigade, Terry's (1st) division, 10th corps, and two companies to the 1st brigade, 3d division, same corps. On Aug. 9, 1864, when Gen. B. F. Butler called for volunteers to cut the Dutch gap canal through the peninsula in the James river near Farrar's island, with a view to outflanking the enemy's batteries and the obstructions in the river, Cos. A, B, C, F, G and K responded, and 600 men were selected from them to perform the perilous task. During the progress of the work, they were exposed to the enemy's fire, and only protected themselves by throwing up the dirt from the canal as fast as possible, living in "gopher holes" along the river bank. They were withdrawn after several of the men had been killed and wounded, though Maj. Strong still continued in charge of the work and Maj. Prince in command of the battalion. In Oct., 1864, seven companies were heavily engaged with Terry's division at Darbytown road, sustaining a loss of 11 killed and 54 wounded, and in the action at the same place a few days later lost 13 killed and wounded. From July 27 to Dec., 1864, when the regiment was before Petersburg and Richmond, it sustained constant small losses, aggregating 30 killed, wounded and missing. From Dec., 1864, Cos. A, B, C, F, G and K served in the 1st division, 24th corps, and another detachment in the artillery brigade, same corps, engaging with some loss at Fort Fisher, the Cape Fear intrenchments, Fort Anderson, and near Wilmington, N. C. In July, 1865, the various detachments of the regiment were united and on Aug. 21, 1865, commanded by Col. Morrison, it was mustered out at Washington, D. C. The 16th lost by death during service 42 men killed in action; 2 officers and 284 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 328.

**First Marine Artillery.**—Col., William A. Howard; Lieut.-Col., Horace A. Manchester; Maj., Charles E. Mears. This regiment was raised and organized at New York city by Col. Howard for service on gunboats, which were to be provided for it. Most of the men were recruited in New York city, some in Buffalo, Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D. C. They were mustered into the U. S. service from Nov. 12, 1861, to Aug. 18, 1862, for three years. The regiment—ten companies—left the state by detachments during 1861 and 1862; served at Annapolis, Md., and from Aug., 1862, in North Carolina, attached to the 18th and 10th corps, portions of it taking part in the following engagements: Roanoke island, Elizabeth City, New Berne, Elizabeth, siege of Fort Macon, South Mills, Tranter's creek, Swift creek, Neuse river, Washington. near Shiloh, Rawle's mills, expedition to Goldsboro, Kinston and Folly island, and several minor affairs. The regiment was disbanded in March, 1863. It lost during service 1 officer and 14 men killed in action; 2 men mortally wounded; 1 officer and 72 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 90.

**First Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—Lieut.-Col., Andrew Brickell; Maj., Albert Arndt. This battalion was raised and organized in New York city in the summer of 1861 and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug 12 to Sept. 20, for three years. The battalion—Cos. A, B, C and D—left the state on Oct. 20, and remained at Washington until the spring of 1862. In March, 1863, the battalion organization was discontinued, and the companies were designated: A, the 29th; B, the 30th; C, the 31st; and D, the 32nd,

independent batteries of light artillery, respectively. Following is the record of these four batteries:

Twenty-ninth Independent Battery.—Capts., Otto Diedrich, Bernhard Wever. This battery took part in the siege of Yorktown and the Peninsular campaign attached to the artillery reserve of the 5th corps, being engaged at Mechanicsville, Garnett's farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill. In reserve it was present at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Pollock's Mill creek, Marye's heights and Salem Church. In July, 1863, it was attached to the 32nd battery, with which it was engaged near Martinsburg, at Harper's Ferry and Maryland heights. On Aug. 15, 1864, the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 32nd battery. During its term of service the battalion lost 2 men killed in action, and 1 officer and 3 men died of disease and other causes.

The 30th independent battery took part in the siege of Yorktown and the succeeding Peninsular campaign, attached to the artillery reserve of the 5th corps. It fought at Mechanicsville, Garnett's farm, Glendale and Malvern hill with a loss of 9 killed and wounded. Still in the reserve it was present at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's heights and Salem Church. Attached to the 8th corps, Army of West Virginia after July, 1863, it fought at New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Buford's gap, Salem, Harper's Ferry, Maryland heights, Charlestown, Bunker Hill and Martinsburg. In Oct., 1864, the veterans and recruits of the 31st battery were transferred to it, thus filling its ranks depleted by the muster-out of the original members (except veterans). Capt. Adolph Voegele was dismissed on Aug. 3, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. Alfred Von Kleiser, who was discharged on May 15, 1865. The battery was mustered out at New York city, June 23, 1865, commanded by Lieut. Conrad Carrolin, having lost in service 8 men killed and mortally wounded, and 12 men who died of disease and other causes.

Thirty-first Independent Battery.—Capts., John Knierim, Charles Kusserow, Robert Langner, Gustav Von Blucher. As a part of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, it took part in the siege of Yorktown; was then attached to the 3d brigade, artillery reserve, 5th corps, and participated in the Peninsular campaign of Gen. McClellan, being engaged at Mechanicsville, Garnett's farm, Glendale and Malvern hill, with a loss of 4 wounded and 2 missing. It was present at Antietam, Boteler's ford and Fredericksburg, and at Franklin's crossing sustained a loss of 9 men captured. Attached to the 8th corps, Army of West Virginia it took part in the engagements at New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Buford's gap, Salem, Harper's Ferry, Maryland heights, Charlestown, Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, during the summer of 1864, but sustained only slight loss. From Jan., 1864, it was attached to the 30th battery, and on Oct. 25, 1864, the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, under command of Capt. Von Blucher, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 30th. During its term of service it lost 5 enlisted men died of disease, and had 7 men wounded.

Thirty-second Independent Battery.—Capts., Edward Grimm, Robert Langner, Charles Kusserow, Patrick Hart. Attached to the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, it took part in the siege of Yorktown and then embarked on the Peninsular campaign, with the artillery reserve of the 5th corps, fighting at Gaines mill, Garnett's farm and Malvern hill. With the reserve it was

present at Antietam, Boteler's ford, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg (where it lost 2 men mortally and one slightly wounded), Pollock's Mill creek, Marye's heights and Salem Church. Attached to the 8th corps, Army of West Virginia in the summer of 1864, it was engaged at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. On the expiration of its term of enlistment the original members were mustered out, and its ranks were filled by the transfer of the veterans and recruits from the 29th battery on Aug. 15, 1864, and the 15th battery on Feb. 4, 1865. The consolidated organization was mustered out on July 14, 1865, at New York city, commanded by Capt. Hart. During its term of service the battery lost 2 men mortally wounded, and 4 men died of disease and other causes.

**Second Battalion Light Artillery.**—Maj., Thomas O'Neill; Capts., William H. Hogan, Michael Mitchell, Henry J. McMahon, William O'Donoghue. This battalion, known as the Irish Brigade batteries, originally consisted of four batteries and was recruited in the fall of 1861, in New York city, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Dec. 9. The first plan was to raise an artillery company for each of the four regiments of the brigade. The battalion left the state on Dec. 16, and on reaching Washington was consolidated into two batteries, designated A and B. In Oct., 1862, the battalion organization was discontinued, Battery A being constituted the 14th and Battery B, the 15th independent batteries.

Fourteenth Independent Battery.—Capts., William H. Hogan, James McKay Rorty. The battery served with Richardson's division, 2nd corps from March to May 26, 1862, when the first section was attached to Battery C, 4th U. S. artillery; the second to Battery G, and the third to Battery B, 1st N. Y. artillery. On Jan. 16, 1863, the first section was transferred to Battery G, 1st N. Y., and in September these transfers were made permanent by order of the war department, the battery being discontinued. The battery took part in the siege of Yorktown, the Seven Days' battles, Antietam, Leesburg, Charlestown, Snicker's gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It lost during service 2 officers and 3 men killed and mortally wounded, and 4 men died of disease.

Fifteenth Independent Battery.—Capts., Henry J. McMahon, Patrick Hart. One officer and 18 men were transferred to this battery from the 4th in Dec., 1863. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits consolidated with the 32nd battery on Feb. 4, 1865. The 15th took part in the engagements at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, the Mine Run campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, first assault on Petersburg and the Weldon railroad. It was before Petersburg from June to Nov., 1864, when it was withdrawn from the front and returned to Washington, serving in the 22nd corps and the Department of West Virginia during the winter of 1864-65. It lost during service 9 men killed in action and 3 men from disease and other causes.

**Third Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—Lieut.-Cols., Adam Senges, Louis Schirmer. This battalion was composed of five companies recruited in New York city and mustered into the U. S. service between Oct. 14 and Dec. 19, 1861, for three years. It left the state on Dec. 19, proceeded to Washington and garrisoned Fort Lyon, Va., until Sept. 30, 1863—the date of its consolidation with the 15th N. Y. artillery (q. v.).

**Fourth Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—This battalion, known as the 1st battalion Black River artillery, was organized at Sacket's Harbor and served at Fort Richmond, N. Y. harbor until discontinued on Dec. 31, 1862, when its four companies were transferred to the 10th N. Y. artillery as Cos. E, D, M and B, respectively. (See 10th artillery.)

**Fifth Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—This battalion, known as the 2nd battalion Black River artillery, consisting of Cos. A, B, C and D, was also organized at Sacket's Harbor in the fall of 1862; left the state on Sept. 17, and served in the defenses of Washington until Dec., 1862, when it was discontinued and its companies assigned to the 10th N. Y. artillery as Cos. A, G, C and F, respectively. (See 10th artillery.)

**Sixth Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—This battalion, known as the 3d battalion Black River artillery, was also organized at Sacket's Harbor in the fall of 1862; left the state on Sept. 17, served in the defenses of Washington until Dec. 31, when it was discontinued and assigned to the 5th N. Y. artillery, as Cos. I, K, L and M, respectively. (See 5th artillery.)

**Seventh Battalion Heavy Artillery.**—This battalion, known as the 4th battalion Black River artillery, was organized at Sacket's Harbor and left the state on Sept. 17, 1862, Cos. A, B and C serving in the defenses of Washington and Co. D at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, until Dec. 31, when it was discontinued and assigned to the 10th N. Y. artillery as Cos. H, I, K and L, respectively. (See 10th artillery.)

**Rocket Battalion of Artillery.**—This battalion, known as Gen. Barry's, consisting originally of three companies, was raised and organized at Albany in the early winter of 1861, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years. On Dec. 5, the three companies were consolidated into two and the battalion, commanded by Maj. Thomas M. Lyon, left the state on the 9th. It served in the defenses of Washington and in North Carolina until Feb. 11, 1863, when it was discontinued, its two companies being then officially designated the 23d and 24th batteries light artillery (q. v.).

**First Independent Battery.**—Capts., Terrence J. Kennedy, Andrew Cowan. This battery was recruited and organized at Auburn by Capt. Kennedy in the fall of 1861. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 23, for three years, and left the state on Dec. 4. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the battery, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service until June 23, 1865, when it was mustered out at Syracuse, N. Y., commanded by Capt. Cowan. It was stationed during the winter of 1861-62 at Washington and in the spring of 1862 was assigned to the 6th corps, with which it moved on the Peninsular campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Lee's mill, Williamsburg and the Seven Days. On its return from the Peninsula it was subsequently engaged in the Maryland campaign, with small loss at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1863 it was assigned to the artillery brigade, 6th corps, and participated in the battles of Marye's heights, Salem Church, Deep Run crossing, Gettysburg (where it lost 12 killed and wounded), and in the subsequent Virginia campaigns, ending with that of Mine Run. Still with the 6th corps it fought through the bloody battles of the Wilderness campaign, leading up to the investment of Petersburg, where it was in the

trenches from June 18 to July 9, 1864. It then took part in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah, being engaged at the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek besides numerous lesser engagements. At Cedar creek its loss was 23 killed and wounded. In Jan., 1865, it was again ordered to Petersburg, where it was engaged on March 25 with a loss of 5, and then took part in the Appomattox campaign ending with the surrender of Lee. It lost during service 2 officers and 18 men killed and mortally wounded; 38 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 58.

**Second Independent Battery.**—Capts., Louis Schirmer, Hermann Jahn. This battery, known as Blenker's, or Light Battery A, 1st artillery, was organized in Aug., 1861. Says Capt. Phisterer in his account of the battery, "Varian's battery, the artillery company of the 8th militia, its term of service having expired, left the field on July 20, 1861, and its guns were left with the army of Northeastern Virginia. These guns were manned during the battle of Bull Run by detachments of the 8th and 29th N. Y. infantry, mainly of Co. H, of the latter regiment, under Capt. Charles Bookwood, of the 29th N. Y. This battery was reorganized in the defenses of Washington, D. C., in Aug., 1861, and known by its synonyms. The men of the 8th and 29th N. Y. serving with it were transferred to it and additional men from the regiments of Brig.-Gen. Blenker's division were assigned to it. The battery, commanded by Capt. Louis Schirmer, was mustered into the service of the United States for two years on Aug. 16, 1861, and received from the state on Dec. 7, 1861, its numerical designation." While serving with Blenker's division in the Mountain Department in June, 1862, it was engaged in the neighborhood of Strasburg, Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, Edenburg and Cross Keys, where it had 2 men killed. Soon after it was assigned to the 11th corps, and took part in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign ending with the battle of second Bull Run. It took part in the battle of Chancellorsville with the 2nd division, 11th corps, sustaining no casualties, and was on detached service at Gettysburg, where Lieut. Theodore Blume was killed on the first day. On June 6, 1863, the members not entitled to discharge were attached to battery I, 1st N. Y. artillery, and the others were mustered out on June 13, at New York city. Its loss was 5 killed and 5 died of disease.

**Third Independent Battery.**—Capts., Thaddeus P. Mott, William Stuart, William A. Harn. This battery was recruited and organized in New York city soon after the outbreak of the war, leaving the state for Washington on May 19, 1861, commanded by Capt. Mott. It was originally Co. D—the howitzer company—of the 2nd militia, later the 82nd N. Y. infantry, and served detached from the regiment until Dec., 1861. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Washington on June 17, 1861, for three years. As a part of the 82nd it participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and attached to W. T. Smith's brigade, Potomac division, it was twice in action at Lewinsville in Sept., 1861. The following spring it moved on the Peninsular campaign with the 2nd division, 6th corps, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Lee's mill, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, and the Seven Days' battles. At Lee's mill it lost 11 men killed and wounded, and during the Seven Days' battles it performed gallant service under the personal command of Capt. Mott, sustaining a loss of 10 men killed, wounded and missing at White Oak swamp bridge. At the end of the Peninsular campaign, Capt. Mott resigned and was succeeded by Capt. Will-

iam Stuart. Attached to the 1st division, 4th corps, it took part in the battle of Antietam, in the battle of Fredericksburg it was with the 6th corps, and was attached to this corps during the remainder of its active service. In the spring of 1863 it moved on the Chancellorsville campaign, being engaged at Franklin's crossing, Marye's heights and Salem Church; then took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and the subsequent campaigns in Virginia, ending with that of Mine Run. In the spring of 1864, it took part in all the great battles of the Wilderness campaign, leading up to the siege of Petersburg. It remained before Petersburg from June, 1864, to April 2, 1865, during which period it sustained a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded. It then engaged in the Appomattox campaign, being active at the final assault on the works of Petersburg, Sailor's creek and Appomattox Court House. The original members (except veterans) had been mustered out on the expiration of their term of service and the battery, composed of veterans and recruits, was continued in service. On June 24, 1865, commanded by Capt. Harn, it was mustered out at New York city, having lost 14 men killed and mortally wounded and 4 men who died of disease.

**Fourth Independent Battery.**—Capt., James E. Smith. This battery was variously known as Serrell's artillery, Parrott's battery, and Battery C (afterwards D), N. Y. artillery. A portion of the 1st troop—Washington Greys—formed its nucleus and it was recruited and organized in New York city. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Staten island, Oct. 24, 1861, for a term of three years and the following day left the state commanded by Capt. Smith. It received its arms (Parrott guns) in October and in December some of the members of Busteed's Chicago battery were transferred to it. It served until July, 1863, with the 3d corps, and during the remainder of its term with the 2nd corps and the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac. It took part in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battles, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe Station and the Mine Run campaign. It was discontinued on Dec. 4, 1863, commanded by 1st Lieut. William T. McLean, and its members were transferred to the 1st N. Y. engineers, the 5th and 15th N. Y. batteries, and Battery B, 1st N. Y. artillery. The 4th lost during service 5 men killed and mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 11 men who died of disease and other causes. It especially distinguished itself at Gettysburg, where it materially aided in seizing and retaining Little Round Top, its loss during this battle being 2 killed, 10 wounded and 1 missing.

**Fifth Independent Battery.**—Capt., Elijah D. Taft. This battery, known as the First Excelsior Light Artillery, was organized in New York city and was originally intended to form part of the Excelsior brigade. Its members were recruited in the counties of New York, Kings and Westchester; it was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 8, 1861, for three years, and left the state a week later commanded by Capt. Taft. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the battery, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in service. It was stationed at Washington during the winter 1861-62; served with the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac throughout the Peninsular campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the engagements at Fair Oaks, New bridge and the Seven Days' battles. Attached to the artillery reserve, 5th corps, it then embarked on the Maryland campaign, fighting at Antietam

and Boteler's ford. In the artillery brigade, Army of the Potomac, it was active at Fredericksburg, Pollock's Mill creek, Marye's heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg (where it lost 3 killed), Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run. In May, 1864, it fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, when it was ordered into the defenses of Washington until July. It then participated in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah, being in action at Halltown, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, New Market and Cedar creek, where it saw its last fighting. Under command of Capt. Taft it was mustered out at Hart's island, N. Y. harbor, July 6, 1865. During its term of service it lost 6 men killed and died of wounds, and 13 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 19.

**Sixth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Thomas W. Bunting, Walter M. Bramhall, Joseph W. Martin, Moses P. Clark. This battery, recruited at Rahway, N. J., and organized in New York city as the artillery company (K) of the 9th militia, later 83d N. Y. infantry, was mustered into the U. S. service June 15, 1861, for a term of three years. It left the state the next day and served with its regiment until Aug. 25, when it was detached, and in December, was designated the 6th battery. In July, 1864, the men of the 10th battery were transferred to it. The 6th saw a large amount of active service, participating in over 40 battles and skirmishes. In 1861 it was active at Pritchard's mill, Point of Rocks, Bolivar heights and Ball's bluff; in 1862, with the 3d corps, it took part in the Peninsular campaign; in 1863, attached to the 1st brigade, Horse artillery, 2nd cavalry division, it took part in the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Virginia campaigns, ending with Mine Run; in 1864, with the same command, it fought through the Wilderness campaign and was then ordered into the defenses of Washington. In Oct., 1864, it was engaged with the Army of the Shenandoah at Tom's brook, Cedar creek, and near Newtown, Va. The battery continued in the service as a veteran organization after its term expired and was finally mustered out on July 8, 1865, at Hart's island, N. Y. harbor, commanded by Capt. Clark. During its term of service it lost 8 men killed and mortally wounded, and 9 men who died of disease and other causes.

**Seventh Independent Battery.**—Capt., Peter C. Regan. This battery was recruited principally in the counties of Orange and Ulster and was originally organized at Windsor as an artillery company of the 10th Legion, 56th N. Y. infantry. It was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 30, 1861, for three years, left the state commanded by Capt. Regan on Nov. 7, and continued in service as a veteran organization after the expiration of its term. It served with the 2nd division, 4th corps in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, losing 11 men killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Fair Oaks. It performed garrison service at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., until the spring of 1864, when it was attached to the 18th corps, Army of the James, and took part in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond in May. It was active at the first assault on Petersburg, and remained in the trenches there until the final assault on April 2, 1865, participating meanwhile in action at Chaffin's farm. From Jan., 1865, it served in Ferrero's division in the defenses of Bermuda Hundred until ordered home. It was mustered out under Capt. Regan, July 22, 1865, at Albany, N. Y., having lost 3 men killed and 28 by disease.

**Eighth Independent Battery.**—Capts., E. Butler Fitch, Peter Morton. This battery, recruited principally in the county of Delaware,

was organized at Newburg as part of the 10th Legion, 56th N. Y. infantry, and was designated the 8th battery on Dec. 7, 1861. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Oct. 30, 1861; left the state commanded by Capt. Fitch on Nov. 7; proceeded to Washington, where it was assigned to Casey's division; and was with the 4th corps in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, sustaining a loss of 6 killed and wounded at Fair Oaks. It then performed garrison duty at Gloucester Point, Yorktown and Portsmouth, being engaged at Gloucester Court House and Baltimore cross-roads. A section of the battery served with the cavalry division, Army of the James, in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond in May, 1864. It continued in service as a veteran organization and was mustered out at Norfolk, Va., June 30, 1865, under command of Capt. Morton. It lost during service 1 enlisted man died of wounds, and 40 men died of disease and other causes.

**Ninth Independent Battery.**—Capts., A. Von Morrozowitz, Emil Schubert. This battery was recruited and organized in New York city as Co. F, 41st N. Y. infantry, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Yorkville, June 6, 1861, for three years. It left the state on July 8, and was detached as an independent battery on Nov. 7, 1861. It took part in no engagements, but served its term on garrison duty in the defenses of Washington. It was mustered out June 13, 1864, commanded by Capt. Schubert, having lost 5 men died of disease.

**Tenth Independent Battery.**—Capt., John T. Bruen. A battery known under this designation was recruited by Capt. Edwin S. Jenny late in 1861, but it became Battery F, 3d N. Y. artillery, early in 1862. The 2nd Excelsior battery, recruited and organized for the Excelsior brigade, at New York city, under authority dated Oct. 1, 1861, was designated by the state authorities the 10th battery. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, April 9, 1862, and left the state the following day. Attached to the 2nd corps, Army of Virginia, it was active at Cedar mountain, and in Pope's Virginia campaign, fighting at Rappahannock Station, Rappahannock river, Sulphur Springs, Groveton and the second Bull Run. It was with the 12th corps at Antietam, and with the 3d corps at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, sustaining a loss of 13 wounded and 5 missing in the last named battle. It served by detachments in different batteries at Gettysburg, where it lost 2 killed and 3 wounded, and the remainder of its term was spent at Washington in garrison duty. On June 21, 1864, commanded by Lieut. T. C. Bruen, it was transferred to the 6th N. Y. battery. It lost 3 men killed and 9 men by disease.

**Eleventh Independent Battery.**—Capts., Albert Von Putkammer, John E. Burton, James T. Wyatt, George W. Davy. The 11th, the Havelock battery, was formed on Jan. 15, 1862, by the consolidation of two incomplete organizations—the independent battery, Flying Artillery, recruited at Albany under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, and the battery recruited about the same time by Capt. Robert C. Warmington at Ashtabula, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. The battery continued in service after the expiration of its term as a veteran organization. It left the state Jan. 17, 1862, commanded by Capt. Von Putkammer, and was stationed at Washington for a number of months. Attached to the reserve corps, Army of Virginia, it served in Pope's Virginia campaign, losing 23 wounded and captured at Manassas and Bull Run

bridge. In Nov., 1862, it moved with the 3d corps to Falmouth, where it joined Burnside's army, and later took part in the battle of Fredericksburg without loss. In the artillery brigade of the same corps it was heavily engaged at Chancellorsville, losing 11 killed, wounded and missing; at Gettysburg, where it fought attached to Battery K, 1st N. Y. artillery, it lost 5 men wounded. It was active in the Mine Run campaign, and in 1864 it was engaged in all the battles of Grant's campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg. It took part in the first assault on the works of Petersburg, after which it was engaged at the Weldon railroad, Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains. Its loss was 4 killed and wounded at Cold Harbor, 3 at the assault on Petersburg, and 1 at Strawberry Plains. In 1865 it was engaged in the last demonstrations on Petersburg and in the Appomattox campaign was engaged at White Oak ridge, Deatonsville road, Farmville and Appomattox Court House, but sustained no losses. The battery was mustered out on June 13, 1865, at Albany, under command of Capt. Davy. Its loss during service was 6 killed, 2 died of wounds received in action, and 13 of disease and other causes.

**Twelfth Independent Battery.**—Capts., William H. Ellis, George F. McKnight, Charles A. Clark. This battery was organized at Albany and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Jan. 14, 1862. It continued in service after the expiration of its term as a veteran organization. Commanded by Capt. Ellis, it left the state on Jan. 17, 1862, and was stationed at Washington until the summer of 1863, when it was assigned to the artillery brigade of the 3d corps, with which it participated in the pursuit of Lee's army, after the battle of Gettysburg, being engaged at Wapping heights; was active in the minor engagement at Kelly's ford; took part in the futile Mine Run campaign; and in the same brigade, but attached to the 2nd corps, it fought through the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg, losing 3 men at Spottsylvania, 4 at the North Anna, 1 at Cold Harbor, 11 at the Weldon railroad and 11 at Reams' station. From Sept., 1864, it formed part of the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac, and took part in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It was mustered out under command of Capt. Clark, at Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1865, having lost 19 killed and died of wounds, and by disease.

**Thirteenth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Emil Stumpfels, Julius Dieckman, William Wheeler, Henry Bundy. This battery was recruited in the late summer of 1861 at New York city, as part of a battalion of artillery for E. D. Baker's brigade. Recruiting for the battalion was discontinued and all the men enlisted were united in Co. A, which was designated by the state as above in Dec., 1861. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, at New York city, Oct. 15, 1861, and left the state two days later. Upon the expiration of its term, the men reënlisted at Bridgeport, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and the battery continued in service as a veteran organization. It served in the Army of the Potomac until April, 1862, when it was ordered to the Mountain Department, under Gen. Fremont, and was active at the Rappahannock river. It was then assigned to the reserve artillery, 1st corps, and was engaged in June at Cross Keys and White House ford; took part in Pope's Virginia campaign, culminating in the battles around Manassas, its loss in this campaign being 1 killed and 12 wounded; was then withdrawn from the front for a few months, and attached to the artillery brigade of the 11th corps. It was actively engaged at Chan-

cellorsville and Gettysburg, losing 15 killed, wounded and missing in the former battle, and 11 in the latter. On Sept. 24, 1863, it moved with the 11th corps to Tennessee and formed part of the forces that drove the enemy from the vicinity of Chattanooga, being engaged in Lookout valley and in the battle of Missionary ridge, after which it accompanied the troops sent to the relief of Knoxville. In April, 1864, when the 11th and 12th corps were united to form the 20th corps, it was assigned to the 2nd division of the new corps, and took part in all the principal engagements of the corps from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and the siege of Atlanta. It suffered severe losses and its ranks were twice filled by details of infantry. After the fall of Atlanta, these details were returned to their regiments and the battery was left with an effective strength of only 86 men. It was ordered to garrison duty in the Department of the Cumberland in September, and fought its last engagement at Overall's creek, Tenn., in Dec., 1864. The battery was mustered out at New York city, under command of Capt. Bundy, July 28, 1865, having lost during its term of service 1 officer and 13 men killed and died of wounds; 16 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 29.

**Fourteenth Independent Battery.**—(See 2nd Battalion Light Artillery.)

**Fifteenth Independent Battery.**—(See 2nd Battalion Light Artillery.)

**Sixteenth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Milo W. Locke, Frederick L. Hiller, Richard H. Lee. The 16th, "Dickinson's Light Artillery," was recruited and organized at Binghamton, during the winter of 1861-62, left the state on March 10, 1862, and on the 27th was mustered into the U. S. service at Washington for a term of three years, to date from Dec. 10, 1861. It remained at Washington for a year and saw its first active service with the 7th corps during the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863. It was then stationed at Yorktown and Newport News until the summer of 1864, when it joined the army before Petersburg, as part of the 18th corps, participating in the first assault on the works in June. In the action at Chaffin's farm it had 4 men wounded; was again engaged on the Darbytown road in October; then accompanied the 24th corps to North Carolina; was engaged in Jan. and Feb., 1865, at Fort Fisher, Cape Fear, Fort Anderson and Wilmington; was attached to the provisional corps, on March 1, 1865, and moved on the campaign of the Carolinas. Its last active service was at Bennett's house, where Gen. Johnston surrendered. It was mustered out at Elmira, July 6, 1865, under command of Capt. Lee, having lost during its term of service 45 enlisted men who died of disease and other causes.

**Seventeenth Independent Battery.**—Capt., George T. Anthony. The 17th, or "Orleans Battery," was recruited and organized at Lockport in Aug., 1862, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for a term of three years on Aug. 26. Three days later it left for Washington, where it remained for nearly two years engaged in garrison duty. On July 6, 1864, it joined the army before Petersburg, and was attached to the artillery brigade, 18th corps. It was in action at Chaffin's farm and in 1865 took part in the final Appomattox campaign, being active in the final assault on Petersburg, at Rice's station, Bush river and Appomattox Court House. It was mustered out at Richmond, Va., under Capt. Anthony, June 12, 1865, having lost 17 men by disease and other causes.

**Eighteenth Independent Battery.**—Capt., Albert G. Mack. This battery, known as the "Black Horse artillery," or "Billinghurst battery," was recruited and organized by Capt. Mack at Rochester, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 13, 1862. At the close of the year 1864, 117 members of the battery were transferred to the 25th battery. The 18th left the state on Dec. 2, 1862, and joined Sherman's division, Department of the Gulf. Attached to the 19th corps, it was active at Fort Bisland, the Amite river, Plains store, and the siege of Port Hudson, La., where it participated in the assaults of May 27 and June 14. After the surrender of Port Hudson it went into the defenses of New Orleans; was engaged at Bayou La Fourche in July, 1863; took part in the expedition to Clinton and Liberty creek, La., in Nov., 1864; and in the spring of 1865, participated with Gen. Canby's forces in the siege of Mobile, engaging at Spanish Fort, and at Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out under Capt. Mack, at Rochester, N. Y., July 20, 1865, having lost during service 4 men mortally wounded, and 23 men by disease and other causes, a total of 27.

**Nineteenth Independent Battery.**—Capts., William H. Stahl, Edward W. Rogers. This battery was recruited in the county of Niagara and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, on Oct. 27, 1862, at Elmira. It left the state two days later; was stationed at Washington through the succeeding winter; was engaged with the 7th corps in the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863, and then retired into the defenses of Washington. In March, 1864, it was ordered to the front, and as part of the 9th corps, participated in the Wilderness campaign. It was active at the battle of the Wilderness; was heavily engaged at Spottsylvania, where it sustained a loss of 16 killed and wounded; in the succeeding battles at the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and the assault on the works of Petersburg, it did its full share of hard fighting and acquitted itself honorably, losing 6 more men in killed and wounded. It took place in the action of the crater, having 3 men wounded, and was subsequently engaged at the Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church and Hatcher's run. At Fort Stedman in March, 1865, it lost 1 killed and 2 officers and 12 men missing, and was in the final assault on Petersburg on April 2. It was mustered out under Capt. Rogers, June 13, 1865, at Elmira, Capt. Stahl having died of disease in Washington, Sept. 15, 1863. The battery lost during its term of service 9 men killed in action; 5 men mortally wounded, and 1 officer and 17 men who died of disease, a total of 32.

**Twentieth Independent Battery.**—The 20th battery was originally recruited in the counties of New York and Kings as one of the batteries of Anthon's battalion of artillery. It was organized at New York city and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Dec. 27, 1862. It was commanded by Capt. Gilbert S. Coddington until Aug. 31, 1863, when he resigned and was succeeded by Capt. B. Franklin Ryer. Its term of service was spent in garrison duty at Forts Schuyler and Columbus, New York harbor, and it was mustered out at New York city, July 31, 1865, having sustained a loss of 6 men by disease during its term of service. A section of the battery assisted in quelling the New York draft riots in July, 1863.

**Twenty-first Independent Battery.**—Capt., James Barnes. This battery was raised and organized at Oswego and was mustered into

the U. S. service for three years, Dec. 12, 1862, at New York city. It left the state the same day for New Orleans and was engaged in May at the Armite river and Civiques ferry, and then took part in the siege of Port Hudson, participating in the assaults of May 27 and June 14. It lost 7 men captured at Plains store; was active at Morganza, with the 19th corps in July and at Morgan's ferry, and Simsport in October. Attached to the reserve artillery, 13th corps, it was engaged at Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala., in the spring of 1865, losing 2 killed and 1 wounded. It was mustered out at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1865. Its loss during service was 2 killed, and 1 officer and 30 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 33.

**Twenty-second Independent Battery.**—Capt., John D. Newman. This battery was organized at Lockport and was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 28, 1862, at Elmira, for three years. It left the state on Nov. 23, and was transferred to the 9th N. Y. artillery, on Feb. 5, 1863, as Co. M.

**Twenty-third Independent Battery.**—Capts., Alfred Ransom, Samuel Kittinger, Jr. This battery (originally Battery A, Rocket battalion), was organized at Albany and was recruited in the counties of Niagara, Essex and Warren. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, Dec. 6, 1861, for three years, and left the state three days later, for Washington. On the expiration of its term of service, many of the original members reënlisted and the battery continued in service as a veteran organization. In April, 1862, it was ordered to North Carolina to join the forces under Gen. Foster; took part in the expedition to Goldsboro in December, being called into action at Kinston, Olive Station, Goshen swamp, White Hall bridge, Thompson's bridge and Goldsboro; was engaged at New Berne in March, 1863; then at Blount's creek and Greenville; and in April, 1865, was attached to the cavalry division of Gen. Sherman's army. It took part in the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at Washington and Bennett's house. The battery served its whole period of active service in North Carolina and sustained no losses in battle, though 46 men died of disease. It was mustered out, commanded by Capt. Kittinger, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, July 14, 1865.

**Twenty-fourth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Jay E. Lee, A. Lester Cady, William W. Crooker. This battery (originally Battery B, Rocket battalion) was organized at Albany, and was principally recruited in the counties of Monroe and Wyoming. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, Dec. 7, 1861, for three years, and on the expiration of its term many of the original members reënlisted, the battery being continued in service as a veteran organization. It left the state on Dec. 9, 1861, and was stationed at Washington until in April, 1862, when it was ordered to North Carolina, in which state it continued to serve until the close of the war. It took part in the engagements at Young's cross-roads, the expedition from New Berne to Goldsboro, New Berne, Williamston, Chowan river and Plymouth, where it lost 2 killed, 5 wounded and 115 captured). The battery was transferred to the 3d N. Y. artillery as Battery L, but did not join the regiment until after the close of the war. It lost during service 3 men killed and mortally wounded; 85 died of disease and other causes, a total of 88, of whom 67 died in Confederate prisons.

**Twenty-fifth Independent Battery.**—Capts., John A. Graw, Irving S. Southworth. The 25th battery, recruited from the counties of

Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee, rendezvoused at Lockport and was there mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 12, 1862. It left the state on the 18th, embarking on the transport "Sparkling Sea," en route to New Orleans and the Gulf, being wrecked on Jan. 9, 1863, while enroute, and finally reached New Orleans on Feb. 4. It served for a number of months in the defenses of New Orleans, afterwards with the 3d division, and in the artillery reserve of the 19th corps, fighting at La Fourche Crossing, and Vermillionville. In Jan., 1864, the battery received by transfer 117 men from the 18th battery and was then attached to the 1st division, 19th corps, with which it took part in the Red River campaign, being active at Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill (where it sustained a loss of 4 killed and 1 wounded), Cane river crossing and Mansura. On its return it again went into the defenses of New Orleans, serving there, in the district of La Fourche and in the Southern Division of Louisiana, until finally mustered out under command of Capt. Southworth, at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1865. During its term of service it lost 4 men killed and mortally wounded, and 28 men who died of disease and other causes.

**Twenty-sixth Independent Battery.**—Capts., J. Warren Barnes, George W. Fox. The 26th Battery, "Barnes' Rifle Battery," was recruited and organized at Rochester, and left the state on Dec. 4, 1862, en route by transport to the Department of the Gulf. On the passage it was wrecked twice and was enroute 51 days, finally reaching New Orleans, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, on Feb. 25, 1863. The battery was employed for a year in garrison and guard duty at New Orleans and at Port Hudson, and in March, 1864, was attached to the 1st division, 19th corps, with which it moved on the Red River campaign, engaging at Cane river crossing, Avoyelles prairie and Mansura. On its return it served in the District of Morganza and then in the reserve—2nd division, Department of the Gulf. In the artillery brigade, 13th corps, it was engaged at Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and Mobile in the spring of 1865, and was mustered out at New Orleans, commanded by Lieut. Adam Beattie, Sept. 1, 1865. Its loss during service was 34 enlisted men who died of disease and other causes.

**Twenty-seventh Independent Battery.**—Capt., John B. Eaton. This battery, the "Buffalo Light Artillery," was raised and organized at Buffalo, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Dec. 17, 1862. It performed garrison duty at Washington until the spring of 1864, save for a period in 1863 when it was ordered to Philadelphia at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. In 1864 it fought with the 9th corps, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, first assault on the works of Petersburg, and at the mine explosion. It was again active at Fort Stedman in March, 1865, and in the final assault on Petersburg. Commanded by Capt. Eaton, it was mustered out at Fort Porter, Buffalo, June 22, 1865, having lost during service 2 men mortally wounded, 5 men wounded, 2 missing, and 17 who died of disease, etc.

**Twenty-eighth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Cyprian H. Willard, Josiah C. Hannum. This battery, originally recruited in the counties of New York, Jefferson and Steuben, as one of the two batteries of Anthon's battalion of artillery, was organized at Fort Schuyler, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Dec. 27, 1862. Its term of service was spent in garrison duty at Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook, and it was mustered out under command of Capt. Hannum, July 31, 1865, at New York city. It lost 3 men by disease during service.

**Twenty-ninth Independent Battery.**—(See 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery.)

**Thirtieth Independent Battery.**—(See 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery.)

**Thirty-first Independent Battery.**—(See 1st battalion Heavy Artillery.)

**Thirty-second Independent Battery.**—(See 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery.)

**Thirty-third Independent Battery.**—Capt., Algar M. Wheeler. This battery was recruited at Buffalo, Rochester, Lockport and Elmira, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Elmira, Sept. 4, 1863, for three years. It left the state the next day and was stationed at Washington until the following April, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 10th corps, with which it took part in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, being engaged at Drewry's bluff and at Bermuda Hundred in May. It participated with its corps in the assault on Petersburg in June and remained in the trenches there until the close of the war. In Aug., 1864, it was stationed at Fort Pocahontas, and from Jan., 1865, was attached to Ferrero's division in the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, but took part in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It was mustered out at Petersburg, June 25, 1865. Its loss during service was 1 officer and 12 enlisted men who died of disease, etc.

**Thirty-fourth Independent Battery.**—Capts., Thomas L. Robinson, Jacob L. Roemer. This organization, known as the "Hamilton" or "Flushing battery," was recruited at Flushing, L. I., by Capt. Robinson, the artillery company of the 15th militia forming its nucleus. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 28, 1861, and was assigned to the 2nd N. Y. artillery as Co. L on Dec. 5. It served as a light battery, detached from its regiment, being permanently detached and designated the 34th battery on Nov. 19, 1863. Capt. Robinson was discharged on March 4, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt. Roemer. A majority of the original members reënlisted as veterans and the battery was continued in service as a veteran organization. It left the state on Dec. 2, 1861; was stationed at Washington until the following summer; was in action for the first time at Cedar mountain, with the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps; took part in Gen. Pope's campaign and the battles about Manassas; and was then assigned to the 9th corps, with which it served for the remainder of its term. It was active at Jefferson, Sulphur Springs, Fayetteville and Fredericksburg, and in 1863 accompanied its corps to Mississippi, where it took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and was then engaged at Jackson, Miss., Blue Springs, Lenoir Station, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville and Rutledge, Tenn. Returning to Virginia in the spring of 1864, it took part in Grant's Wilderness campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, the Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and the assault on the works of Petersburg in June, where it lost 7 men wounded. It was engaged without loss at the mine explosion and at Poplar Grove Church, but met with a loss of 3 killed and 3 wounded at Hatcher's run in Oct., 1864. At Fort Stedman in March, 1865, its casualties were 5 killed and wounded. From June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865, it was before Petersburg, where it sustained a loss of 13 wounded. The battery was mustered out at Hart's island, N. Y. harbor, June 21, 1865, having lost 7 killed and mortally wounded, and 15 men died of disease and other causes; total, 22.

**Thirty-fifth Independent Battery.**—Recruiting for this battery commenced in July, 1863, and on Sept. 25, the men enlisted were assigned as Co. A to the 16th N. Y. artillery (q. v.).

**Thirty-sixth Independent Battery.**—Recruiting for this battery was begun in Aug., 1863, and on Oct. 14, the men enlisted were assigned to the 13th N. Y. artillery (q. v.).

**First Engineers.**—Cols., Edward W. Serrell, James F. Hall; Lieut.-Cols., Edward W. Serrell, James F. Hall, James E. Place; Majs., James F. Hall, Richard Butts, Joseph Walker, James E. Place, Alfred F. Sears, Frederick E. Greaf, Frederick H. Cruso. This regiment, "Serrell's Engineers," recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at New York city and was there mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 11, 1861, to Feb 19, 1862, for three years. The original Co. L became the 4th N. Y. battery in Oct., 1861, and in Jan., 1864, 205 men of the *Enfants Perdus*, and 2 officers and 40 of the 4th N. Y. battery were transferred to this regiment, Co. L being organized of the men of the 4th battery. Co. M was formed in April, 1864, from recruits in the field. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out by detachments as their term of service expired, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, continued in the service as a veteran organization. The regiment left the state by detachments from Oct., 1861, to Feb., 1862, proceeding to Port Royal, S. C., where it served in the 10th corps, Department of the South, until 1864, and took part in the following engagements: Port Royal ferry, with Com. Tatnall's flotilla, Battery Vulcan, S. C., Fort Pulaski, Ga. (its flag being the first to float over that fortress), James island, Secessionville, Coosawhatchie river, Caston's and Frampton's plantations, Morris island, siege of Fort Wagner, bombardment of Fort Sumter, Seabrook, John's island, Olustee, Fla., and Morris island. Its heaviest casualties during this period were at Morris island, where it lost 25 killed and wounded, and at the siege of Fort Wagner, where the loss was 21 killed and wounded. From May, 1864, Cos. B, D, E, F, H, K, L and M served with the Army of the James. In the operations against Petersburg and Richmond in May, 1864, its services were particularly valuable at Bermuda Hundred, as also during the siege of Petersburg, where the regiment sustained a loss of 19 in killed and wounded. During the year 1864, portions of the regiment took part in engagements at Dutch gap and Chaffin's farm, Va., John's island, Honey Hill, Deveaux's neck and Tillafinny Station, S. C. The last active service of the regiment was in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It was mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 30, 1865, under command of Col. Hall. It lost during its term of service 2 officers and 24 men killed and mortally wounded; 5 officers and 114 men by disease, accidents, in prison, etc., a total of 145 officers and men.

**Fifteenth Regiment of Engineers.**—(See 15th Infantry.)

**Fiftieth Regiment of Engineers.**—(See 50th Infantry.)

**First Battalion Sharpshooters.**—Majs., W. S. Rowland, Joseph S. Arnold; Capts., Abijah C. Gray, Volney J. Shipman, 6th company; Joseph S. Arnold, Clinton Perry, 7th company; Edward G. Robinson, Alfred Perry, John B. McDonald, 8th company; Thomas S. Bradley, 9th company. This battalion as finally organized consisted of four companies, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. A 10th company was originally enlisted for nine months' service and was organized under Capt. Charles M. White, Jan. 13, 1863. In April, 1863, its term of service was changed to three years, but the company was

never completed, its members being transferred in June, 1863, to the 9th company, the *Enfants Perdus,* and the 178th N. Y. infantry. The 6th, the flank company, 108th N. Y. infantry, was recruited and organized at Rochester, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 13, 1862. It was mustered out under command of Lieut. Philip Hysner, June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C. The 7th, Co. L, 112th N. Y. infantry, was organized at Jamestown, and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 12, 1862. It was mustered out under command of Capt. Clinton Perry, near Washington, June 3, 1865. The 8th company was recruited at Buffalo, Hudson and Chatham and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Jan. 22, 1863, at New Dorp, Staten island. It was mustered out near Washington, D. C., commanded by Capt. McDonald, July 10, 1865. The 9th company was recruited at Albany, Hudson, Canaan, Hinsdale and New Lebanon, rendezvoused at New Dorp, Staten island, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for nine months. Commanded by 1st Lieut. Warren Blinn, it was mustered out at Albany, Aug. 5, 1863. The companies left the state on Feb. 3, 1863; served with the 7th corps during the siege of Suffolk; with the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Mine Run campaign, sustaining a loss of 8 men killed and wounded during the year; and in 1864 were attached to Cutler's division, 5th corps, with which they fought through Grant's Wilderness campaign leading up to the siege of Petersburg. The loss at the Wilderness was 35 killed, wounded and missing; at Spottsylvania, 14; at the North Anna, 9; at Cold Harbor, 6; in the first assault on Petersburg, 17; and at the Weldon railroad, 53, of whom 49 were captured. The battalion was again engaged at Hatcher's run, in October, but without loss. After Nov., 1864, it served in the 3d division, 5th corps, but unattached, and took part in the final Appomattox campaign, being engaged at White Oak ridge, Five Forks, the final assault on Petersburg, and Appomattox Court House. The total losses of the battalion by companies were as follows: 6th Co.—10 killed and mortally wounded, 9 died of disease, total, 19; 7th Co.—12 killed and mortally wounded, 8 died of disease, total, 20; 8th Co.—5 killed and mortally wounded, 14 died of disease, total, 19; 9th Co.—died of disease, 1 officer and 5 men.

**First U. S. Sharpshooters.**—Col., Hiram Berdan; Lieut.-Cols., Caspar Trepp, George G. Hastings; Majs., George G. Hastings, John Wilson, William S. Rowland. This regiment, known as Berdan's Sharpshooters, was recruited by Col. Berdan in the summer of 1861. New York furnished four of its companies—A, B, D and H—and afterward a large number of recruits. Co. A, recruited in New York city and commanded by Capt. Caspar Trepp, was there mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 3 to Nov. 29, 1861, for three years; Co. B, Capt. Stephen Martin, was recruited at Albany, New York city, and Penn Yan, organized at Albany and there mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 29, 1861; Co. D, Capt. Geo. S. Tuckerman, recruited at New Berlin, Cherry Valley, Roseboom, Richfield Springs, Milford, Deerfield, Norway and Mexico, and Co. H, Capt. George G. Hastings, recruited at New York city, were both mustered in on Nov. 29, 1861. The regiment served with the Army of the Potomac, in detachments and also as one organization, in the 2nd, 3d, and 5th corps. Co. A was mustered out before Petersburg, Aug. 19, 1864; Co. D on Aug. 28 and Dec. 31. The regiment was consolidated with the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters, and in

Feb., 1865, the men from New York were assigned to the 124th N. Y. infantry. Of the officers and men furnished by New York, 3 officers and 33 men were killed and mortally wounded, and 30 men died of disease and other causes, a total of 66.

**New York Militia and National Guard organizations in the United States service.**

**First Cavalry.**—Capt. Devin's company, "Jackson Horse Guards." One hundred men of the 1st cavalry, of New York city, under command of Lieut.-Col. Devin as captain, volunteered for three months' service, when the general government early in July, 1861, requested some mounted troops. It left the state on July 3, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three months at Washington, July 14, 1861. It was mustered out at New York city, Oct. 23, 1861.

**Third Cavalry.**—Capt. Sauer's Company C, "Hussars." One hundred men of the 3d cavalry, mostly from Co. C, of New York city, entered the service of the United States for three months in July, 1861, in response to the request of the government for mounted troops. It left the state on July 23, and was mustered out at New York city, Nov. 2, 1861.

**Varian's Battery, Light Artillery.**—Capt., Joshua M. Varian. This battery in 1861 formed the 1st troop or Co. I of the 8th regiment, known as the Washington Grays (q. v.). It entered the service of the United States for three months, and left New York city on April 19, 1861. It was mustered out at New York city July 20, 1861, and some of its members later formed the nucleus of the 4th light battery (q. v.). As part of the 8th regiment, it was again mustered into the U. S. service in June, 1863, for 30 days, and did duty during the campaign in Pennsylvania as cavalry and artillery. During its 3 months' enlistment in 1861, it was engaged at Smith's Point, Md., and Fairfax Court House, Va. In 1863 it was active at Shippensburg, Kingston, Oyster Point, near Fort Washington, Sporting hill and Carlisle, Pa.

**First Battalion Light Artillery.**—Maj., William M. Lewis. The 1st battalion, composed of Batteries A and B and known as the Rochester Union Grays, was located at Rochester and was mustered into the U. S. service for the term of 100 days, Aug. 31, 1864, for duty in guarding Confederate prisoners at Elmira. It was mustered out at Rochester Nov. 22, 1864.

**Second Infantry.**—(See 82nd Infantry and 3d Independent Battery.)

**Fourth Heavy Artillery.**—Col., Daniel W. Teller; Lieut.-Col., John I. Diehl; Maj., Nason B. Collins. This was a New York city regiment. It entered the U. S. service for 30 days June 18, 1863, and served during its term in the Department of the Susquehanna, being mustered out of the U. S. service at New York city, July 24, 1863.

**Fifth Regiment.**—Col., Christian Schwarzwalder; Lieut.-Col., Louis Burger; Maj., George Van Amsberg. The 5th militia, the "Jefferson Guard" of New York city, was largely composed of Germans and was one of the eleven uniformed regiments of militia called into the service of the United States between April 19 and May 7, 1861. It left the state on April 28, 1861, and was mustered in at Washington, for three months' service, May 1, 1861. It was assigned to Gen. Patterson's command, and spent its term in the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore, being on duty at Washington, Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Bolivar heights and Knoxville. It was then employed in guard, picket and scout duty at the "Relay House," near Baltimore, and in guarding the important railroad communications with the capital. On May 24 it took

part in the occupation of Arlington Heights. It returned to New York Aug. 2, 1861, and was mustered out there on the 7th. It had a total enrollment of 600 members. On June 18, 1863, it again entered the service of the United States, and was mustered in for a term of 30 days. It was then commanded by Louis Burger, Col., Jeremiah B. J. Dodge, Lieut.-Col., and Anton Meyer, Maj. Its term of service was spent at Harrisburg, Marysville, Carlisle and Chambersburg, Pa., under Gen. Yates, being assigned to the 1st brigade, Dana's division, Department of the Susquehanna. It was mustered out at New York city, July 22, 1863.

**Sixth Regiment ("Governor's Guard").**—Col., Joseph C. Pinckney; Lieut.-Col., Samuel K. Zook; Maj., Milton G. Rathbun. The 6th militia, the "Governor's Guard," was a New York city organization, largely composed of Germans, and was one of the original eleven uniformed militia regiments called into the U. S. service at the outbreak of the war. The Union Defense Committee contributed $4.000 towards its equipment, the remainder of the necessary fund being provided by its friends and by the state Its original orders directed it to proceed to Washington by rail, but on account of the attack on the 6th Mass. in the streets of Baltimore it was directed to proceed by water. It left the state April 21, 600 strong, arrived at Annapolis, Md., two days later, and was there mustered in for three months, the term being spent in the vicinity of Annapolis, engaged in guard and garrison duty. Upon receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run, the regiment unanimously requested to be sent to the front, but its request was not granted and on July 29 it returned to New York city, where it was mustered out on the 31st. When the 66th N. Y. infantry was organized a large portion of the 6th enlisted in that organization, under Col. Pinckney. On June 18, 1863, the 6th, then commanded by Col. Joel W. Mason, with Bernard Schwartz as lieut.-col., and Edward B. Kinney as major, again entered the U. S. service for a term of 30 days. It left the state on June 22, for Baltimore, and served during its term in the 2nd and 3d brigades, 8th corps, Middle Department. It was mustered out at New York city, July 22, 1863. One man died of disease during its 30 days' term.

**Seventh Regiment, N. G.**—Col., Marshall Lefferts; Lieut.-Col., William A. Pond; Maj., Alexander Shaler. This famous regiment of New York city dates its origin from April, 1806, when Cos. A, B, C and D, were organized at the time of the excitement created by the British firing on American vessels off Sandy Hook. At the beginning of 1861 it was known as one of the best appointed and drilled militia regiments then in existence. It was composed of excellent material, all its members being young men engaged in active business pursuits in the metropolis, and was the first New York regiment to leave for the front. Its departure for Washington, April 19, 1861, was attended by scenes of great excitement and enthusiasm, its line of march through the streets of New York being a perfect ovation. Speaking of the National Guard regiments furnished by New York, Col. Fox, in his Regimental Losses in the Civil War, says: "Of these troops, the 7th regiment, National Guard—or 7th Militia, as it was called—was particularly conspicuous by the surprising celerity with which it went to the front in time of need; by its superior drill and equipment; and by the high standard of personal character which marked its rank and file. When the war broke out it was among the very first to take the field, leaving New York with 991 officers and men, and by its time-

ly arrival at Washington contributed largely to the relief of the threatened capital. This, its first enlistment, was for 30 days. It volunteered again in May, 1862, for three months; and again in June, 1863, for one month. But the 7th rendered a far greater and more valuable service to the country by the large number of efficient and well-drilled soldiers, which went from its ranks to accept commissions in the new volunteer regiments. The volunteers were lacking in drill and military experience; the proficiency of the 7th was well known and membership in its ranks was a guarantee of character. Hence the volunteer service made such demands on it for officers that 603 men of this regiment were commissioned in other commands during the war. It was the West Point of the New York volunteer service. The 7th has no casualty list of its own, but of the officers which graduated from its ranks, 41 were killed in battle and 17 died of disease while in the service." News of the riot in Baltimore, in which some of the soldiers of the 6th Mass. were killed, was received before the regiment left New York, and the members were each provided with 48 rounds of ball-cartridge. On reaching Philadelphia orders were received to deviate from the route through Baltimore, as it was highly important that the regiment should reach Washington as soon as possible. It moved by rail as far as Perryville and thence by steamer to Annapolis, whence it made the toilsome march to Washington in company with the 8th Mass. It reached the capital on the 26th, and was at once mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days. It crossed the Potomac with the first troops, when Alexandria and Arlington Heights were occupied; assisted in the construction of Fort Runyon; served at Washington until the expiration of its term, and was mustered out at New York city, June 3, 1861. On the day before it left the capital, an order was issued from the war department, of which the following is an extract: "It is the desire of the war department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the capital, when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them, the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York." On May 25, 1862, when Stonewall Jackson's strong column suddenly invaded the Valley of the Shenandoah and again seriously endangered the national capital, the 7th, still commanded by Col. Lefferts, once more promptly tendered its services to the general government. As in 1861, it was the first of the militia regiments in readiness to leave for the front. On its arrival at Baltimore it was halted and ordered to report to Gen. Dix, commanding the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, and on June 19, 1862, it was mustered into the U. S. service for three months, to date from May 25. Most of this term was spent at and near Baltimore. It was mustered out at New York city, Sept. 9, 1862. On June 16, 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of the north, the 7th once more entered the U. S. service, being mustered in at New York city for 30 days. It left the state on the 17th, under command

of Col. Lefferts, and served at Baltimore, and Frederick, Md., in the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, until assigned on July 7, at Frederick, to the 3d division of the 3d corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. French. For several days after the battle of Gettysburg Col. Lefferts was in command of the city of Frederick. On July 14, the 7th received orders to report to Maj.-Gen. Wool during the draft riots in New York city, and arrived in New York on the 16th. It was mustered out on July 20. During its service in 1861 it lost 1 man, accidentally killed. On the three occasions when it was called into service it had a unique record for the promptness and alacrity with which it responded to each call to arms.

**Eighth Regiment.**—Col., George Lyons; Lieut.-Col., Charles G. Waterbury; Maj., O. F. Wentworth. This well known militia regiment, the "Washington Grays," dates its origin back to April 4, 1786. It was one of the eleven uniformed and well disciplined militia regiments called out during the first days of the war to hurry to the defense of the endangered capital. It was a New York city organization, chiefly composed of hard working mechanics, with families to provide for and with no money to spare, yet the regiment left for Washington, 950 strong, on April 23, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three months on the 25th. For some time before the battle of Bull Run it was encamped at Arlington House, where it served as guard to the headquarters of Gen. McDowell until the army moved to Bull Run, where the regiment took an honorable part in the battle, being assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Porter), 2nd division (Col. Hunter), Army of Northeastern Virginia. Its loss in this battle was 8 enlisted men killed, 17 enlisted men wounded, 4 officers and 9 enlisted men missing, a total of 38. Two days after the battle its term of service expired, and it returned to New York, where it was mustered out on Aug. 2. Many members of the 8th volunteered for service in other regiments, notably in the 47th infantry, and in the 1st and 2nd Ira Harris cavalry. On May 29, 1862, the regiment, 895 strong, again left the state for Washington, under command of Col. Joshua M. Varian. It was mustered in the U. S. service for three months and was on duty at Yorktown. It was mustered out at New York city, Sept. 9, 1862, having suffered a loss of 6 men who died of disease during this term of service. On June 17, 1863, the regiment again left the state, proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa., where it was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days. Its field officers were Col. Varian, Lieut.-Col. Wentworth and Maj. Leander Buck. During its term of service in Pennsylvania it marched 170 miles over rough roads in inclement weather; was in line of battle five times, and did excellent service in holding the enemy in check. It was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and was mustered out at New York city on July 23.

**Ninth Regiment.**—(See 83d Infantry, and 6th Independent Battery.)

**Tenth Regiment.**—(See 177th Infantry.)

**Eleventh Regiment.**—Col., Joachim Maidhof; Lieut.-Col., William B. Weinberger; Maj., George A. Raymond. This regiment, known as the "Washington Rifles," was a New York city organization. It left for the field on May 28, 1862; was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; served in the 2nd brigade, Sigel's division, Department of the Shenandoah and at Harper's Ferry; and was mustered out at

New York city, Sept. 16, 1861. On June 18, 1863, under command of Col. Maidhof, it again left the state, proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa. It was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days and served its term in the 4th brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna. During the greater part of this campaign, Col. Maidhof was in command of a brigade. It was in a skirmish at Oyster point, Pa., June 28, and was mustered out at New York city, July 20, 1863, having lost 1 man by disease.

**Twelfth Regiment.**—Col., Daniel Butterfield; Lieut.-Col., William G. Ward; Maj., Henry A. Bostwick. This was a New York city regiment and had on its rolls a number of men, who later distinguished themselves as officers in the volunteer service. Col. Butterfield became one of the famous major-generals of the war and was the hero of Resaca; Adjt. Fred. T. Locke was promoted later in the war to the rank of brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service; in the ranks marched Francis C. Barlow, later one of the best of the major-generals; Capt. Henry W. Ryder subsequently became a brigadier-general, and altogether, the 12th furnished about 75 officers to the volunteer army. The regiment, through Col. Butterfield, tendered its services to the government as soon as the war broke out, and its friends in the city contributed $10,000 towards its equipment. On April 21, 1861, it left for Washington, nearly 1,000 strong, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three months on May 2. On the night of May 23 it crossed the long bridge into Virginia, being the first regiment to invade the "sacred soil" of that state when Arlington Heights were occupied. On July 7 it was ordered to join the Army of the Shenandoah and reported to Maj.-Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 10th, Col. Butterfield being placed in command of a brigade consisting of the 5th and 12th N. Y. militia and the 19th and 28 N. Y. volunteer infantry. A detachment of the regiment was engaged in a slight skirmish with the enemy near Martinsburg on the 12th, and again skirmished lightly on the 15th at Bunker Hill. On the 21st it moved to Harper's Ferry, where it remained until the evacuation by Gen. Banks on the 28th, when it moved to Knoxville and remained there until ordered to New York, where it was mustered out on Aug. 5, 1861. During its term it lost 2 enlisted men, who died of disease. Many of its members were later identified with the 12th N. Y. infantry. On May 27, 1862, the regiment was again ordered to Washington and left the state on June 6. Its officers were, Col., William G. Ward; Lieut.-Col., Livingston Sutterlee; Maj., Henry A. Bostwick. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three months and served at Harper's Ferry in the 4th brigade. At the expiration of its term, it volunteered to remain until the threatened danger to Harper's Ferry was over and was among the troops surrendered to Stonewall Jackson at that place in September. Thirty officers and 530 enlisted men were surrendered and paroled. It was mustered out at New York city, Oct. 12, 1862, and declared exchanged, Jan. 11, 1863. On June 18, 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of the North, the 12th was again called into service of the general government and left for Harrisburg, Pa., on the 20th, under command of Col. Ward. It was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days and served under Gen. Yates at Fenwick, Pa., being assigned to the 1st brigade, Dana's division, Department of the Susquehanna. It engaged in the performance of picket and outpost duty on the mountains, and was mustered out at New York city on July 20.

**Thirteenth Heavy Artillery ("National Grays").**—Col., Abel Smith; Lieut.-Col., Robert B. Clark; Maj., Elbert H. Willets. This was one of the eleven uniformed regiments of militia which promptly moved to the relief of Washington at the outbreak of the war. It was a Brooklyn regiment and left the state on April 23, 1861, 486 strong, proceeding by the steamer Marion to Annapolis, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three months. Its strength was shortly increased to 793 men by recruits. It served at Annapolis under Gen. Butler until June 19, quartered in the buildings of the U. S. naval academy. It was engaged near the light-house at Smith's point, Chesapeake Bay, Md., on May 18, and the engineer corps of the regiment rebuilt the railroad from the station at Annapolis to the pier of the naval academy. On June 19 it moved to Baltimore, where it passed the remainder of its term of service. It was mustered out at Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1861, and many of its members subsequently entered the volunteer service in the 87th and 90th N. Y. infantry. On May 26, 1862, the 13th was again summoned to the defense of Washington and left the state on the 30th. under command of Col. Robert B. Clark, with John B. Woodward, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel K. Boyd, major. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three months and served nearly its entire term at Suffolk, Va., as part of the 7th corps. It was mustered out at Brooklyn, Sept. 28. It went out a third time in 1863, when Lee invaded the North, leaving the state for Harrisburg, Pa., on June 20, for 30 days' service. Its field officers were Col., John B. Woodward; Lieut.-Col., William A. McKee; Maj., Joseph B. Leggett. It served at Fenwick, Pa., in the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and was mustered out at Brooklyn on July 20. It was engaged during this campaign near Fort Washington, Pa. Its losses during service in 1861 were 5 men, died of disease; in 1863, one enlisted man, a total loss of 6.

**Fourteenth Regiment.**—(See 84th Infantry.)

**Fifteenth Regiment.**—Two companies of this regiment entered the U. S. service in 1861 as part of the 74th N. Y. infantry; a third company became Co. L, of the 2nd artillery, and later the 34th battery. The regiment was called into the service of the United States for 30 days, June 6, 1864, for duty in New York harbor, and was mustered out on July 7. Portions of the 16th, 17th and 18th regiments served with it, all under command of Col. Charles H. Burtiss of the 15th.

**Sixteenth Regiment.**—This was a Suffolk county regiment, and five of its companies, organized as four, served with the 15th regiment in New York harbor in 1864. Col. Alfred Wagstaff served at this time as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th.

**Seventeenth Regiment.**—This was a Westchester county regiment, and was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., on June 18, 1863. It left the state July 3, under command of Lieut.-Col. John P. Jenkins; proceeded to Baltimore by way of Philadelphia; reported at Baltimore to Gen. Schenck and was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days on July 8, relieving the 8th N. Y. at Fort Marshall. It was assigned to the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, and was mustered out at New York city, Aug. 13, having lost during this term 1 enlisted man who died of disease. A detachment of the 17th served as part of the 15th regiment in New York harbor in 1864, Col. James G. Hyatt acting as major of the command.

**Eighteenth Regiment.**—This regiment, from the counties of Put-

nam and Westchester, furnished one company each to the 9th, 17th and 38th regiments N. Y. infantry in 1861. The 18th was ordered to Harrisburg on June 18, 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of the North; left the state on July 3, under command of Col. James Ryder; was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days at Baltimore, Md., on July 8; and was ordered by Gen. Schenck to occupy Fort Marshall, vacated by the 8th N. Y., Col. Ryder being placed in command of the post. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, and was mustered out at New York city on Aug. 13. In 1864 a portion of the regiment served as part of the 15th in N. Y. harbor, being mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days.

**Nineteenth Regiment.**—This was an Orange county regiment and in 1861 furnished one company, Co. I—howitzer company—the "Parmenter Riflemen," to the 71st militia, in its three months' service. The 19th was ordered to Washington on May 27, 1862, and left Newburg for the seat of war on June 4. Its field officers were, Col., William R. Brown; Lieut.-Col., James Low; Maj., David Jagger. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Baltimore for three months and served there and at Havre-de-Grace until mustered out at Newburg on Sept. 6. It lost during the campaign 3 enlisted men who died of disease. (For nine months' service in 1863, see 168th Infantry.)

**Twentieth Regiment.**—Col., George W. Pratt; Lieut.-Col., Hiram Schoonmaker; Maj., Theodore B. Gates. This regiment, the "Ulster Guard," was composed of hardy men from the hills of Ulster and Greene counties and saw much hard service throughout the war. On April 23, 1861, it was detailed for immediate service, with orders to report at Washington. It was, however, subjected to a number of vexatious delays before it was finally permitted to leave the state on May 7, when it went by rail to Perryville and thence by steamer to Annapolis, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three months, May 11, 1861. The regiment numbered 785 officers and men at the time of its departure from the state. Its term of service was spent at Annapolis and Baltimore, Md., and it was mustered out at Kingston on Aug. 2. Col. Pratt thereupon tendered the services of the regiment to the government for a period of three years which tender was accepted. (See record of 80th Infantry.) During its three months' service in 1861, it lost 2 enlisted men who died of disease.

**Twenty-first Regiment.**—Col., Joseph Wright; Lieut.-Col., James Kent; Maj., Charles H. Fitchett. This was a Dutchess county regiment and was ordered on June 18, 1863, to proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., at the time of Lee's invasion of the North. Eight companies left the state on June 26, and were mustered into the U. S. service at Baltimore for 30 days, to date from June 22. It was assigned to the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, and after the battle of Gettysburg, assisted the 7th N. Y. in guarding and transporting 16,000 prisoners captured by Grant at Vicksburg and sent to Baltimore. The regiment was mustered out at Poughkeepsie, Aug. 6, 1863.

**Twenty-second Regiment.**—Col., James Munroe; Lieut.-Col., Lloyd Aspinwall. This regiment was organized in New York city in April, 1861, and was called into the service of the government when the capital was endangered in the spring of 1862. It left the state, May 28, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Baltimore, Md., for three months. While in camp at Harper's Fer-

ry, Col. Munroe died of typhoid fever and the regiment was mustered out under the command of Lieut.-Col. Aspinwall on Sept. 5, 1862, at New York city. On June 18, 1863, the regiment, under command of Col. Aspinwall was ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and left the state the same day. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg for 30 days and was assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division (Gen. W. F. Smith), Department of the Susquehanna. It participated in Gen. Smith's advance from Harrisburg to Waynesboro, being active in the fight with Fitzhugh Lee, at Sporting hill, and at Carlisle, where it lost 2 enlisted men wounded. From Carlisle the regiment moved to Waynesboro and assisted part of Sedgwick's (6th) corps in garrisoning the town, being assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division. It remained a week at Waynesboro and was then ordered to Harper's Ferry, but while on the march received orders to return home immediately on account of the draft riots in New York city. It was mustered out on July 24, at New York city.

**Twenty-third Regiment.**—Col., William Everdell, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., John A. Elwell. This regiment was organized in Brooklyn in the early part of 1862 and was the first regiment to leave that city when the call for troops was made in 1863 to repel Lee's invasion of the North. It was mustered into the U. S. service for 30 days at Harrisburg, Pa.; was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna; and was mustered out at Brooklyn, July 22, having participated in engagements at Oyster point and at Carlisle.

**Twenty-fifth Regiment.**—Col., Michael K. Bryan; Lieut.-Col., James Swift; Maj., David Friedlander. The 25th, a fine Albany regiment, was ordered to prepare for immediate service at Washington by special orders No. 52, of April 19, 1861. It left the state on the 23d, about 500 strong, and arrived in Washington on the morning of the 29th, being the fifth regiment to reach the endangered capital. Its numbers were considerably increased early in May by the arrival of Co. A, known as the "Burgesses Corps." It was mustered in the U. S. service on May 4 for three months; was quartered near the capitol, under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, until May 23, when it crossed the long bridge into Virginia and occupied Arlington Heights on the morning of the 24th. The 25th was the second regiment to reach the Virginia side and Fort Albany was built almost entirely by the men of this regiment. It was mustered out at Albany, Aug. 4, 1861, having lost 3 enlisted men, died of disease. Col. Bryan took the regiment into the field again in 1862, when it was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany for three months; left the state on June 5, 1862; performed picket duty at Suffolk, Va., in the 7th corps; and was mustered out at Albany, Sept. 8, 1862, having lost 1 enlisted man drowned during this term of service. Col. Bryan subsequently raised the 175th infantry, the 5th regiment of the Corcoran Legion, which had among its members a large number of the 25th militia. Col. Bryan was killed at Port Hudson.

**Twenty-eighth Regiment.**—Col., Michael Bennett; Lieut.-Col., Edward Burns; Acting Lieut.-Col., W. R. Brewster. The 28th regiment of Brooklyn, composed of an excellent class of Germans, left the state on April 30, 1861, under orders to proceed to Washington. Its numerical strength on leaving was 563 officers and men. Col. Bennett did not go out with the regiment, being temporarily disabled by an accident, but joined it on his recovery. It was mustered into the U. S.

service at Washington for three months, and served its term at and near that city, being encamped below Arlington Heights. Fort Bennett, a part of the chain of defensive works about the capital, was built by the 28th and named for its colonel. The regiment was mustered out at Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1861. On June 20, 1863, it reëntered the U. S. service for a term of 30 days, at the time of Lee's invasion of the North, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., commanded by Col. Bennett. It served at Marysville, Carlisle and Gettysburg, attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and was mustered out at Brooklyn on July 22. In 1864 it was ordered to Elmira, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, to date from Aug. 12, and was mustered out at Brooklyn on Nov. 13. During this term of service its field officers were Col. David A. Bokee; Lieut.-Col. Adam Schepper; Maj. Joseph Burger. It lost 1 enlisted man who died of disease. In 1861 it participated in the occupation of Arlington Heights and skirmished near Chain bridge. In 1863, it skirmished near Fort Washington, Pa.

**Thirty-third Regiment.**—(See 66th Infantry.)

**Thirty-fourth Regiment.**—(See 98th Infantry.)

**Thirty-seventh Regiment.**—Col., Charles Roome; Lieut.-Col., Claudius L. Monell; Maj., Ossian D. Ashley. This was a New York city regiment which was organized in the fall of 1861. It volunteered its services in May, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three months, May 29, leaving the state the same day. It served in the Middle Department and was mustered out at New York city on Sept. 2. On June 18, 1863, it reëntered the U. S. service for a period of 30 days and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., under the command of Col. Roome. It was assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna; participated in skirmishes at Sporting hill (losing 1 officer and 3 enlisted men wounded), and at Carlisle, Pa. (losing 3 men wounded and 3 captured), total losses, 10; and was mustered out at New York city on July 22. It was again mustered into the U. S. service May 6, 1864, under the command of Col. Ashley, for service in New York harbor, and was mustered out on June 6.

**Thirty-eighth Regiment.**—(See 34th Infantry.)

**Thirty-ninth Regiment.**—(See 76th Infantry.)

**Forty-seventh Regiment.**—Col., J. V. Messerole; Lieut.-Col., George Sangster; Maj., Jeremiah Johnson. The 47th was a Brooklyn regiment, organized in Jan. and May, 1862. It first left the state for the war on May 30, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for three months. Its term of service was spent in garrison duty at Fort McHenry and it was mustered out at Brooklyn on Sept 1. It again entered the U. S. service on June 18, 1863; left the state for Harrisburg, Pa., on the 21st, under the command of Col. Messerole; served in the 3d brigade, defenses south of the Potomac, Department of Washington; was later on active duty in New York city during the draft riots in July; and was mustered out on July 23. Many members of the 47th soon after reënlisted for three years in the 3d regiment of the Metropolitan brigade.

**Fiftieth Regiment.**—Two companies of this regiment, Capts., Charles F. Blood, and Stephen Clough, served as Cos. L and M, 58th militia, at Elmira in 1864, being mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days on Aug. 27, and mustered out on Dec. 3.

**Fifty-first Regiment.**—(See 12th Infantry.)

**Fifty-second Regiment.**—This was a Brooklyn regiment, which furnished Cos. I and K of the 176th infantry in the fall of 1862. The regiment entered the U. S. service for 30 days in 1863, leaving the state for Harrisburg, Pa., on June 18, with Matthias W. Cole as colonel, and William C. Booth as lieutenant-colonel. It served in the 3d brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and participated in the skirmish at Oyster point. It was mustered out on July 25, having lost 1 enlisted man killed by lightning during the campaign.

**Fifty-fourth Regiment.**—(See 27th Infantry.) This regiment entered the service of the United States for 100 days, July 26, 1864, commanded by Col. Charles H. Clark, serving at Elmira until mustered out Nov. 10, 1864. It was a Rochester regiment.

**Fifty-fifth Regiment.**—Col., Eugene Le Gal; Lieut.-Col., Louis Thourat; Maj., Francis Jehl. The 55th entered the U. S. service on June 18, 1863, for a 30 days' term; left the state on the 24th, proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa.; served in the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, and was mustered out at New York city on July 27. It was a New York city organization. (See also 55th Infantry.)

**Fifty-sixth Regiment.**—This was a Brooklyn organization and furnished a number of nine months' volunteers in the fall of 1862. On June 18, 1863, it entered the U. S. service for 30 days and the following day left the state for Harrisburg, Pa., commanded by Col. David M. Tallmadge. It served in the 3d brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and was mustered out at Brooklyn on July 24. It was again mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 2, 1864, commanded by Col. John Q. Adams, with Thomas R. O'Neill as lieutenant-colonel and John H. Styles as major. It was on duty at Elmira until mustered out on Nov. 6. Two enlisted men died of disease during its last term of service.

**Fifty-eighth Regiment.**—Col., Reuben P. Wisner; Lieut.-Col., William L. Alward; Maj., George M. Lackwood. With the foregoing field officers the 58th was mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days on Aug. 27, 1864; served at Elmira, and was mustered out on Dec. 3, having lost 2 enlisted men by disease.

**Sixty-fourth Regiment.**—(See 64th Infantry.)

**Sixty-fifth Regiment.**—This was a Buffalo organization, which furnished parts of the 21st and 49th Infantry and of Battery I, 1st artillery, in 1861, and supplied the nucleus of the 187th infantry in 1864. It was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., on June 18, 1863; left the state the following day, commanded by Col. Jacob Krettner, with Francis Fischer as lieutenant-colonel and Lorenz Gillig as major; was mustered into the U. S. service at Mount Union, Pa., for 30 days; spent its term of service at that place; was mustered out at Buffalo on July 30; and was on duty at the time of the draft riots in New York city.

**Sixty-seventh Regiment.**—This was an Erie county regiment and entered the service of the United States in June, 1863, for 30 days. It was on duty at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., and was mustered out Aug. 3. It was commanded by Col. Chauncey Abbott, of East Hamburg.

**Sixty-eighth Regiment.**—This was a Chautauqua county organization, which left the state on June 24, 1863, for Harrisburg, Pa., for 30 days' service. Its field officers were Col., David S. Forbes; Lieut.-Col., O. Lee Swift; Maj., Wilford W. Barker. The regiment was assigned to the 5th brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and was mustered out on July 25, 1863.

**Sixty-ninth Regiment.**—Col., Michael Corcoran; Lieut.-Col., Robert Nugent; Maj., James Bagley. This was a New York city regiment, composed of Irishmen, which responded with alacrity to the first call to arms at the outbreak of the war. The subsequent career of this regiment was highly honorable and its services of the most valuable character. The 69th received orders on April 20, 1861, to proceed to Washington. Col. Corcoran at once issued a call for volunteers for his regiment and 48 hours later 6,500 names had been enrolled. It left the state 1,050 strong, April 23, 1861, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, and on its arrival in the capital was first stationed at Georgetown college. On May 9, 1861, it was mustered into the U. S. service for three months. On May 21, Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, with a company of Zouaves and about 300 recruits started to join the regiment at Washington. On May 30 it moved to a new camp on Arlington Heights and raised the Stars and Stripes over the new Fort Corcoran. The 69th behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, where it served in the 3d brigade (Sherman's), 1st division (Tyler's), and made one of the most effective charges of that disastrous engagement. Its losses in killed, wounded and missing were 192, Col. Corcoran being captured. Shortly after the battle, its term of service having expired, the regiment returned to New York and was mustered out on Aug 3. Its total losses during the campaign were 1 officer and 37 enlisted men killed in action; 2 enlisted men mortally wounded; 5 enlisted men died of disease, a total of 45. The major portion of the regiment volunteered for three years on its return home, and formed the nucleus of the famous 69th volunteer infantry (q. v.). On May 29, 1862, the regiment again left the state for Washington and was mustered into the U. S. service for three months. Col. Corcoran being a prisoner at Richmond, the regiment went out under command of Maj. Bagley. It served its term in the defenses of Washington and was mustered out at New York city, Sept. 3, 1862. Once more on its return many of the members enlisted in a volunteer organization, known as the 69th national guard artillery and organized as the 1st regiment of the Corcoran brigade, later becoming the 182nd infantry. In the summer of 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the 69th left the state for active service a third time. On June 22 it started for Harrisburg, Pa., for 30 days' service, commanded by Col. James Bagley, with James Cavanagh as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment served its term at Baltimore, attached to the 2nd separate brigade, 8th corps, Middle Department, and was mustered out at New York city on July 25. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for a fourth time in 1864, serving in the harbor of New York from July 6 to Oct. 6. During this term it lost 1 officer and 1 enlisted man, who died of disease.

**Seventieth Regiment.**—(See 5th Heavy Artillery.)

**Seventy-first Regiment.**—Col., Abram S. Vosburgh; Lieut.-Col., Henry P. Martin; Maj., George A. Buckingham. This regiment, also known as the American Guard and Vosburgh Chasseurs, was a New York city organization and was one of the eleven uniformed militia regiments sent to the relief of Washington upon the outbreak of the war. It left the state on April 21, 1861, 950 strong, reached the capital on the 27th; and was mustered into the U. S. service on May 3, for a term of three months. It was first quartered in the inauguration ball room, whence it was ordered to barracks in the navy yard. Co. I, armed with 2 howitzers, was orig-

inally Co. L, 19th militia, "Parmenter's Riflemen" from Newburg, and joined the 71st soon after its arrival in Washington. On May 20, Col. Vosburgh succumbed to disease and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Martin, who was commissioned colonel on June 15, Charles H. Smith becoming lieutenant-colonel at the same time. The regiment participated in the occupation of Alexandria, Va., May 24, and first came under fire in the attack on the batteries at Acquia creek. It took part in the attack on Matthias point and rendered excellent service at the first battle of Bull Run, where it served in the 2nd brigade (Burnside's), 2nd division (Hunter's), Army of Northeastern Virginia, being among the last to leave the field and retiring in good order. It lost 10 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 37 men wounded, 1 officer and 11 men captured, a total loss of 62. Speaking of the service of the 71st, Col. Burnside reported: "I beg again to mention the bravery and steadiness manifested by Col. Martin and his entire regiment, both in the field and during the retreat." The regiment was mustered out on July 30, 1861, at New York city. On May 28, 1862, the regiment was again mustered into the U. S. service for three months and left the state the same day, 820 strong. It was commanded by Col. Martin, with Charles H. Smith as lieutenant-colonel. Assigned to Sturgis' brigade it served in the defenses of Washington, and was mustered out in New York city on Sept. 2. A considerable number of the regiment at once reënlisted in the 124th infantry then being recruited. On June 17, 1863, the regiment entered the U. S. service for the third time, leaving the state for Harrisburg, Pa., for 30 days' service. Its field officers were Col., Benjamin L. Trafford; Lieut.-Col., William J. Coles; Maj., David C. Muschutt. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Department of the Susquehanna, and saw a good deal of hard service during the short campaign, being almost constantly on the march. It participated in skirmishes at Kingston and near Harrisburg, and on its return to the state was on active duty during the draft riots in New York city in July. It was mustered out of service, July 22, 1863. The losses of the regiment during service in 1861 were 11 enlisted men killed in action; 1 enlisted man and 1 officer died of wounds; 1 officer and 4 enlisted men died of disease, a total of 18.

**Seventy-fourth Regiment.**—Col., Watson A. Fox; Lieut.-Cols., Walker G. Seely; Maj., Charles I. Ring. This was a Buffalo regiment and four of its companies volunteered in a body in 1861 to assist in the formation of the 1st Buffalo, or the 21st infantry. It entered the U. S. service for 30 days in 1863, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, leaving the state for Harrisburg on June 19. It served at Mount Union, Pa.; took part in a skirmish near Clear Spring, Md.; and on its return to the state it was assigned to duty during the draft riots. It was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1863, having lost 1 enlisted man who died of disease. When the militia was called upon to protect the northern frontier of the state in the fall of 1863, it again entered the service for 30 days, serving at Buffalo, where it was mustered out on Dec. 16.

**Seventy-fifth Regiment.**—(See 37th Infantry.)

**Seventy-seventh Regiment.**—Col., Thomas Lynch; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Norton; Maj., Philip A. McMahan. This was a New York city regiment, mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, Aug. 2, 1864, served its term at Elmira and was mustered out on Nov. 19.

**Seventy-ninth Regiment.**—This was one of the patriotic National Guard regiments, which, failing to be ordered to the front for three

months at the outbreak of the war, gave the country the benefit of its previous drill and military experience by enlisting as volunteers for three years. It was known as the 79th "Highlanders" (q. v.).

**Eighty-fourth Regiment.**—Col., Frederick A. Conkling; Lieut.-Col., Angus Cameron; Maj., Thomas Barclay. The 84th was a New York city regiment, and entered the U. S. service for 30 days in June, 1863. It left the state on July 3 and proceeded to Baltimore; served in the 8th corps, Middle Department, for one month in the defenses of Baltimore; and was mustered out on Aug. 4. It was again mustered into the U. S. service, for a term of 100 days, July 12, 1864, and under command of Col. Conkling was on duty at and near Washington, D. C., Great Falls, Md., and Winchester, Va. Part of the regiment participated in a skirmish with guerrillas near Muddy Branch, Md. The regiment was mustered out on Oct. 29, having lost by death from all causes during the campaign, 1 officer and 11 enlisted men.

**Ninety-third Regiment.**—This was a New York city regiment and was mustered into the U. S. service, for 100 days, July 20, 1864. It left the state the same day, commanded by Col. W. R. W. Chambers, and was mustered out on Nov. 1, having lost 2 enlisted men who died of disease during the campaign.

**Ninety-eighth Regiment.**—Col., George Abbott; Maj., William B. Church. This was an Erie county regiment, which was mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, Aug. 10, 1864; served at the depot, Elmira, and was mustered out on Dec. 22, having suffered a loss of 2 enlisted men who died of disease during the term of service.

**Ninety-ninth Regiment.**—Col., John O'Mahone; Lieut.-Col., Patrick Leonard; Maj., Patrick F. Hannon. This was a New York city regiment, mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, Aug. 2, 1864; served at the depot, Elmira, until mustered out on Nov. 9. It lost during service 1 officer who died of disease.

**One Hundred and Second Regiment.**—A new York city regiment, commanded by Col. John N. Wilsey, was mustered into the U. S. service for 100 days, Aug. 6, 1864; served at the depot, Elmira, and was mustered out on Nov. 13. It lost during this term of service 2 enlisted men who died of disease.

**U. S. Colored Troops.**—The state of New York is credited by the war department with a total of 4,125 men furnished for the colored troops of the United States. Three regiments were organized in New York under the auspices of the Union League Club, a fund of $18,000 being contributed by the members for that purpose. These regiments were organized in the early part of 1864, and were designated the 20th, 26th and 31st regiments of infantry, U. S. colored troops.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—This regiment, Col. Nelson B. Bartram, was organized at Riker's island, New York harbor, Feb. 9, 1864, for three years' service. Its term of active service was spent in the Department of the East until March, 1864; in the District of New Orleans, Department of the Gulf, until Jan., 1865; and in the Southern Division of Louisiana, Department of the Gulf, until the date of its muster out, Oct. 7, 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost by death, 1 enlisted man mortally wounded in action; 2 officers and 282 enlisted men died of disease and other causes.

**Twenty-sixth Infantry.**—This regiment, Col. William Silliman, was also organized at Riker's island, Feb. 27, 1864, for three years' service, which was passed in the Department of the East until March, 1864; in the District of Beaufort, Department of the South,

until April, 1865; and at Port Royal, S. C., until the date of its discharge and muster out, under Col. William Guernsey, Aug. 28, 1865. The regiment lost during service 2 officers, 28 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded in action; from disease and other causes, 3 officers and 112 enlisted men, a total of 145.

**Thirty-first Infantry.**—This regiment, Col. Henry C. Ward, was partly organized at Hart's island, New York harbor, April 29, 1864, but completed its organization in the field, Nov. 14, 1864, the 30th Conn. colored infantry contributing to its membership. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, and became a part of Ferrero's division, 9th corps, with which it took a prominent part in the siege of Petersburg. Late in 1864, Ferrero's division was permanently detached from the 9th corps, and the 31st was assigned to the 1st brigade, Kautz's division, of the newly formed 25th corps. composed entirely of black regiments. Near the close of the war it was ordered to North Carolina, and placed in the 1st brigade, Paine's (3d) division of colored troops, 10th corps. It served in this command until Aug., 1865, when the 10th corps was discontinued; and in the District of New Berne, N. C., until the date of its muster out, Nov. 7, 1865. The regiment lost by death, 3 officers, 54 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded; from disease and other causes, 1 officer and 123 enlisted men, a total of 181.

Chas W. F. Vernon

## GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE VERNON

George Washington Fayette Vernon came of Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Thomas Vernon, was a soldier in the Pennsylvania line in the war of the Revolution, and his father, Nathaniel Vernon, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The Vernons are of the Norman-French ancestry, who, under William the Norman, conquered England in the eleventh century and founded the present English dynasty. Col. Vernon was born at Frederick City, Md., June 14, 1843. He was educated at Frederick college and was engaged in the study of law at the outbreak of the war. On Aug. 10, 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of Co. A. of the cavalry battalion, which at Col. Vernon's suggestion was called "Cole's Cavalry," in honor of Capt. Henry Cole, the senior captain and commander. In the spring of 1862, when Gen. Banks' army made its campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Cole's cavalry was in the van, and at Bunker Hill, Va., the first blood of the campaign was shed by this command in a successful cavalry skirmish with Ashby's Confederate cavalry, not, however, without serious loss. The brigade commander, Gen. Williams, commanding the 3d brigade, Banks' division, 8th army corps, issued a complimentary order, mentioning Capt. Cole and Lieut. Vernon by name. In all of the various campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862–63–64 Cole's cavalry was incessantly scouting and skirmishing with the enemy; in fact in all of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia campaigns it took an active part and suffered heavily. At Harper's Ferry, Va., in Sept., 1862, the cavalry refused to surrender, and led by Cole's cavalry, successfully cut their way through the enemy's lines, passed by Gen. Robert E. Lee's army, at Sharpsburg, Md., and captured Gen. Longstreet's ammunition train, which had its effect in the subsequent battle of Antietam. Lieut. Vernon was promoted first lieutenant May 10, 1862, and captain Oct. 25, 1862. At the midnight battle in the snow at Loudoun heights, Va., Jan. 10, 1864, Capt. Vernon was severely wounded, a bullet passing through the left eye and shattering a portion of the skull. Capt. Vernon was promoted to major Mar. 5, 1864, and lieutenant-colonel April 20, 1864, the battalion having been recruited to a full regi-

ment. Col. Vernon commanded a brigade of cavalry, and subsequently a brigade of infantry, in the Shenandoah Valley in the summer and fall of 1864. The repeated and successful raids of the enemy upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, Va., in the winter of 1864-65, caused the detail of Col. Vernon for its protection, in charge of detachments from the 195th Pa., 18th Conn., 14th W. Va. and 13th Md. infantry. There was no trouble from the time Col. Vernon assumed the command, and the close of the war found him in charge af a military district in the Shenandoah Valley. He was mustered out of service with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 28, 1865, and in July returned to his home at Frederick City, Md., where he established a legal collection agency, but devoted a portion of his time to his farm a short distance from the city. On March 8, 1867, he was appointed postmaster at Frederick City and served until May 24, 1869, when he was appointed a special agent of the U. S. treasury department, which position he held until appointed surveyor of customs at Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 13, 1878. He continued in this office until March 13, 1882, and upon the expiration of his commission established a real estate, brokerage and collection business at Baltimore, Md., where he at present resides. Col. Vernon took an active part in politics from 1865 to 1882, being frequently selected as delegate to Republican state and national conventions. He has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been a post commander and department commander of the Department of Maryland. In the year 1896, Col. Vernon was instrumental in having a law passed by the legislature of Maryland, authorizing the publication of the roster and history of the 65,000 Union soldiers and sailors of Maryland, who fought for the preservation of the Federal Union. He was appointed a member of the commission, and upon him devolved the laborious supervisory work incident thereto. In the year 1906, Col. Vernon was again at the head of a movement to secure the passage of a law providing for the erection, in the city of Baltimore, of a suitable monument by the state of Maryland to commemorate the patriotism and heroic courage of the sons of Maryland, who on land and sea, fought for the preservation of the Union, and was appointed by the governor a member of the monument commission. In the preparation of these volumes the manuscript of "Military Affairs in Maryland" passed through the hands of Col. Vernon, and he carefully edited and revised the same.

# Military Affairs in Maryland

## 1861—65

At the beginning of the secession movement Maryland was a much coveted prize by the states that were determined to withdraw from the Union. Located between the great free state of Pennsylvania on the north and the great slave state of Virginia on the south, her secession meant the surrender of the national capital to the South and the extension of the Confederacy up to Mason and Dixon's line. The South had great hopes that such would be the case. In the election of 1860 Maryland had cast her electoral vote for Breckenridge and Lane, the ticket that stood for Southern Rights, which was considered a strong indication that she would ultimately link her fortunes with the Confederacy. Although nominally a slave state, the slaves within her borders constituted only about 12 per cent. of the total population, and this percentage was gradually decreasing. According to the census of 1860 the population of the state was made up of 515,918 whites, 83,942 free negroes, and 87,189 slaves. The ratio of increase during the preceding ten years had been 23.49 for the whites and 12 for the free negroes, while the slaves had decreased nearly 4 per cent. A Confederate writer, Bradley T. Johnson, in describing the situation in Maryland about this time, says: "She had no sympathy with slavery, for she had emancipated more than half her slaves and had established a negro state of Maryland in Africa, where she was training her emancipated servants to take control of their own destiny as free men, and this colony she supported by annual appropriations out of her public taxes. There was no involuntary servitude in Maryland, for as soon as a servant became discontented he or she just walked over the line into Pennsylvania, where they were safely harbored and concealed."

Notwithstanding this state of the public mind, there were many who believed that the state would readily pass an ordinance of secession if the proper authorities could only be induced to take action. Shortly after the election of President Lincoln, Gov. Thomas H. Hicks was importuned by a number of citizens, headed by Thomas G. Pratt and S. T. Wallis, to call an extra session of the legislature, that that body might take the legal steps to provide for a state convention which would express the sentiment of the

people. To the petition of these gentlemen the governor replied in a long letter, under date of Nov. 27, 1860, setting forth his views as follows: "I cannot but believe that the convening of the legislature in extra session at this time would only have the effect of increasing and reviving the excitement now pervading the country, and now apparently on the decline. It would at once be heralded by the sensitive newspapers and alarmists throughout the country as evidence that Maryland had abandoned all hope of the Union, and was preparing to join the traitors to destroy it."

Gov. Hicks was something of a paradox. Although he declined to call a special session of the legislature, he wrote a letter on Dec. 6, 1860, to a Capt. Contee, of Prince George county, in which he said: "If the Union must be dissolved, let it be done calmly, deliberately, and after full reflection on the part of a united South. * * * After allowing a reasonable time for action on the part of the Northern States, if they shall neglect or refuse to observe the plain requirements of the constitution, then, in my judgment, we shall be fully warranted in demanding a division of the country. * * * I shall be the last one to object to a withdrawal of our state from a Confederacy that denies to us the enjoyment of our undoubted rights; but believing that neither her honor nor interests will suffer by a proper and just delay, I cannot assist in placing her in a position from which we may hereafter wish to recede. When she moves in the matter, I wish to be side by side with Virginia—our nearest neighbor—Kentucky and Tennessee." When the contents of this letter were made public, the secessionists took fresh courage, for they thought they saw in it that the governor was coming round to their views. Again he was urged to call a special session, but again he declined.

The first decisive action came on Dec. 19, 1860, when a public meeting was called at Baltimore to listen to an address by Judge A. H. Handy, the commissioner sent by the state of Mississippi to the state of Maryland. In the course of his remarks Judge Handy said: "Secession is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. Our plan is for the Southern states to withdraw from the Union for the present, to allow amendments to the constitution to be made, guaranteeing our just rights: and if the Northern States will not make these amendments, by which these rights shall be secured to us, then we must secure them the best way we can. This question of slavery must be settled now or never. Many remedies have failed, we must try amputation to bring it to a healthy state. We must have amendments to the constitution, and if we cannot get them we must set up for ourselves."

To this address the governor replied on behalf of Maryland declaring it to be his purpose to act in harmony with the other border states, with the governors of which he was then in corre-

spondence, expressing as his opinion that the people of Maryland, would sustain such a policy. He agreed as to the necessity for protection to southern rights, acknowledged his sympathy with the gallant sons of Mississippi, but hoped that they would act with prudence as well as courage. A few days later a Union meeting was held, which has been referred to as "one of the most impressive and influential assemblages ever convened in Baltimore for political purposes." The spirit of the people may be seen in the resolutions adopted at this meeting, declaring "that the present condition of our country demands of all who love her a spirit of fairness, of candor, of conciliation, of concession, and of self-sacrifice; that we hail with thankful and hopeful hearts the patriotic efforts now being made in Congress for the settlement, we trust forever, of the dangerous questions at issue, on some constitutional, just and equitable principle; that such of our statesmen and states, whether North or South, as may contribute most to this holy end, will challenge the highest place in the affections of our country; that those who may refuse to lend their aid to this holy purpose may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present, as well as of future ages."

This meeting demonstrated that the Unionists were in a decisive majority, and about this time 5,000 representative citizens addressed a letter to Gov. Hicks, approving his action in refusing to call the legislature together in the interests of the disunionists. Backed by this sentiment the governor grew more outspoken in favor of the Union. To the commissioner from Alabama he replied that he regarded the proposed coöperation of the slave states as an infraction of the constitution of the United States, which he, as governor of Maryland, had taken an oath to support; that the people of the state were firm in their devotion to the Union; that they had seen with mortification and regret the course taken by South Carolina; and that it was better to use the union for the enforcement of their rights and the redress of their grievances than to break it up because of apprehensions that the provisions of the constitution would be disregarded. The secessionists, however, continued to urge a special session of the legislature, and on Jan. 3, 1861, the governor issued an address to the people of the state in which he stated more fully his views, as the following extracts will show: "I firmly believe that a division of this government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina and the fanatical demagogues of the North have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits

of the South Carolina convention that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833. Maryland and every other state in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern secessionists? * * * The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, with scarcely an exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession; and yet against our judgments and solemn convictions of duty, we are to be precipitated into this revolution, because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equals? Or shall her opinion control our actions? After we have solemnly declared for ourselves, as every man must do, are we to be forced to yield our opinions to those of another state, and thus in effect obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands? * * * The whole plan of operations, in the event of the assembling of the legislature, is, as I have been informed, already marked out, the list of ambassadors who are to visit the other states is agreed on, and the resolutions which they hope will be passed by the legislature, fully committing this state to secession, are said to be already prepared. * * * In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that government inherited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation at my dying hour that I neither by word nor deed assisted in hastening its disruption."

On Jan. 10, 1861,—the same date as the Union meeting already referred to—a "Conference Convention" met in the Law Building in Baltimore "for the purpose of conferring relative to the threatening condition of public affairs." Col. John Sellman was chosen president; D. M. Perine and W. T. Goldsborough, vice-presidents; Horace Resley and J. H. Stone, secretaries. The convention remained in session for two days, during which time resolutions were adopted declaring devotion to the Union and concurring in the wisdom and propriety of the Crittenden compromise, then pending in the national Congress. R. B. Carmichael, W. T. Goldsborough, A. B. Davis, John Contee, A. B. Hagner and Ross Winans were appointed a committee to wait on the governor and solicit him to issue a proclamation calling on the people to vote, on the last Monday in January, on the proposition to call a convention, and in case the people indorsed the move-

ment to proclaim the second Monday in February as the date of electing delegates to such convention. Gov. Hicks received the committee with courtesy, but firmly refused to issue the proclamation. Finding their efforts to secure a special session of the legislature or a vote of the people for or against a convention, the secessionists began working by underhand methods. The center of their operations was at Baltimore, where they secretly established a recruiting office at which men were enlisted for the Confederate cause and sent to Charleston, S. C. They received some encouragement to work more openly when the Virginia legislature, on Jan. 19, 1861, passed the resolution calling on the states to send delegates to a "Peace Conference" to be held in the City of Washington on Feb. 4. Gov. Hicks acquiesced in this movement and appointed as commissioners Reverdy Johnson, A. W. Bradford, W. T. Goldsborough, J. W. Crisfield and J. D. Roman. Nothing was accomplished by the conference, which recommended a substitute for the Crittenden amendment, but which was rejected by Congress.

Meantime the advocates of a convention adopted another course. On Feb. 1 the citizens of Baltimore who were "in favor of restoring the constitutional Union of states, and who desire the position of Maryland in the existing crisis to be ascertained by a convention of the people," gathered in a town meeting in the Maryland Institute. Scharf says the meeting "was an immense one of citizens who regarded with anxiety and indignation the position of Maryland and the course of Gov. Hicks." Resolutions setting forth this view were adopted and the meeting extended an invitation to the several counties of the state to send delegates to a convention to meet in Baltimore on Feb. 18. Pursuant to this call the "State Conference Convention," as it was called, assembled in the Universalist church on the day appointed and organized by electing Judge E. F. Chambers, of Kent county, as president; J. C. Groome, D. M. Perine, H. G. S. Key, J. F. Dashiell and Andrew Rench, vice-presidents. The session lasted but two days. A series of resolutions were adopted, asserting that, as the governor had signified his intention of issuing a proclamation calling a convention, in the event of a failure on the part of the peace conference and Congress to reach some satisfactory plan of compromise; and as this was the best method of securing a full and fair expression of the popular will, the convention approved a delay until the action of Congress and the conference could be definitely ascertained. An address to the people was also adopted and the convention adjourned to March 12, with the proviso that if the governor did not by that time issue his proclamation calling a convention the adjourned session should recommend to the people to proceed at once to

elect delegates to such a convention. When the convention reassembled on March 12, it was in greatly reduced numbers. It declared in favor of a border states convention, and appointed Walter Mitchell, E. F. Chambers, W. H. Norris, E. L. Lowe, I. D. Jones and J. H. Thomas a committee to wait upon the Virginia convention, then in session, and urge that state to coöperate in such a movement. An effort was made by some of the more radical delegates to secure the passage of a resolution declaring that "all attempts upon the part of the Federal government to reoccupy, repossess or retake any forts or any other property within the limits of the seceded states, would be acts of war, and that such acts would absolve Maryland and the border states from all connection with the United States." This resolution was opopsed by the conservative members "as in reality opening the way to secession, and as initiating a program that would not be sanctioned by the people of Maryland," and in the end it was defeated.

Some little excitement occurred in the latter part of February, over the report of a conspiracy to assassinate President elect Lincoln, as he passed through Baltimore on his way to Washington. According to the program Mr. Lincoln was to arrive in Baltimore by the Northern Central railroad from Harrisburg, Pa., about noon on Saturday, the 23d, take dinner at the Eutaw house and proceed to Washington in the afternoon. Instead of this arrangement being carried out the President elect left Harrisburg at 6 p. m. on the 22nd, on a special train for Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore in the night and arrived at Washington at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. On Friday afternoon a committee of prominent citizens left Baltimore to meet Mr. Lincoln at Harrisburg. Upon their arrival there they repaired to the Jones House and were informed that Mr. Lincoln had retired for the night. Early the next morning they renewed their demand to see him and were informed that he was "safe in Washington." Concerning the affair the Baltimore American of the 26th said editorially: "We were yesterday informed by Marshal Kane that the following statement, which appeared yesterday in the despatch of our Washington correspondent 'Special,' is literally correct, so far as it refers to himself:

" 'It appears that a few hundred men, particularly obnoxious to the people and public sentiment of Baltimore, had determined to avail themselves of the opportunity to use Mr. Lincoln, and to accompany him in procession from the depot to his hotel. They applied to Marshal Kane for protection by the police. He advised against the proceeding, assuring the parties that while Mr. Lincoln, in his passage through Baltimore, would be treated with the respect due to him personally and to his high official

position, there was no guaranty that the procession would be similarly respected. He thought, moreover, that the proceeding would be calculated to place the people of Baltimore in a false position, as neither they nor the citizens of Maryland sympathized with Mr. Lincoln's political views. He advised, therefore, that the idea of a procession should be abandoned, lest it might provoke some indignity which would involve the character of Baltimore and be very unpleasant to the president elect.'

"Marshal Kane informed us that he did give the information to Mr. Corwin and other friends of Mr. Lincoln, so that the change of route and incognito entrance to Washington was caused by a desire to escape from his pretended friends here, and thus prevent a breach of the peace that would have been disgraceful to the city and derogatory to American character. We do not believe there was any intention to assault or even insult the president elect on the part of our community, but it is a notorious fact that the Baltimore Republican committee, who proceeded to Harrisburg and declared their determination to escort Mr. Lincoln to his quarters, would have been assailed and pelted with eggs, if not otherwise maltreated. This would have involved Mr. Lincoln in the disturbance, and we cannot but think that he acted wisely under the information communicated by Col. Kane, in preventing the possibility of such an occurrence as was feared by our police authorities."

This is doubtless the correct version of an affair which, owing to the intense excitement prevailing over the country at the time, was magnified into a conspiracy against the president's life.

With the attack on Fort Sumter by the Confederates on April 12, and its subsequent surrender, the excitement was increased. That event was quickly followed by a call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion and the departure from New York of armed vessels to coerce the seceded states into obedience, which added fuel to the flames in Maryland. On the 17th Mayor George W. Brown, of Baltimore, issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to refrain from every act which could possibly lead to an outbreak of any kind; to avoid heated arguments and harsh words, and to render in all cases prompt and efficient aid to the authorities in maintaining peace and order. But the day of proclamations had passed and the mayor's good advice was unheeded. The conditions were further intensified when on the same day Virginia passed an ordinance of secession and some young men, whose sympathies were with the South, determined to hoist the Confederate flag and fire a salute of 100 guns in honor of Virginia's action. About noon on the 18th they hoisted their flag on Federal hill, near the Marine observatory, and began firing their salute. Three rounds had been fired when they

were driven away, their flag torn in shreds, their powder thrown into the Basin, and the gun carriage broken to pieces. Later in the day another Confederate flag was raised in the northern part of the city and the salute of 100 guns was fired.

When it became known that troops from the Northern states had been ordered to the defense of the national capital, and that these troops would pass through Maryland, the secession leaders asserted that the defense of Washington was but a pretense, the real object of the administration being the military occupation of Maryland in order to prevent its secession. This rumor still further inflamed the public mind, and when about 2 p. m. on the 18th six companies of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived in the city, their march from the corner of Howard and Cathedral streets to the Mount Clare station was made through an excited populace, who amused themselves with singing "Dixie," cheering for the Southern Confederacy and jeering the unarmed soldiers. No assault was made, but the troops were jostled about by the crowd and greeted by groans and hisses along the entire line of march. After the departure of the soldiers the situation became quieter, but that evening a meeting of the State-Rights convention was held at Taylor's hall, at which the following resolutions were adopted: "That, in the opinion of this convention, the prosecution of the design announced by the president, in his late proclamation, of recapturing the forts in the seceded states, will inevitably lead to a sanguinary war, the dissolution of the Union, and the irreconcilable estrangement of the people of the South from the people of the North.

"That we protest in the name of the people of Maryland against the garrisoning of Southern forts by militia drawn from the free states; or the quartering of militia from the free states in any of the towns or places of the slaveholding states.

"That, in the opinion of this convention, the massing of large bodies of militia, exclusively from the free states, in the District of Columbia, is uncalled for by any public danger or exigency, is a standing menace to the State of Maryland, and an insult to her loyalty and good faith, and will, if persisted in, alienate her people from a government which thus attempts to overawe them by the presence of armed men, and treats them with contempt and disgust.

"That the time has arrived when it becomes all good citizens to unite in a common effort to obliterate all the party lines which have heretofore unhappily divided us, and to present an unbroken front in the preservation and defense of our interests, our homes and our firesides—to avert the horrors of civil war, and to repel, if need be, any invader who may come to establish a military despotism over us."

In some of the speeches on the resolutions strong ground was taken against the passage of any more troops to Baltimore, and armed resistance to it was advised. At another meeting the following morning in the same hall, under the auspices of the "National Volunteer Association," fiery speeches were made denouncing any attempt at coercion and recommending thorough preparation by Maryland to meet the crisis. These ill advised utterances, notwithstanding strong proclamations by Gov. Hicks and the mayor of Baltimore, bore fruit about noon on the 19th, when the 6th Mass. and Small's "Washington" brigade, of Philadelphia, arrived at Baltimore on their way to the national capital. (See Baltimore in the Cyclopedia of Battles.) Following the riot a consultation was held by the board of police commissioners, Coleman Yellott, the state senator from Baltimore county, and some of the prominent secessionists, which resulted in Yellott's issuing a proclamation for the convening of the legislature at Baltimore. Yellott had no constitutional authority to issue such a call, and to have had the legislature assemble at Baltimore would have placed that body under the direct influence of the most active secessionists in the state. In speaking subsequently of the state of affairs at this time, Gov. Hicks said: "I knew it was time for me to act. True, I might then have called upon the president of the United States to quell the insurrection, but that would almost certainly have caused the destruction of the city of Baltimore. I might have called out the militia to endeavor to restore quiet; and, indeed, I did make an effort to that end. But I discovered that nearly all the officers were in league with the conspirators, and the volunteer corps of the city and vicinity which possessed arms were almost entirely in the same category. It is true, there was a considerable loyal military force in Baltimore, but it was undisciplined and entirely unarmed. So that if I had effectively called out the militia at that time, I should have actually assisted the conspirators in their designs. I concluded, therefore, after anxious deliberation, that there was but one course left to me. I summoned the legislature to assemble at Frederick City, in the midst of a loyal population, on the 26th day of April, believing that even the few days thus gained would be invaluable."

In the meantime other and more stirring events were transpiring. The excited people, immediately after the riot of the 19th, became an uncontrolled and uncontrollable mob. Union citizens were maltreated, newspapers mobbed, and mercantile establishments, especially those handling guns and ammunition, were broken into and their contents appropriated. By sunset the national colors had disappeared and the Confederate flag could be seen on every hand. Toward evening the rumor became

current that more troops were coming in over the Northern Central railroad. A consultation of the mayor and police authorities was called, and about midnight an order was issued for the destruction of the bridges on all the railroads leading into the city from the free states. At 2:30 a. m. on the 20th two parties left Baltimore—one under command of Capt. J. G. Johannes and the other under Marshal George P. Kane in person. (See Scharf's History of Maryland, vol. III, page 413.) The former moved out on the line of the Northern Central, the men being well provided with picks, crowbars and a good supply of turpentine, and by daylight the bridges at Melvale, Relay House and Cockeysville were in ruins. The other party, similarly equipped, took the Philadelphia railroad, destroyed the bridges over the Bush and Gunpowder rivers and Harris creek, thus completely severing railroad communications with the North. The order for the destruction of the bridges was issued secretly and it was charged that Gov. Hicks had given the order, but this he afterward publicly and officially denied.

Just before daylight on Sunday morning, April 21, Gen. B. F. Butler arrived at Annapolis with the 8th Mass. infantry, and was joined there 24 hours later by Col. Lefferts with the 7th N. Y. Here Butler was met by the governor, who sent a note to the two commanders, warning them not to land their troops. John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, says: "With all his stubborn and ingrained loyalty, the governor was of a timid and somewhat vacillating nature, and for the moment the clamor of the Baltimore mob overawed his cooler judgment. In this conflict between lawful duty and popular pressure, he, too, caught at the flimsy plea of 'State' supremacy and, in addition to presuming to forbid the national flag on Maryland soil, wrote a letter to the president, asking that the troops be ordered elsewhere, and suggesting that Lord Lyons, the British minister, be requested to mediate between the government and the rebels, a proposal which was at once answered by a dignified rebuke from Mr. Seward."

Butler made a suitable reply to the governor's request, but nevertheless went on with his arrangements to land his men. The frigate Constitution, fondly named "Old Ironsides," which for more than a generation had been used as a school ship at the naval academy, was in danger of being seized by the secessionists, and Butler determined to take possession of it. Calling for volunteers from his command, he soon found enough mariners to man the vessel, when she was towed out into the stream by the Maryland, her guns shotted and trained on the shore. The troops were then landed and efforts pushed forward to reach Washington. The Annapolis & Elk Ridge railroad had been de-

stroyed by the mob, but Butler's men went to work to repair it, and on the 25th had it ready for the transportation of the command to the national capital.

The next day the legislature assembled at Frederick City. In his message the governor reviewed the riot of the 19th, his efforts to prevent the landing of troops at Annapolis, and added: "Notwithstanding the fact that our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the government to transport its troops across our soil, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of that right. I have done all in my power to protect the citizens of Maryland, and to preserve peace within our borders. Lawless occurrences will be repeated, I fear, unless prompt action be taken by you. It is my duty to advise you of my own convictions of the proper course to be pursued by Maryland in the emergency which is upon us. It is of no consequence now to discuss the causes which have induced our troubles. Let us look to our distressing present and to our portentous future. The fate of Maryland, and perhaps of her sister border slave states, will undoubtedly be seriously affected by the action of your honorable body. Therefore should every good citizen bend all his energies to the task before us, and therefore should the animosities and bickerings of the past be forgotten, and all strike hands in the bold cause of restoring peace to our state and to our country."

Early in the session was presented a petition, signed by 216 voters of Prince George county, praying the legislature, if in its judgment it possessed the power, to pass an ordinance of secession. The petition was referred to the committee on Federal relations, consisting of S. T. Wallis, J. H. Gordon, G. W. Goldsborough, J. T. Briscoe and Barnes Compton, a majority of whom reported that in their opinion the legislature did not have the power to pass such an ordinance, while a minority reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. On the question to substitute the minority for the majority report, it was rejected by a vote of 53 to 13, thus settling the question of secession so far as the legislature was concerned. On May 9 the same committee reported against calling a state convention and against arming the militia, for the reason that such acts might be regarded as hostile demonstrations by the national authorities. With the report was a series of resolutions declaring the war unconstitutional in its origin, purposes and conduct; that Maryland owed it to her own self respect to register solemn protest against the war and to announce her determination to have no part nor lot in its prosecution; that the state desired the peaceful and immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and that the present military occupation of the State of Maryland

was in flagrant violation of the constitution. These resolutions passed the house by a vote of 43 to 12. On the 13th both houses united in the adoption of a resolution providing for a committee of eight—four from each house—to visit the presidents of the United and Confederate States, the committee to visit Jefferson Davis being instructed to convey the assurance that Maryland sympathized with the South, but desired reconciliation and peace, while those to President Lincoln were to protest against the military occupation of the state or the passage of any more troops over Maryland soil. On the 14th the legislature adjourned to meet again on June 4, at Frederick City, to hear the reports of these committees. Both reported they had been courteously received, but nothing definitely was accomplished in either case.

When the "Conference Convention," at its adjourned session in March, failed to call a state convention, Bradley T. Johnson began the organization of companies of minute men to resist the invasion of Maryland by Federal troops. By the middle of April several such companies had been organized and equipped. On the night of the 19th, a few hours after the riot in Baltimore, Marshal Kane telegraphed to Johnson at Frederick City as follows: "Bring your men in by the first train and we will arrange with the railroad afterward. Streets red with Maryland blood. Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us tomorrow. We will fight and whip them or die." Johnson responded promptly on the 20th with one armed company of about fifty men. Early on that morning the city council appropriated $500,000 for the defense of the city, the money to be used at the discretion of the mayor, who issued a notice calling on all citizens who possessed arms to deposit them with the police, and asking all who were willing to enroll themselves for military service. On May 2 the advisory council of Virginia recommended to the governor of that state to send a special agent to the Maryland legislature to assure that body of Virginia's sympathy, and offer to furnish arms for the troops enrolled at Baltimore under the mayor's call. These acts were looked upon as treasonable by President Lincoln, who authorized Gen. Scott to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and directed him to arrest or disperse the Maryland legislature in case it attempted any legislation favorable to the cause of secession.

About the same time the military department of Annapolis was created and Gen. Butler was placed in command, the main object being to keep open the Annapolis & Elk Ridge railroad as a line of communication with the North. In the dusk of evening on May 13, Butler, with the 6th Mass. infantry, the same regi-

ment that had been attacked by the mob three weeks before, took possession of Federal hill, overlooking the city of Baltimore, and intrenched his position. The next morning he issued a proclamation, stating that this had been done "for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing obedience to the laws." Although Gen. Scott reprimanded the movement, Butler was reinforced and continued to hold the hill. On the 14th Gov. Hicks issued his proclamation calling for four regiments, in compliance with the president's call for volunteers for three months, "to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland or for defense of the capital of the United States." Under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Mayor Brown, Marshal Kane, and several members of the legislature, among them Ross Winans and Coleman Yellott, were arrested and confined in military prisons. The arrest of these men, the influence of the governor's proclamation calling for troops; and the prompt and energetic action of Butler saved Maryland to the Union. Nicolay says: "Open resistance to the government disappeared from the entire state; a sweeping political reaction also set in, demonstrating that the Union sentiment was largely predominant; between which and the presence of Union troops the legislative intrigue was blighted, and the persistent secession minority and almost irrepressible local conspiracy were effectually baffled, though not without constant vigilance and severe discipline throughout the remainder of the year."

Soon after his inauguration, President Lincoln issued a call for Congress to meet in extra session on July 4. On June 13 a special election for Congressmen for this session was held in Maryland, which resulted in the selection of J. W. Crisfield, E. H. Webster, C. L. L. Leary, Henry May, Frank Thomas and C. B. Calvert, every one a stanch Union man. During the summer a Union party was organized, which nominated Augustus W. Bradford for governor, and the "Peace" party nominated Benjamin C. Howard. At the election on Nov. 6, Bradford was elected by a majority of 31,438 votes and a large majority of the members of the new legislature were Union men. This sweeping victory dampened the ardor of the secessionists, and thereafter they made but little open disturbance in the state, though they still kept up their underhand practices. Gov. Hicks called the new legislature in extra session on Dec. 3, at Annapolis. The old legislature had held short adjourned sittings in June, July and September, and its work was thus described by the governor in his message at the opening of the special session: "The history of that legislature is before the country. Not only did it fail to do its duty, as representing a loyal state, but it actually passed treasonable resolutions, and attempted to take,

unlawfully, into its hands both the purse and the sword, whereby it might plunge us into the vortex of secession. It was deterred from doing this only by the unmistakable threats of an aroused and indignant people. Restricted in the duration of its sessions by nothing but the will of the majority of its members, it met again and again; squandered the people's money, and made itself a mockery before the country. This continued until the general government had ample reason to believe it was about to go through the farce of enacting an ordinance of secession, when the treason was summarily stopped by the dispersion of the traitors."

Gov. Bradford was inaugurated on Jan. 8, 1862, at Annapolis, and the same day the legislature met in regular session. Among the acts passed was one appropriating $7,000 for the relief of the families of the Massachusetts soldiers who were killed or wounded in the Baltimore riot, and naming Gov. Andrew of that state as trustee for the distribution of the money, which was paid soon after the legislature adjourned. On March 6 was passed the act known as the "Treason Bill," which provided that the penalty of death should be inflicted on any one convicted of levying "war against this state, or shall adhere to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, giving them aid or comfort, within this state or elsewhere." Various degrees of punishment were fixed for such offenses as conspiring to burn bridges, destroy canals or other means of communication, holding secret meetings, or belonging to any organization, secret or otherwise, which had for its object the promotion of the secession cause. A number of resolutions were adopted, among them one declaring that "Maryland will cheerfully contribute her proportion of men and means to sustain the nation in its struggle for existence so long as the war is conducted in accordance with the principles of the constitution, and so long as the purpose of those in power is maintenance of the Union, with the rights guaranteed by the states unimpaired."

Early in June a camp of instruction was established near Annapolis, under the command of Gen. Wool, and on July 2 President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 volunteers, Maryland's quota being four regiments of infantry. On the 4th Gov. Bradford appointed a committee of fifty citizens of Baltimore, with John P. Kennedy as chairman, to aid in the recruiting of troops. This committee appealed to the city council to make an appropriation for bounties to those who would volunteer, and one branch of the council voted unanimously for an appropriation of $300,000, but it was rejected by the other. Indignation ran high and the councilmen who had voted against the ordinance were threatened with lynching. Through the influence of Gen. Wool they were persuaded to resign and Union men were appointed

to fill the vacancies. The ordinance was then passed, and an additional appropriation of $30,000 was made toward uniforming and equipping the first light division.

On Aug. 4 the president ordered a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and directed that any state, whose quota under the call of July 2 had not been completed, should supply the deficiency by a draft from the militia. Bradford ordered an enrollment of all citizens of the state subject to military duty, preparatory to a draft. Some opposition was made to the enrollment. In Harford and Anne Arundel counties buildings belonging to the enrolling officers were burned, but Gen. R. C. Schenck, commanding the department, immediately ordered assessments amounting to about $5,000 to be made upon "persons known to be disaffected to the loyal government of the country and encouragers of rebellion who reside within 6 miles from the points where the barns were burnt." The enrollment then proceeded without further resistance, and when completed showed that the counties of Allegany, Cecil, Kent and Washington had already furnished more men than their apportionment, the excess being 924, which was duly credited to the other portions of the state. The southern counties had not done so well, Calvert having furnished none, Charles but 1, St. Mary's 4 and Montgomery 7. In these counties the draft, which was made on Oct. 15, fell heavily, but it was sustained by the people, and in this way the four infantry regiments were raised and a light battery (Alexander's) was organized.

In July Col. William Birney was authorized by the war department to enlist free negroes for military service, such troops to be credited to the state the same as white volunteers. Many slaves took advantage of this to run away, declare themselves as free negroes and enter the army. This occasioned much excitement and led to considerable correspondence between the state authorities and the war department, but the enrollment of negro troops went on, with the effect of increasing the anti-slavery sentiment, which had already made much headway in the state since the commencement of the war. During the summer a number of persons were arrested for treason or disloyalty, some of them being sent to prison, some took the oath of allegiance and were released on parole, and others were sent within the Confederate lines. Among the last named were Beale H. and Frank A. Richardson, proprietors, and S. J. Joice, editor, of the Baltimore Republican and Argus, their offense being the publication of a poem called the "Southern Cross," which had previously been published as sheet music and ordered suppressed. By Gen. Schenck's order the association known as the "Maryland Club," of Baltimore, was disbanded and its house, papers and

property taken possession of by the military, to be held subject to future orders.

After the organization of the Union party in 1861 Union Leagues were organized in various parts of the state, represented by the "Grand League." In the spring of 1863 an effort was made to unite all these leagues into one general movement to "more effectually sustain the national administration in its great struggles." On April 30 a mass meeting was held at Cumberland, at which resolutions were adopted asking for a conference of all who were in favor of maintaining the Union. In response to these resolutions the Grand League issued a call for a state convention to assemble in Baltimore on June 16, the call being addressed to "all who support the whole policy of the government in suppressing the rebellion." Before that convention met, a meeting of conservative Union men was held in Baltimore on May 14, which resulted in the state committee of the Union party calling a state convention for June 23. The convention of the 16th met and passed resolutions that the Union men of Maryland should vote for no candidate for Congress who did not avow himself in favor of supporting the whole policy of the administration, nor no candidate for the legislature who was not in favor of calling a constitutional convention, and that the policy of emancipation ought to be inaugurated in Maryland. After the adoption of these resolutions the convention adjourned to the 23d, when both conventions met and a conference committee was appointed by each to agree upon some plan of coalition. This committee failed to unite on any proposition for the nomination of candidates and declaration of a policy, and the division of the Union men in the state became complete. The convention called by the state committee of the Union party nominated S. P. Maffitt for comptroller and W. L. W. Seabrook for commissioner of the land office, and the Grand League nominated H. H. Goldsborough for comptroller and endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Seabrook. The unconditional or league candidates for Congress in the five districts were John A. J. Cresswell, E. H. Webster, Henry W. Davis, Frank Thomas and John C. Holland. The other Union party nominated but three candidates—John W. Crisfield, Charles B. Calvert and Benjamin G. Harris. At the election Goldsborough and Seabrook were elected to the state offices and the Congressional delegation was composed of Cresswell, Webster, Davis, Thomas and Harris. The Unconditional party made emancipation the paramount issue of the campaign, and upon this question elected a majority of the legislative candidates who favored a constitutional convention.

The first expression of sentiment in favor of the emancipation of slaves was on May 14, 1862, when the Union convention of

Baltimore adopted a resolution recommending a constitutional convention, and approving the policy "proposed by the president in his message of March 6, 1862, and sanctioned by Congress, tendering pecuniary aid to such states as may choose to adopt a system of gradual emancipation." The invasion of Maryland by Lee in September following this declaration (see Antietam and South Mountain in the Cyclopedia of Battles), the president's emancipation proclamation and the enlistment of negro troops had a tendency to increase and crystallize this sentiment until it became the winning issue in the campaign of 1863. The legislature met at Annapolis on Jan. 6, 1864, organized on the 7th and elected ex-Gov. Hicks to the United States senate, and immediately took up the question of a constitutional convention. A bill calling a state convention with a view to the abolition of slavery passed both houses on Jan. 28 and was approved by the governor on Feb. 3. By the provisions of this act the people were called upon to vote on the first Wednesday in April for or against a convention, and at the same time were to elect delegates to the convention, said delegates to assemble at Annapolis on the last Wednesday in the month, provided a majority of the votes favored the convention. The election was held on April 6, and a majority of 12,069, in a total vote of 51,314, declared in favor of a convention, which assembled on April 27, elected H. H. Goldsborough permanent chairman, and remained in session until Sept. 6 before its labors were completed. The new constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on Oct. 12, and was ratified by the small majority of 375 in a vote of 59,973. The opponents of the new organic law immediately put up the plea that the election had been carried by illegal votes of soldiers who belonged to other states, and by the suppression of legal votes of citizens of the state, but Gov. Bradford issued his proclamation declaring the new constitution in effect on Nov. 1, 1864. Article 24 of the constitution provided that "Hereafter, in this state, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

Early in June, 1863, the Confederate army under Gen. Lee began moving down the Shenandoah valley and it soon became evident that another invasion of Maryland was intended. On the 15th President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 100,000 men, to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States for six months, unless sooner discharged. Of this levy Maryland was to raise 10,000 men. Accordingly on the 16th Gov. Bradford published an appeal to the people of the state to furnish the 10,000 by voluntary enlistments. The Bal-

timore city council, in extra session, appropriated $400,000 to be paid as bounties to those enlisting before June 26, $50 to be paid at the time of enlistment and $10 a month thereafter for five months. Under this stimulus all the uniformed military organizations of the city offered their services for the six months under the call, and other portions of the state were equally prompt in furnishing their proportion of the levy. Lee's invasion ended disastrously for the Confederates in the battle of Gettysburg, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment these emergency troops, as they were called, were mustered out.

Another invasion of Maryland came in the early part of July, 1864, when the Confederates under Gen. Early suddenly and unexpectedly entered the Cumberland valley. The people of Hagerstown were forced to raise $20,000 to prevent the destruction of the city, and a demand was made upon the merchants to furnish from their stocks of goods 1,500 suits of clothes, 1,500 hats, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 1,500 shirts, 1,900 pairs of drawers and 1,500 pairs of socks within four hours. There were not enough articles in the city of the kind described to comply with the demand, but all that could be found were appropriated, after which Gen. McCausland gave the city authorities a written assurance against any further tribute being levied against the town or its citizens. From Hagerstown Early moved on Frederick City, which was evacuated by the Union troops, and a demand was made for $200,000, in default of which payment the city would be burned. Mayor Cole called together the officials remaining in the city and after a short consultation decided to submit to the terms and ransom the city. The money was accordingly paid in United States currency, Confederate money and bank notes being refused, and the Confederate soldiers visited the stores and "took what they wanted," sometimes offering Confederate currency in payment, but more frequently without either offer of compensation or apology. Early's advance was checked by Gen. Wallace at Monocacy on the 9th and he made a precipitate retreat back to Virginia.

At the elections in 1864 Lincoln carried the state by a majority of 7,432, and Thomas Swann, the Republican candidate for governor, was elected by a majority of 8,511 over Judge E. F. Chambers, Democrat. Each voter, before being permitted to cast his ballot, was required to take the test oath prescribed by the new constitution, viz.: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostility to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support

the constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I make this oath (or affirmation) without any reservation or evasion, and believe it to be binding on me."

The legislature met on Jan. 4, 1865, and on the 11th Gov. Swann was inaugurated. The most important bill passed during the session was one in accordance with the new constitution, providing for a uniform registration of voters. This law excluded from the right of suffrage all persons not white male citizens of the United States; persons not 21 years of age; those who had been in armed hostility to the United States, or in any manner in the Confederate service; those who had left the state and gone within the Confederate lines with the intention of adhering to the cause of secession; and all who had given aid, comfort or countenance to the enemies of the United States. Every voter applying for registration was required to answer a long list of interrogatories, as to whether he had aided or abetted in any way the enemies of his country, and to take the oath above mentioned. The effect of this act was the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens. It was claimed by many to be unconstitutional, but in the case of Thomas Anderson vs. the board of registration in the fourth district of Montgomery county it was sustained by the supreme court, Judge Bartol dissenting. After the heat of passion had somewhat subsided, the rigors of the law were modified by the constitution of 1867. Maryland passed from the system of slave labor to that of free labor with less friction and inconvenience than any of her sister slave states, and during the reconstruction era suffered less, chiefly because of the patriotism and conservative course of her people. On the field her sons acquitted themselves with valor, and when the war was over returned to their occupations, happy in the thought that they had contributed their due proportion to the maintenance of the national government and its insitutions.

Two incidents reflecting on the Baltimore riot are worthy of mention. On June 17, 1865, a monument was unveiled in Merrimac square, Lowell, Mass., to the memory of Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Whitney, two soldiers of the 6th Mass., who were killed in the riot, and on this occasion Lieut.-Col. T. J. Morris, of Gov. Bradford's staff, presented to Gov. Andrew, as the representative of Massachusetts, a fine silk flag, made by the women of Baltimore. On the staff was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Maryland to Massachusetts, April 19, 1865. May the Union and Friendship of the Future obliterate the Anguish of the Past." The second incident occurred in the spring of 1898, when the 6th Mass.—a regiment bearing the same numerical

designation as the one assaulted on April 19, 1861,—marched through Baltimore on its way to take part in the Spanish-American war. Instead of being greeted by a mob it was given an ovation by the patriotic citizens of the Monumental City, thus fully demonstrating that the hope expressed by the inscription on the flag-staff of 33 years before had found its fruition in a reunited country.

From the beginning to the close of the war Maryland furnished twenty regiments and one independent company of infantry; four regiments, one battalion and one independent company of cavalry; and six light batteries—a total of 50,316 white troops—and six regiments of colored infantry, numbering 8,718 men. In addition to these volunteers the state furnished her due proportion to the regular army of the United States and 5,636 men to the navy and marine corps.

## RECORD OF MARYLAND REGIMENTS

**First Infantry.**—Cols., John R. Kenly, Nathan T. Dushane, John W. Wilson, David L. Stanton; Lieut.-Cols., Seth G. Reed, Thomas S. J. Johnson; Majs., George Chorpening, B. F. Zimmerman, Benjamin H. Schley, Josiah B. Coloney, Robert Neely. The organization of this regiment was commenced on May 6, 1861, when a recruiting office was opened at 112 West Baltimore street, in the city of Baltimore, and ten days later the first four companies (A, B, C, D,) were mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment was completed on the 27th and went into camp at the Relay House, where it remained until June 7, when it was ordered to proceed to Frederick City. From that time until Oct. 16 it remained on the upper Potomac, guarding the fords and ferries, and then marched to Darnestown to take part in the campaign that ended in the battle of Ball's Bluff. On Dec. 2 it returned to Frederick and went into winter quarters as part of Gen. Banks' army, but was soon afterward ordered to Williamsport to repel an invasion into Maryland. On Jan. 7, 1862, six companies made a night march to Hancock, which place was then besieged by the Confederate forces under Stonewall Jackson. From Hancock it went to Winchester, Va., where it was attached to Gen. Williams' brigade, which afterward became the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. It was then engaged in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley until May 23, when it suffered a loss of 14 killed, 43 wounded and 535 captured at Front Royal and was ordered to Baltimore for reorganization. In the engagement at Front Royal the regiment was opposed by 18,000 of Jackson's men, but by its heroic resistance saved Banks' army. It remained at Baltimore until in September, when the celebrated Maryland brigade was organized, consisting of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th infantry regiments and Alexander's battery. On Sept. 18 it left Baltimore and joined the Army of the Potomac at Antietam. In November the prisoners captured at Front Royal were exchanged and rejoined the regiment, which was then attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 8th corps, remaining with this command until the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, when the Maryland brigade became the 3d brigade, 2nd

division, 5th corps. From the time of its reorganization until the spring of 1864 it participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 3, 1864, broke camp on the Rapidan to take part in the famous Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg. It was in a number of the hottest engagements about Richmond and Petersburg; was present at Appomattox when Lee's army surrendered, and on April 15 was ordered to Washington, where it participated in the grand review in May. It was mustered out at Arlington Heights, Va., July 2, 1865, and proceeded to Baltimore, where the men drew their final pay and were discharged. During its service it lost 267 men, 118 of whom were killed in action and 149 died of wounds and disease. The regiment, or a portion of it, was engaged in the battles of Shepherdstown, Cherry Run, Fort Frederick, Kernstown, Front Royal, Maryland Heights, Funkstown, Haymarket, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, on the North Anna river, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Grove Church, Peebles Farm, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox, and numerous skirmishes incident to the siege of Petersburg. (See Cyclopedia of Battles.)

**Second Infantry.**—Cols., John Sommer, Thomas B. Allard; Lieut.-Cols., J. E. Duryee, Henry Howard, Jr., Benjamin F. Taylor; Majs., David P. De Witt, James H. Wilson, Andrew B. Brunner, John M. Santmyer. The 2nd infantry was organized at Baltimore between the months of June and Sept., 1861, to serve for three years. From the time of its muster in in Sept., 1861, to March 26, 1862, it was a part of Gen. Dix's division, Army of the Potomac. It was then in the Department of North Carolina until July 22, when it was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division 9th corps, and served under Gen. Burnside in North Carolina and the Department of the Ohio until June, 1863. It then became a part of the 1st division of the 23d corps until in September, when it returned to its old place in the 9th corps and remained with that command during the remainder of its service. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment reënlisted and the men received the veteran furlough of 30 days. During its service the regiment was in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, siege of Knoxville, Spottsylvania, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, around Petersburg, being one of the regiments to engage in the assault on the Conferedate works at the time Burnside's mine was sprung, and was at the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox. It was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865, transported to Baltimore, where the men were paid and on the 25th the regiment disbanded. The total losses amounted to 226 men, 89 of whom were killed in battle and the others died in the hospitals.

**Third Infantry.**—Cols., John C. McConnell, David P. De Witt, Joseph M. Sudsburg; Lieut.-Col., Gilbert P. Robinson; Majs., William B. Kennedy, Samuel Kramer. The organization of this regiment was commenced on June 18, 1861, at Baltimore and Williamsport, but it was not completed until Feb. 17, 1862. The four companies enlisted in the summer of 1861 at Williamsport were composed largely of Union men and refugees from Jefferson and Berkeley counties, Va. Upon the organization of the regiment they became Companies A, B, C and I, and the Baltimore companies were designated as D, E, F and G. On May 11, 1862, Companies E, F, H and I were broken up and the men distributed among the other companies. The companies thus dissolved were replaced by four companies from the German Rifles, or 4th Maryland infantry and the Baltimore light infantry, both of these regiments having failed to complete their organization. On May 24, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry and assigned to the army under Gen. Banks, afterward known as the 12th corps. It took part in the battle of Cedar Moun-

tain, Aug. 9, 1862, and in the subsequent movements of the army under Gen. Pope. In the invasion of Maryland in the fall of that year it was with Gen. McClellan in the campaign which culminated in the battle of Antietam, where the 3d regiment distinguished itself by its bravery. After the battle of Antietam it remained in the Shenandoah Valley until about the beginning of the year 1863, when it marched to eastern Virginia as a part of the 12th corps, and joined the Army of the Potomac. It was in the battle of Chancellorsville, after which it was transferred to the West and assisted in relieving the army at Chattanooga, Tenn. In Feb., 1864, the original members of the regiment, who had been in service for two years, were veteranized by reënlistment, and at the expiration of their 30 days' furlough the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, with which it continued until mustered out at Arlington Heights, Va., on July 31, 1865. In the official records of the war the regiment is reported as having participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, along the North Anna river, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, and a number of minor engagements. It lost while in the service 225 men, 91 of whom were killed in battle. From the time of its muster in to the close of its service it traveled by rail 2,903 miles, by water 289 miles, and marched 1,771 miles.

**Fourth Infantry.**—Cols., W. J. L. Nicodemus, R. N. Bowerman; Lieut.-Col., Gregory Barrett, Jr.; Majs., H. P. Brooks, Harrison Adreon. This regiment was organized at Baltimore during the months of July and August, 1862, with the exception of Co. E, which was raised in Carroll county. It consisted of nine companies and was assigned to the famous Maryland brigade, which was commanded by Gen. John R. Kenly, the first colonel of the 1st Md. infantry, and remained with the brigade throughout the war. On Sept. 18, 1862, it received marching orders and hurried to join the Army of the Potomac, then at Antietam, and arrived there in time to assist in expelling Lee's army from Maryland. It spent the winter of 1862-63 on Maryland heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, where it remained until April, 1863, when it was sent to West Virginia to repel the raids of Gens. Imboden and Jones. The conduct of the Maryland brigade in this campaign elicited a complimentary letter from Gen. B. F. Kelley, commanding the 1st division, 8th corps, to Gen. Kenly. On June 30, 1863, the regiment, with the Maryland brigade, marched to Frederick City, where it was attached to Gen. French's division, which was engaged in keeping open the communications between Washington and the Army of the Potomac. After the battle of Gettysburg, the regiment, with the 1st and 8th Md. infantry, made a forced march to Harper's Ferry and recaptured that place on July 6, after a sharp fight. During the summer and fall of 1863 it was with Gen. Meade's army in eastern Virginia, taking part in a number of engagements. In March, 1864, the Maryland brigade became the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, and with that command was in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the North Anna river, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, the siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's run, Weldon railroad, and various lesser engagements. The casualties of the regiment during its service were 35 killed in battle and 73 died of wounds and disease. While in service it marched 1,089 miles and traveled by rail 649 miles. It was mustered out at Arlington Heights, Va., May 31, 1865.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Cols., William L. Schley, William W. Bamberger; Lieut.-Cols., John C. Holland, Salome Marsh, S. P. Heath, Charles A. Holton; Majs., Leopold Blumenberg, William H. Irving. The 5th infantry was organized in the city of Baltimore in the month of Sept., 1861, and mustered into the United States service for three years. Al-

though organized at Baltimore all parts of the state were represented in the rank and file. It remained in camp at Lafayette square in the city of Baltimore until March 11, 1862, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe, Va., where it became a part of Gen. Dix's command. After the failure of Gen. McClellan's peninsular campaign, the regiment was attached to the main body of the Army of the Potomac as part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, and fought with that command in the battle of Antietam, being on that part of the field known as the "Bloody Lane," where the regiment lost 39 killed and 109 wounded. Some idea of the severity of this part of the battle may be gained from the fact that the commanding officers were all wounded and carried from the field, and that at the close of the action the regiment was under the command of Capt. Marsh, of Co. F, afterward major of the regiment. After the battle of Antietam the 5th went into camp at Bolivar heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, and remained there until the following month, when it was ordered to the upper Potomac. During the winter of 1862-63 it formed part of Gen. Milroy's command, which was besieged at Winchester in June, 1863, by the entire Confederate army under Gen. Lee, then starting on the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, a movement that ended so disastrously for Lee at Gettysburg. The battles officially credited to the 5th Maryland infantry were Antietam, Charlestown, Winchester, siege of Petersburg, second battle of Fair Oaks, and the occupation of Richmond. It was in the assault on the Confederate works at Petersburg when Gen. Burnside's mine was exploded. A large number of the original members reënlisted and late in 1864 and the early part of 1865 some 100 "substitutes" were assigned to the regiment to take the places of those mustered out. Many of these men deserted as soon as they received their pay as substitutes, thus making it appear on the records that the 5th infantry was an unworthy regiment. But its record at Antietam, the Petersburg crater and Winchester refute any such implication, for the 5th Md., as originally organized, was the equal of any regiment in the army for bravery and devotion to duty. During the service it lost 64 killed, while 97 died of wounds and disease. It traveled by rail 670 miles, marched on foot 567 miles, and traveled by boat 923 miles. It was mustered out at Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1865, and disbanded at Baltimore a few days later.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Cols., George R. Howard, John W. Horn; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph C. Hill, William A. McKellip; Maj., Clifton K. Prentiss. The organization of this regiment was commenced at Baltimore on Aug. 12, 1862, and was completed on Sept. 8, at which time it was mustered into the United States service for three years. It was made up as follows: Companies A and C from Carroll county; B, E and G from Cecil county; D from Frederick county; H from Washington county; K from Queen Anne's county, and F and I from the city of Baltimore. On Sept. 20, 1862, it left Baltimore to join the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to the Maryland brigade, then a part of the 8th corps. Subsequently it was with the 1st and 3d brigades, 2nd division of the 8th corps, 2nd brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, and 2nd brigade, 3d division, 6th corps, to which command it was transferred on March 23, 1864, and served with that corps until mustered out. During the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and on the upper Potomac it was constantly on duty, skirmishing almost daily with the enemy. It was in the battle of Winchester, when Lee's whole army tried to capture Milroy's division, and fought with valor at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Fisher's Hill, the Opequan, Cedar Creek, Wapping Heights, Petersburg and Sailor's creek, and was at Appomattox when Gen Lee surrendered. Immediately after that event the 6th corps and the cavalry commanded by Gen. Custer were ordered to Danville, Va., to intercept

Gen. Johnston, who was supposed to be marching to the relief of Lee. This forced march was useless, for Johnston, upon hearing of Lee's surrender, capitulated to Gen. Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C. The 6th corps then went to Washington, where it arrived too late to take part in the grand review and was reviewed separately by the president. While in the service the 6th Md. suffered a loss of 128 killed, 233 wounded, and 108 who died of disease. It marched 1,751 miles, traveled by rail 575 miles and by water 577 miles. It was mustered out on June 20, 1865, and was disbanded at Baltimore a few days later.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Edwin H. Webster, Charles E. Phelps; Lieut.-Col., David T. Bennett; Majs., E. M. Mobley, William H. Dallam. This regiment was recruited in the northern counties of the state under the call of July 1, 1862, for "three years or during the war." Companies C and H were raised in Harford county, D in Baltimore, F in Carroll, B, E and G in Frederick, and A and I in Washington. These nine companies were mustered in about the close of August and were subsequently joined by Co. K, which was composed of young men from the city of Baltimore. Its first service was in guarding the city of Baltimore in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Stuart's cavalry at the beginning of Lee's invasion of Maryland about the beginning of Sept., 1862, and on the 8th of that month it became a part of the famous Maryland brigade, composed of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Maryland infantry and Alexander's battery. This brigade continued as part of the 8th corps, though it served under Gens. Franklin, Couch and French until July 11, 1863, when it became the 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st corps. Subsequently it became the 2nd brigade of the same division and upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, it was designated as the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, with which it served until after the battle of Spottsylvania, where the division suffered so severely it was broken up and assigned to other commands, the Maryland brigade serving as an independent organization until in June, 1864, when it became the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps and continued as such until it was mustered out. During its service the regiment marched 1,137 miles and was transported by rail 803 miles. It lost in killed 79 officers and men, and 110 died of wounds and disease. It participated in the engagements at Funkstown, Haymarket, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Harris' farm, on the North Anna river, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Poplar Spring Church, Peebles' farm, Hatcher's run, numerous actions incident to the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, including White Oak road and Five Forks, and was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. This regiment claims the last man to be wounded in the Army of the Potomac, viz: Robert N. Weller, who was struck by a piece of shell, fired by a North Carolina battery on April 9, 1865, just before Lee surrendered. The regiment was mustered out on May 31, 1865.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Col., Andrew W. Denison; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Johannes, E. F. M. Faehtz; Maj., E. F. M. Faehtz. Of this regiment Co. A was recruited in Cecil county; B, C, D, F and G in Baltimore city; E in Frederick county, and H, I and K were made up of drafted men and substitutes. The organization was commenced in Aug., 1862, but it was not completed until the following April, though the companies were mustered in as they reported and in the early part of Sept., 1862, the regiment was attached to the Maryland brigade. (See 7th regiment.) It fought at Funkstown, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Harris' farm, along the North Anna river, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, the engagements about Petersburg during the siege from June, 1864, to April, 1865, and was with the Army of the Potomac when Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. It was mustered out with the other regiments composing the Maryland

brigade at Arlington Heights, Va., on the last day of May, 1865, having previously taken part in the grand review at Washington, D. C. During its term of service it marched 1,170 miles and traveled by rail 604 miles. Its losses were 57 killed and 70 who died in hospitals from wounds and disease.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Col., Benjamin L. Simpson; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Cloudsley; Maj., Royal W. Church. This regiment was organized under the call of June 15, 1863, for emergency troops to repel the Confederate forces then invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was mustered into the United States service for a period of six months. It consisted of nine companies, eight of which were raised in the city of Baltimore and the other in Baltimore county. On July 6, 1863, before the organization was completed, the regiment left Baltimore and joined Gen. French's division, which drove the Confederates from Maryland heights, after which it crossed the Potomac and occupied Loudoun heights. Companies A, B and C were later engaged in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and in doing guard duty at Harper's Ferry, and about the middle of August the remainder of the regiment was ordered to occupy Charlestown, W. Va., where it was attacked on Oct. 18 by the Confederates under Gen. Imboden. Although the 9th made a gallant stand it was overpowered by superior numbers and captured. Of the prisoners not more than one-half ever returned to their homes, the others dying in Southern prisons. Companies A, B and C remained on duty in Virginia until the expiration of their term of enlistment, and were mustered out at Baltimore on Feb. 24, 1864.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Col., William H. Revere; Lieut.-Col., William E. W. Ross; Maj., J. T. Daniel. This regiment was organized at Baltimore under the call of June 15, 1863, and was mustered into the service of the United States for a period of six months. Immediately after its organization it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the duty of guarding the lines of communication on the upper Potomac. On Oct. 18, 1863, after the capture of the 9th Md. infantry at Charlestown, W. Va., the 10th, with some other troops, hurried to that place and drove the Confederates out of the town, pursuing them until orders were received to return to Harper's Ferry. The 10th regiment was fortunate in having none of its members killed or wounded, though it lost 22 men from disease. It was mustered out on Jan. 29, 1864, its term of service having expired.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—Col., William T. Landstreet; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Sewell, Jr.; Maj., William E. George. The 11th was mustered in on June 16, 1864, to serve for 100 days, and on July 1 left Baltimore for Monocacy, where it fought under Gen. Lew Wallace on the 9th, holding the Confederates under Gen. Early in check until reinforcements could come to Washington to save the national capital, which was threatened. After the battle of Monocacy the regiment was on guard duty at Monrovia and Mount Airey until Oct. 1, when it was mustered out at the expiration of its term of enlistment. A large number of the men reënlisted before the expiration of their 100 days' term, for a period of one year, and these reënlisted men formed three companies—A, B and C—of a new 11th infantry. In Jan., 1865, seven companies of the 1st Eastern Shore regiment were added to the three already organized, and the new 11th was mustered in with John G. Johannes as colonel; James C. Mullikin, lieutenant-colonel; and Martin Suter, major. After the reorganization Co. C was assigned to duty at the Relay House, near Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Co. I was stationed in the city of Baltimore, and the remainder of the regiment was sent to Fort Delaware, where it was assigned to garrison duty. On June 15, 1865, all whose terms had expired were mustered out and those whose terms did not expire until Oct. 1, 1865, were transferred to the 2nd Md. infantry.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—This regiment really consisted of a battalion of five companies—A, B, C, D and E—which was organized in June and July, 1864, and mustered in as emergency men for a term of 100 days with John L. Bishop as lieutenant-colonel. During its brief term of service it was engaged in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between the city of Baltimore and Kearneysville, Va. A number of the men reënlisted for one year and were assigned to the 1st Eastern Shore Maryland infantry. The others were mustered out on Nov. 14, 1864, by reason of the expiration of the term of enlistment.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Col., Roger E. Cook; Lieut.-Col., Charles J. Brown; Maj., Eugene C. Baugher. This regiment was composed of veterans who had served in the 1st Md. Potomac home brigade, the organization being completed on March 1, 1865. It was assigned to duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, Va., where it served until mustered out on May 29, 1865.

**Purnell Legion Infantry.**—Cols., William H. Purnell, William J. Leonard, Samuel A. Graham; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Johannes, Benjamin L. Simpson; Majs., E. R. Petherbridge, William I. Taylor, William T. Fulton, Robert G. King. The Purnell Legion really consisted of nine companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery, recruited during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1861, under the direction of Col. Purnell, who was then postmaster at Baltimore. The infantry legion was organized at Pikesville, near Baltimore, Companies A, B, C, H and K coming from the city of Baltimore, Co. E from Cecil county, F from Baltimore county, D and G from Somerset and Worcester counties. It was mustered in for three years about the close of the year and until March, 1862, was attached to Dix's division of the Army of the Potomac. It was then assigned to the middle department of the 8th corps, where as part of Lockwood's brigade it assisted in driving the armed Confederate bands from the eastern shore of Virginia. When Gen. Banks was driven from the Shenandoah Valley in May the regiment was hurried to Harper's Ferry to check the advance of the Confederate army, after which it was assigned to the 2nd division, 2nd corps, served under Gen. Pope in his campaigns in Virginia, and later was in the battle of Antietam. After that engagement it was made a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 12th corps, with which it remained until in Dec., 1862, when it was returned to the 8th corps. In May, 1864, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, with which it took part in the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns under Gen. Grant. It fought at Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the assaults on Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Peebles' farm, Poplar Spring church, and in a number of minor actions during the operations about Richmond and Petersburg. On Oct. 24, 1864, the original members, except those who reënlisted, were mustered out, and the veterans were consolidated with the 1st Md. infantry. While in service the legion marched 811 miles, traveled by rail 316 miles and by water 653 miles. It lost 43 men killed in battle and 74 who died of disease.

**First Potomac Home Brigade Infantry.**—Cols., William P. Maulsby, Roger E. Cook; Lieut.-Cols., George R. Dennis, John A. Steiner, Charles J. Brown; Majs., John I. Yellott, Eugene C. Baugher. The organization of this regiment was commenced at Frederick City on Aug. 15, 1861, and on Dec. 13 it was mustered into service for three years. Companies A, B, D and I were recruited in Frederick county, C in the city of Baltimore, E, F and H in Washington county, G in Baltimore, Frederick and Carroll counties, and K in Frederick county and the city of Baltimore. During the winter of 1861-62 it served with Gen. Banks and in the following spring marched with that commander up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Winchester, when it was assigned to the duty of guarding the line of

the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. When Banks was driven out of the valley the regiment was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, where it remained until the Union troops again occupied the valley, when it resumed the work of guarding the railroad. After Gen. Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run the regiment opposed the passage of the Potomac river at the several fords and ferries near the mouth of the Monocacy, and was then concentrated at Harper's Ferry, where it was surrendered with the garrison on Sept. 15, 1862. The men were paroled and after being exchanged the regiment was assigned to duty along the Potomac in the southern part of the state. In the Gettysburg campaign it formed part of Lockwood's brigade, and on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg was in the thickest of the fighting on Culp's hill and was one of the regiments that moved to the relief of Sickles' corps, where it assisted in the final repulse of the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet. After the battle of Gettysburg it marched with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee as far as the Potomac river, when it was assigned to the duty of guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In July, 1864, when Gen. Early invaded Maryland, this regiment took an active part in checking the Confederate advance, and part of it fought gallantly in the battle of Monocacy under Gen. Wallace. During its service the regiment lost 45 men killed in battle and 86 died of wounds and disease. It was engaged at Loudoun heights, Poolesville, Monocacy Aqueduct, Maryland heights, Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Duffield Station, Monocacy, and in several skirmishes along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Those whose terms of enlistment expired in the fall of 1864 were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were assigned to the 13th Md. infantry.

**Second Potomac Home Brigade Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas Johns, Robert Bruce; Lieut.-Cols., G. Ellis Porter, James C. Lynn; Majs., Alexander Shaw, John H. Huntley. The 2nd regiment of the Potomac home brigade was organized between Aug. 27 and Oct. 31, 1861, to serve three years. Companies A, B, C, E, G, H, I and K were recruited in Allegany county, F at Hancock, Washington county, and D at Piedmont, Va. Its first service was in West Virginia as part of Gen. B. F. Kelley's command, and it was for a short time under Gen. Lander. During Stonewall Jackson's raid through Berkeley Springs to Hancock and Romney the regiment was several times engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. Co. F was mounted as a cavalry company and under the command of Capt. George D. Summers was sent into the Shenandoah Valley in the summer of 1863, where it rendered efficient service, and subsequently, as part of Capt. G. W. F. Vernon's squadron of Cole's cavalry took an active part in the Gettysburg campaign. In the fall and winter of 1863-64 the regiment was on constant duty in West Virginia and the following spring was assigned to the army uder Gen. David Hunter for the advance on Lynchburg, afterward joining in the pursuit of the Confederate forces under Gen. Early, when they were driven from Maryland. The regiment, or a part of it, was engaged at Springfield, Blue House, South Branch bridge, Great Cacapon bridge, Vance's ford, Charlestown, Burlington, Ridgeville, Moorefield Junction, Lynchburg, Snicker's gap, Martinsburg, Hancock, Green Spring run, and in a number of smaller skirmishes. Although it was always ready to do its duty on the field it suffered but few casualties, losing 10 men killed in battle, while 84 died of wounds and disease. At the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were formed into a battalion of three companies, to which was added another company in March, 1865. The organization as thus constituted was mustered out on May 29, 1865.

**Third Potomac Home Brigade Infantry.**—Cols., Stephen W. Downey, Charles Gilpin, Henry C. Rizer; Lieut.-Col., Crawford W. Shearer;

Majs., Michael Fallon, Charles L. Grafflin. Companies A, B, C, D and H of this regiment were recruited in Allegany county, Co. E at Hagerstown, F at Baltimore, G and K in Frederick county, and I in Howard county. The organization was commenced in the latter part of Oct., 1861, and as soon as the 1st battalion was mustered in it was assigned to Lander's division on the upper Potomac, where it served until March 11, 1862. The organization of the regiment was not fully completed until May 20, 1862, its term of service being for three years. It was on duty in the Mountain department until June 26, 1862, when it was transferred to the Middle department and participated in the defense of Harper's Ferry in September, where it was surrendered with the garrison. After the prisoners were exchanged the 3d was assigned to duty in guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. When Gen. Early invaded Maryland in July, 1864, this regiment formed a part of Gen. Lew Wallace's little army that so stubbornly resisted the Confederate advance at Monocacy, and after Early was driven back to Virginia it was with Gen. Hunter in the advance up the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the fight at Snicker's gap. It then became a part of Gen. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah and after the close of the Valley campaign it was assigned to the department of West Virginia, where it remained until mustered out on May 29, 1865. The regiment, or a detachment of it, fought valiantly at Franklin, Wardensville, Moorefield, Harper's Ferry, Frederick, Monocacy, Snicker's gap, Bolivar heights, Halltown, Charlestown, Berryville, and in several lesser engagements. Its loss during the entire term of service was 83 men, 9 of whom were killed in action.

**Fourth Potomac Home Brigade Infantry.**—Companies A, B and C of this regiment were organized in the winter of 1861-62, and were mustered in for three years. Co. A was recruited in the vicinity of Hagerstown, B in the city of Baltimore and C in Frederick county. After the organization of these three companies all efforts to complete the regiment were abandoned, and the troops were engaged in guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad until Aug. 11, 1862, when they were consolidated with the 3d regiment of the Potomac home brigade.

**First Eastern Shore Infantry.**—Cols., James Wallace, John R. Keene; Lieut.-Col., William H. Comegys; Maj., William Kirby. Companies A, B and C of this regiment were recruited in Dorchester county, D, E, F, and G in Caroline county, H in Talbot county, I in the city of Baltimore, and K in Somerset county. The regiment was organized at Cambridge in Sept., 1861, and mustered into service for three years, but Co. A was mustered out on Aug. 16, 1862, by orders from the war department. In Nov., 1861, it formed a part of Gen. Lockwood's brigade in the expedition into the eastern shore counties of Virginia, after which it remained on duty along the eastern shore until Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863, when it asked to be permitted to join the Army of the Potomac. With Lockwood's brigade it was ordered to Baltimore, whence it proceeded to Gettysburg, where it arrived on the morning of July 3 and joined the 12th corps on Culp's hill, where it gave a good account of itself during the fighting of that day. After Lee was driven back into Virginia the regiment returned to the eastern shore and continued in the performance of special duty until the expiration of its term of service, when the original members—except veterans—were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated with the 11th infantry. During its term of service the regiment marched 760 miles, traveled by rail 283 miles, and by water 1,323 miles. Its loss was nine men killed in battle and 52 who died of wounds and disease.

**Second Eastern Shore Infantry.**—Cols., Edward Wilkins, Robert S. Rogers; Lieut.-Col., Elijah E. Massey; Maj. Seth W. Herrick. This regiment was composed of eight companies. A, B, C, D and E were re-

cruited in Kent county; F in the city of Baltimore; and G and H in Harford county. Its organization was commenced on Oct. 2, 1861, and on Dec. 28 it was completed and the regiment was mustered in for three years. From that time until the summer of 1863 it was on duty along the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, in the city of Baltimore and on the lower Potomac. When Lee began his invasion of Pennsylvania the regiment, as part of Lockwood's brigade, was ordered to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. After the battle of Gettysburg it was assigned to duty on the upper Potomac in Maryland and West Virginia, and was a part of Gen. Hunter's army in the expedition against Lynchburg. It remained in the department of West Virginia until Jan. 23, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 1st Eastern Shore infantry. While in active service it marched 1,041 miles, was transported by rail 967 miles, and by water 915 miles. It was in the engagements at Falling Waters, Piedmont, Snicker's ford, Winchester, Berryville and numerous minor skirmishes incident to the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg campaigns. Nine men were killed in battle and 63 died of wounds or disease.

**Patapsco Guards.**—This was an independent infantry company organized at Ellicott's mills and mustered into service on Sept. 25, 1861, to serve for three years. It was commanded by Capt. Thomas S. McGowan and was chiefly engaged in guard and provost duty about York, Harrisburg and Chambersburg, Pa. It was engaged with the enemy at Wrightsville, Pa., on June 28, 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, and also participated in the operations about Chambersburg at the time of McCausland's raid. It was mustered out on Aug. 17, 1865.

**Baltimore Light Infantry.**—This command, also known as the "Dix light infantry," consisted of five companies and was organized at Baltimore in Nov. and Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. The purpose was to organize a full regiment, but the undertaking did not meet with sufficient encouragement, and on May 24, 1862, the five companies became a part of the 3d Md. infantry.

**First Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry.**—Col., Henry A. Cole; Lieut.-Col., George W. F. Vernon; Majs., A. M. Flory, J. T. Daniel, R. S. Mooney, O. A. Horner. This regiment is better known as "Cole's cavalry." Companies A, C and D were organized at Frederick City, and Co. B at Cumberland from Aug. 10 to Nov. 27, 1861, and were mustered in as a battalion for three years under the command of Maj. Henry A. Cole, from whom the regiment took its name. During the winter of 1861-62 the battalion was on duty along the Maryland side of the Potomac, while the Confederate forces occupied the opposite bank, Co. B being actively engaged for a portion of the winter in West Virginia. A part of the battalion was with Gen. Lander in the defense of Hancock, Md., when the surrender of the town was demanded by Stonewall Jackson in the early part of Jan., 1862, and the remainder of the command made a long night march to the relief of the place, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates. To follow the movements of Cole's cavalry in detail would require a whole volume. The battalion was composed of men well acquainted with the country along the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley, hence companies or squadrons were being constantly detached for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's positions. Frequent attempts were made by the Confederates to cut off and capture these scouting parties, but by their familiarity with the numerous by-roads and bridle paths through the mountains the Marylanders always made their escape. Early in March, 1862, the command crossed the Potomac at Williamsport with Williams' brigade of Banks' army, and remained in the Shenandoah Valley until the following September, when it fell back to Harper's Ferry. Between Bunker Hill and Winchester on March 7, 1862, it lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded, which was the

first bloodshed of the Valley campaign of that year. In Nov., 1862, the battalion was attached to the 12th corps, under Gen. Slocum, and remained with that command until the corps marched into eastern Virginia, when it was left in the Shenandoah Valley. Scouts from the battalion found their way through the enemy's lines in June, 1863, and notified Gen. Milroy at Winchester that he was about to be surrounded, and after Milroy had been overwhelmed by Lee's army, it was Cole's cavalry that covered the retreat of those who escaped from Winchester. On Feb. 13, 1864, the battalion reënlisted and the men were granted a thirty days' furlough. They marched to Frederick City, where they were received with great honors by the people, conducted to the city hall and formally welcomed home by Justice Nelson of the supreme court, after which they were tendered a banquet. Upon the reënlistment the war department gave authority to recruit the battalion to a full regiment of twelve companies, and at the expiration of the furlough Cole's cavalry reëntered the army as a regiment. It was with Gen. Hunter in his advance upon Lynchburg, after which it was assigned to Merritt's division of Torbert's cavalry corps of the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Sheridan, where it was almost constantly engaged until Early was driven from the Shenandoah Valley. It was mustered out at Harper's Ferry on June 28, 1865, at the close of nearly four years of arduous srevice, proceeded to Baltimore and was there finally discharged. Few regiments of the Union Army can show a larger list of engagements than Cole's cavalry. Either by company, detachments, as a battalion or a regiment, it participated, according to official reports, in eighty battles or skirmishes, including five actions at Winchester, Va., four at Charlestown, two at Martinsburg, two at Kernstown, Antietam, Gettysburg, Catoctin Mountain, Romney, Crampton's gap, Hagerstown, Ashby's gap, two fights at Berryville, Shepherdstown, and in fact in almost all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley and about Harper's Ferry. During its service the command marched over 7,000 miles and lost 169 men, 47 of whom were killed in battle and 122 died of wounds or in prison. The regiment was made up chiefly of young, unmarried men, active and brave, many of whom brought their own horses into the service. On several occasions the regiment, or some detachment of it, received letters of congratulation from the commanding officers of the army for gallant conduct on the field, or for invaluable services in reconnoitering the enemy's position.

**First Cavalry.**—Cols., Andrew G. Miller, Eugene Von Keilmansegge, Andrew W. Evans; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Wetschky, James M. Deems, Jacob H. Counselman; Majs., Charles H. Russell, Charles H. R. Shriber, George Thistleton, Vincent E. Von Koerber. The organization of this regiment began in Aug., 1861, but was not completed until the following June, though some of the first companies were mustered in during the fall of 1861. Companies A, B, C, D and E were raised in the city of Baltimore, F at Cockeysville and in Baltimore, G and K at Pittsburg, Pa., H and I in Washington and Allegany counties, and L and M in Washington, D. C. Portions of the regiment were engaged during Stonewall Jackson's raid to Hancock, Md., with Gen. Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley, Companies A, B, C, G and I covering the retreat of the army from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. In June, 1862, it was attached to the Army of the Potomac, then commanded by Gen. Pope, with which it took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain and the second Bull Run. Companies H and I formed part of the garrison at Harper's Ferry which was surrendered to Stonewall Jackson just before the battle of Antietam. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was attached to the cavalry commanded by Gen. Stoneman during his raid through the Confederate lines in Virginia, and distinguished itself in the battle at Brandy

Station on June 9, of that year. It was active in the defeat of the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart in the Gettysburg campaign, and was subsequently with the Army of the James for a short time, but when Gen. Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac, after his defeat of the Confederate forces under Early in the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment formed a part of his famous cavalry command in the siege of Petersburg and Richmond. It was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, which ended the war in the east, and was mustered out on Aug. 8. 1865. During its service the regiment was in about sixty engagements, including Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Shepherdstown, the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, the siege of Petersburg, Hatcher's run, Five Forks, Farmville and Appomattox Court House. It lost 201 men, 68 of whom were killed in action.

**Second Cavalry.**—Only five companies of this regiment were ever organized. Companies A, B and E were recruited in the city of Baltimore, C in Howard county and the city of Baltimore, and D in Washington, D. C. Under command of Capt. William F. Bragg, the captain of Co. A, the command was on special duty in Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, and at Annapolis, during its entire service. Companies A and B were mustered out on Jan. 26, 1864, E on Jan. 31, and C and D on Feb. 6.

**Third Cavalry.**—Col., C. Carroll Tevis; Lieut.-Col., Byron Kirby; Majs., William Kesley, Henry E. Clark, Adolph Berry. The 3d cavalry was otherwise known as the "Bradford Dragoons," having been so named in honor of Gov. Augustus W. Bradford. The regiment originally consisted of ten companies, mustered in for three years, but on Dec. 9, 1864, owing to the depletion of its ranks, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies. As soon as the regimental organization was completed the 3d was sent to Louisiana, where it entered upon active duty immediately. It was with Gen. Banks in the Red River campaign, and served under Gen. Canby in the operations about Mobile. During its service it traveled by water 3,285 miles, by rail 1,405 miles, and marched 198 miles. It was engaged with the enemy at Mansura, Marksville, Yellow Bayou and Morgan's ferry, La., and in the capture of Forts Gaines, Morgan and Blakely and Spanish Fort in Alabama. The regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 7, 1865.

**Purnell Legion Cavalry.**—This was a battalion of three companies, two of which—A and B—were organized at Pikesville in the fall of 1861, at the same time the Purnell Legion of infantry was formed, and Co. C was organized at Baltimore in Sept., 1862. Co. A was on duty on the eastern shore of Virginia and in St. Mary's county, Md., until the Gettysburg campaign, when it joined the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. It was mustered out on July 28, 1865, having served as a cavalry company during its entire term of enlistment. Co. B was on special duty in various parts of Maryland and Delaware, under the immediate orders of Gov. Bradford, until May 28, 1864, when it was dismounted and the following month joined the Purnell Legion infantry, and served with that regiment until mustered out. Co. C was on duty in Maryland and Delaware from the time of its organization until Oct. 26, 1864, when it was consolidated with the veterans and recruits of Co. B, and the consolidated company was made a part of the 8th infantry on Nov. 17, 1864. Of the three companies Co. B saw the most arduous service, taking part in the battles around Petersburg, the Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church and Peebles' farm, as well as numerous minor skirmishes.

**Smith's Independent Cavalry.**—This company was organized at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Oct. 15, 1862, and mustered into the United

States service for three years. It was used to prevent the recruiting of men for the Confederate service, and operated about Snow Hill, Newton, Point Lookout, etc. It was mustered out on June 30, 1865.

**Battery A, Light Artillery.**—This battery, better known as "Rigby's," was originally a part of the Purnell Legion. It was organized at Pikesville in the months of Aug. and Sept., 1861, and mustered into the United States service for three years. John W. Wolcott was the first captain, and upon his resignation he was succeeded by James H. Rigby, from whom the organization took its name. It was with Gen. McClellan in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, performing splendid service in that campaign, especially at the battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the Seven Days' battles. In the fall of that year it was again with McClellan in driving Lee out of Maryland, and received the commendation of Gen. Slocum for its bravery and efficiency in the battle of Antietam. It was at Fredericksburg the following December and was an active participant in the celebrated Gettysburg campaign. The principal engagements in which it took part were Malvern Hill, Crampton's gap, Fredericksburg, Marye's heights, Salem heights, and Gettysburg. On March 11, 1865, it was consolidated with Battery B, and was mustered out as part of that organization.

**Battery B, Light Artillery.**—This battery was also a part of the Purnell Legion when it was first organized at Pikesville in the fall of 1861 and mustered into service for three years. It was commanded by Capt. Alonzo Snow, and was generally referred to as "Snow's" battery. Its first service was along the eastern shore of Virginia, but in the summer of 1862 it joined the Army of the Potomac, then on the Chickahominy river. It played a considerable part in repulsing the Confederates at the battle of Malvern hill, and after the Peninsular campaign was with McClellan in the campaign against Lee in Maryland, distinguishing itself at the battle of Antietam. In the spring of 1863 it was assigned to the department of West Virginia, and was with Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley the following year, when it joined the army under Gen. Hunter for the advance upon Lynchburg. It participated in the following battles and skirmishes: New Bridge, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Salem and some minor actions along the eastern shore during the early part of its service. It was mustered out on July 3, 1865.

**Battery D, Light Artillery.**—This battery was mustered in at Baltimore on Nov. 29, 1864, to serve for three years. During its entire service it was used to garrison the defenses of Washington and was never actually engaged with the enemy. It was mustered out on June 24, 1865.

**Baltimore Battery, Light Artillery.**—In the summer of 1862 Capt. Frederick W. Alexander organized a battery at Baltimore under the president's call for 300,000 men to serve for three years. It soon became known as "Alexander's" battery and within a month after it was mustered in to service it was ordered to Monocacy Junction, where it was assigned to the Maryland brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John R. Kenly. It remained on the upper Potomac until the early part of Dec., 1862, when it was ordered with the brigade to Maryland heights, where it went into winter quarters. Toward the last of April, 1863, it moved to Berryville, Va., to relieve two sections of Battery B, W. Va. artillery, and remained with Gen. Milroy until that officer was surrounded with his command at Winchester, where the battery lost 48 men captured. The battery was then reassembled at Baltimore, where it was furnished with new horses and equipments, including 3-inch rifled guns, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, and it remained there on garrison duty until the summer of 1864. When Early reached the Potomac on July 4, 1864, in his demonstration against Washington, Alexander's battery joined the

Union forces under Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy, where on the 9th Early was checked by a force about equal to one-third of his army, Alexander's battery being the only artillery on the Federal side. The battery was mentioned in complimentary terms by Gen. Tyler in his report. On July 30, 1864, the battery was dismounted at Halltown, Va., its horses, which were in good condition, being taken to supply the batteries of the 6th corps by order of Gen. Wright, and broken down horses were supplied to the Maryland battery, which was then attached to the defenses of Harper's Ferry, where it remained until Jan., 1865. It then marched to Camp Barry, near Washington, D. C., and was mustered out on June 17, 1865. During its service the battery was engaged at Berryville, Opequan creek, Winchester, Martinsburg pike, Middletown, Catoctin Mountain, Frederick and Monocacy. In these actions it lost 1 man killed and while in service 7 died from wounds or disease.

**Battery A, 2nd Light Artillery.**—This battery, otherwise called the "Junior Artillery," was organized at Baltimore in July, 1863, under the president's call for six months' men. Its service was of a local nature in guarding the defenses of Baltimore, and it was mustered out on Jan. 19, 1864, by reason of expiration of its term of enlistment.

**Battery B, 2nd Light Artillery.**—Battery B was organized at the same time and under the same call as Battery A, above mentioned. It was engaged in guarding the city of Baltimore and was mustered out on Jan. 16, 1864, at the expiration of its six months' service.

**Fourth Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., Samuel A. Duncan; Lieut.-Cols., George Rogers, A. S. Boernstein; Maj., Wareham C. Hill. This regiment was organized at Baltimore from July 15 to Sept. 1, 1863, for three years' service. Soon after the organization was completed the regiment was moved to Yorktown, Va., where it was drilled and employed in erecting fortifications. It was then on duty in various places until May, 1864, when it was attached to Gen. Butler's Army of the James. Upon arriving at Bermuda Hundred it was assigned to the 18th corps, with which it remained during the rest of its service until after the surrender of Gen. Johnston in April, 1865. It was then employed in garrison duty in the Southern states until May 4, 1866, when it was mustered out. During its service the regiment was engaged at Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Dutch gap, Chaffin's farm or Fort Harrison, Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf hill and numerous skirmishes. The casualties amounted to 105 killed in battle and 187 who died of wounds and disease.

**Seventh Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., James Shaw, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Oscar E. Pratt, Lewellyn F. Haskell; Majs., Edelmiro Mayer, Marcellus Bailey. The 7th was one of the regiments recruited under the authority given to Col. William Birney by the war department, its history beginning on Sept. 26, 1863, when Companies A, B and C were mustered in at Birney barracks in the city of Baltimore. The organization was completed on Nov. 15, and the winter of 1861-62 was spent at Camp Stanton, Benedict, Md. On March 4, 1864, the regiment was moved by steamer to Portsmouth, Va., and three days later embarked for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 10th. On the 14th it left Hilton Head for Jacksonville, Fla. It remained on duty in Florida until June 27, when it returned to Hilton Head and formed part of Gen. Foster's expedition to the North Edisto river. In this expedition it was engaged with the enemy every day for 17 days and suffered heavy casualties. It then returned to Florida and remained on duty there until Aug. 5, 1864, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe, and on the 11th was ordered to join the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred. Here it became a part of the colored brigade, 3d division, 10th corps, and was with that command until after the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. On May 24, 1865, it embarked on steamers at City Point, Va., and pro-

ceeded via Mobile and the mouth of the Mississippi river to Indianola, Tex., where it arrived on June 23. It remained on garrison duty in Texas until Oct. 14, 1866, when it embarked for Baltimore, where it was finally disbanded on Nov. 15, 1866. It lost an aggregate of 393 men, 85 of whom were killed in battle or died of wounds. Among the engagements in which it participated were Cedar Creek, Fla., Baldwin, Kingland road, Fussell's mill, Fort Gilmer, Darbytown road, Armstrong's mill, Petersburg, Appomattox and John's island.

**Ninth Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., Thomas Bayley; Lieut.-Cols., George E. Wagner, Samuel C. Armstrong, George M. Dennett; Maj., Lewis S. Barnes. The 9th infantry was organized at Benedict during the latter half of Nov., 1863. During the following winter it was in camp at Camp Stanton, and on March 3, 1864, embarked for Port Royal, S. C. It was on duty at Port Royal, Hilton Head and in the Ashepoo expedition under Gen. Birney, after which it was at Beaufort and John's island until Aug. 4, when it embarked for Bermuda Hundred, where it arrived on the 8th. In the operations of the army about Petersburg it was engaged several times with the enemy, and always gave a good account of itself. At Fussell's mill it was the last regiment to give up its position, and in the assault on Fort Gilmer it bore a conspicuous part. After the Confederates abandoned Petersburg and Richmond it remained in camp near those places until June 7, 1865, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Tex., and arrived there on July 1. Soon afterward it marched to Brownsville, where it remained until Oct. 2, 1866, when it was ordered to New Orleans. On Nov. 10 it received orders for muster out and was transported to Baltimore, where it was finally disbanded. During its service the 9th lost 315 men, 47 of whom were killed in action and a number died of small-pox and cholera. It fought at John's island, S. C., Deep Bottom, Fussell's mill, Fort Gilmer, siege of Petersburg, and in a number of minor engagements incident to the operations about the Confederate capital.

**Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Cols., Henry G. Thomas, Joseph G. Perkins; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel Knorr, William Welsh; Maj., Theo. H. Rockwood. This regiment was organized by Gen. Birney at Benedict on Dec. 15, 1863, and was composed of negroes from the eastern shore and the southern part of Maryland. It remained in camp at Benedict until March 1, 1864, when it was ordered to Baltimore. One battalion was engaged during the latter part of March and the early part of April around Winchester and Berryville, Va., the rest of the regiment remaining on provost duty at Baltimore. Toward the last of April the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, where it was attached to the 9th corps, commanded by Gen. Burnside, and took part in the Wilderness campaign, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Hatcher's run, Bermuda Hundred and a number of lighter skirmishes. On June 5, 1865, it was ordered to Brazos, Tex., and from there to Brownsville. It remained in Texas until it was mustered out on Jan. 15, 1867, being one of the last volunteer regiments to be discharged from the United States service. Its loss was 293 men, 50 of whom were killed in battle.

**Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., Delavan Bates; Lieut.-Col., Hiram A. Oakman; Majs., Arthur J. Smith, James C. Leeke. The 30th was organized at Camp Stanton, near Benedict, from Feb. 12 to March 18, 1864, and was mustered in for three years. It was assigned to Ferrero's division of the 9th corps, which took part in the Wilderness campaign, and in Dec., 1864, and Jan., 1865, formed a part of the expeditions against Fort Fisher, N. C. After the fall of Fort Fisher it was with Gen. W. T. Sherman in the camapign of the Carolinas, which

resulted in the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, and was then on garrison duty until Dec. 10, 1865, when it was mustered out. The casualties suffered by the regiment were 225 men, 46 of whom were killed in battle, the rest dying of wounds and disease.

**Thirty-Ninth Infantry, U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., Ozora P. Stearns; Lieut.-Col., Charles J. Wright; Maj., Edward M. Fuller. This regiment was organized in the latter part of March, 1864, at Baltimore, most of the men composing it coming from that city. It was mustered in for three years and was assigned to Ferrero's division of the 9th corps, with which it served in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, taking part in all the battles of that campaign and the actions incident to the siege of Petersburg. It formed part of the two expeditions against Fort Fisher, N. C., in the winter of 1864-65, and after the capitulation of that stronghold was with Gen. Sherman in North Carolina until Gen. Johnston's surrender. It was then on garrison duty at various points in the Southern states until Dec. 4, 1865, when it was mustered out and the men returned to their Maryland homes. The losses of the regiment amounted to 272 men, 30 of whom were killed in battle.

Sincerely Yours
Thomas H. McKee.

## THOMAS HUDSON McKEE

Thomas Hudson McKee, secretary of the Whitney Land Company, of Washington, D. C., was associated with the early events of West Virginia, having made his home in Brooke county from early boyhood until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in 1861, in the first loyal regiment of Virginia volunteer infantry. During the first sixteen months of her service he rose from private to first lieutenant, receiving his commission on the day he was twenty years old. He has served both houses of the national Congress in many ways as an official, having been journal clerk of the house for eight years. Capt. McKee, as he is known in the national capital, has earned a place among the political writers of the nation by his contributions to the literature of the Republican party, and his books on fiscal and historical questions are recognized as standard works. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of West Virginia, is thoroughly in touch with her history, and has revised that portion of this work that pertains to "Military Affairs in West Virginia."

# Military Affairs in West Virginia

## 1861—65

Although the war furnished the opportunity for the partition of Virginia, the real cause for the separation had existed from the earliest days of the Republic. In 1781, when the boundaries of the several states were being determined, there were some in Congress who contended that the Allegheny mountains should form the political as they did the natural western boundary of Virginia, and for more than half a century before the outbreak of the Civil war the question of a division had been agitated at intervals. The people west of the mountains had come chiefly from the northern and eastern states and had little in common with the aristocratic "First Families of Virginia" who inhabited the eastern portion of the state. In the system of taxation and internal improvements the tendency had been to discriminate against the west, partly through the selfishness of the eastern section, and partly because the mountains formed a natural barrier to the construction of canals and railroads into the western counties. Consequently there were no commercial relations between the east and west. In addition to this the people of the west were not so firmly wedded to the institution of slavery as were their eastern brethren. In 1860 the white population of the state was 1,097,393, and the slave population 490,887. In the forty-eight western counties, which later became the State of West Virginia, there were 334,921 whites and only 12,771 slaves. Thus it will be seen that, in the establishment of the new state, Virginia lost nearly one-third of her white population and less than one-thirtieth of her slaves. In the presidential election of 1860 the electoral vote of the state was given to John Bell, the candidate of the American party, which represented the conservative element of the country, and believed in dealing with the slavery question in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the laws. In that election the combined vote of Lincoln, Douglas and Bell was nearly 20,000 greater than that of Breckenridge, the avowed slavery candidate, showing that a large majority of the people of Virginia was in favor of the Union, though there was also a strong sympathy with the slave states.

All watched with deepest interest the action of the Southern states with regard to the secession of South Carolina, and as events unfolded all seemed to realize that Virginia, as a border state, would be placed in a critical position if war should become inevitable. The prevailing opinion was that she should stand as a mediator between the North and the South, while an aggressive minority insisted that she should cast her destinies with the South and abide by the result. This minority brought a tremendous pressure to bear upon Gov. John Letcher to convene the legislature in extra session, as that body was the only one that had the authority to call a state convention to determine Virginia's policy, and he issued a proclamation for the legislature to assemble at Richmond on Jan. 7, 1861.

In his message at the opening of the session Gov. Letcher opposed a state convention to consider the question of secession, and suggested measures that he thought would secure a peaceable adjustment of the differences between the North and South, though he declared: "A disruption is inevitable, and if new confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach Virginia to either." He further declared that he would regard any attempt of the Federal troops to pass through Virginia for the purpose of coercing any Southern state as an act of invasion, which would be repelled. After a week of heated debate a bill was passed providing for a state convention to assemble in Richmond on Feb. 13, delegates to which were to be elected on the 4th. The people were also to vote at this election on the proposition as to whether the work of the convention should be submitted to popular vote before it became effective. On this question the majority in favor of submission was overwhelming—110,000 in favor of it to about 45,000 against it—thus showing that less than one-third of the electors were at that time secessionists. A still greater proportion of Union men was seen in the delegates to the convention. Out of the 152 members, 85 had voted for Bell, 35 for Douglas, and 32 for Breckenridge, the last named probably representing the radical secession sentiment.

John Janney, of Loudoun county, was chosen president of the convention, and upon taking the chair made a short address, of which the historian Willey says: "The spirit of patriotism and reverence for the old flag, which prompted the address, were as fervent before this 'Secession Convention' as if it were a Fourth of July audience. That it met with a cordial response from a majority of the delegates cannot be doubted, and that the sentiments were sincere and earnest on the part of the speaker, his whole course during and after the convention, established." But, if the secessionists were in the minority, they were the better or-

ganized and worked with greater unity of purpose than did the Unionists. On the very first day of the convention a resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to invite John S. Preston, commissioner from South Carolina; Henry L. Benning, commissioner from Georgia; and Fulton Anderson, commissioner from Mississippi, to seats in the convention, or to deliver any messages they might have from their respective states. The commissioners above named were all adroit and skillful orators, and their addresses to the convention crystallized the secession sentiment, raised the enthusiasm of the lukewarm delegates, and carried a number of those who were hesitating over to their side. A single sentence from the address of Mr. Preston is sufficient to show the spirit that was moving the convention to join the Confederacy. He said, in part: "My people believe the Union unnatural and monstrous. There is no human force—no sanctity of human touch—that can reunite the people of the North with the people of the South. That can never be done unless the economy of God is changed." Copies of the addresses were printed and distributed broadcast for the purpose of arousing public opinion, which would in turn influence the action of the convention. The scheme was well conceived and worked to perfection. The revolutionary element came to the surface; speeches were made in favor of the new Confederacy; bands of music paraded the streets and serenaded the champions of secession; United States flags were hauled down and Confederate colors hoisted in their places, and all possible means were employed to overcome the "submissionists," as the Union delegates were termed.

Thus matters stood when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and on April 16 the convention went into secret session. Newspaper reporters and correspondents were excluded, additional doorkeepers were appointed, and the delegates and officers of the convention were required to take a solemn oath not to make known to the public the action of the secret session. On the following day, still behind closed doors, the convention passed the ordinance that severed Virginia's connection with the Union by a vote of 88 to 55, one excused and 8 not voting. The convention had been stampeded into doing a thing which none thought probable when it was first assembled. The injunction of secrecy has never been removed, but the papers belonging to George W. Brent, delegate from Fairfax county, which were made public after his death, disclose what was done and give the vote in full. Among the 55 who voted against secession was found the names of John Janney, president of the convention, and Jubal A. Early, afterward famous as a Confederate major-general. It is fortunate and important to the truths of history that so much of the proceedings

of this convention have been preserved. As soon as the ordinance was passed the Union delegates began to withdraw, leaving the secessionists to have their own way, a condition of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Notwithstanding the people had voted in favor of submitting the work of the convention to popular vote, and the time of such election had been fixed as the fourth Thursday in May, the convention on April 25 passed an ordinance ratifying a temporary union with the Confederacy, and on the same day formally adopted and ratified the constitution of the Confederate States.

All pretense of a fair submission of the question to popular vote was finally abandoned. On May 16, ten days in advance of the time for the election, Senator James M. Mason published a letter, which was copied in nearly all the newspapers, and which clearly indicated the spirit of intolerance by which the people of Virginia were controlled. One short paragraph from this letter will be conclusive: "If it be asked what those shall do who cannot in conscience vote to separate Virginia from the United States, the answer is simple and plain. Honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question, and if they retain such opinions they must leave the state."

But 92 delegates signed the secession ordinance, and of these only two or three were from west of the mountains. The western delegates left Richmond on April 21. Although under a bond of secrecy some of them had written to their constituents, apprising them in a general way of the gravity of the situation, and their arrival home was the signal for a general uprising. Public meetings were held in almost every county, at all of which a solemn protest was made against the secession of the state. On April 17, immediately upon the passage of the so-called ordinance of secession, Gov. Letcher addressed a letter to Andrew Sweeney, mayor of Wheeling, the largest city in the western part of the state, informing him of the fact and ordering him to seize the custom house, postoffice, and all public buildings and records in the name of the "sovereign state of Virginia." Mayor Sweeney replied that he had "seized upon the public buildings and records in the name of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, whose property they are." On the 22nd, the day after the western delegates left the capital, a meeting was held at Clarksburg. It was convened through the influence of Francis H. Pierpont of Morgantown, John S. Carlile, the delegate from Harrison county, and many other prominent men, and at this meeting the first steps were taken toward the formation of a new state, though it was not so expressed at the time. A series of resolutions, denouncing and repudiating the action of the state convention, were adopted, and the people were recommended to "appoint

five delegates from among their wisest men, to meet in Mass Convention at Wheeling on May 13, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency." Before the date set for the mass convention Henry A. Wise was sent by the Confederate government with an armed force into the western counties for the purpose of overawing them into submission and holding that section for the Confederacy. As his army marched down the Kanawha valley it created great alarm and many of the Union men of that region fled to Ohio for safety. Preparations for the convention went on, however, and when the delegates assembled at Washington hall in the city of Wheeling on May 13, it was found that 26 counties were fully represented. As the convention had been called without the sanction of any legally constituted authority it was powerless to act in a way that would bind the people to any course it might adopt. The affirmative policy of the delegates was therefore not very well defined, but on the negative side all were a unit in one thing they would not do, and that was to ratify the action of the Richmond convention committing the state to the Confederacy.

As soon as the convention was organized a committee on State and Federal relations, consisting of one delegate from each county, was appointed. This committee was deluged with various plans and resolutions offering solutions to the vexed problem that then confronted the country, but the one that seemed to meet with the most favor was the resolution offered by Mr. Carlile, and which was as follows: "Resolved, That the committee on State and Federal relations be instructed to report an ordinance declaring that the connection of the counties of this state, composing the 10th and 11th Congressional districts, to which shall be added the county of Wayne, with the other portion of this state is hereby dissolved, and that the people of the said counties are in the possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent state in the United States and subject to the constitution thereof; and that said committee be instructed to report a constitution and form of government for the said state, to be called the State of New Virginia; and also that they report a declaration of causes which have impelled the people of said counties thus to dissolve their connection with the rest of the state, together with an ordinance declaring that said constitution and form of government shall take effect and be an act of this day when the consent of the Congress of the United States and of the legislature of the State of Virginia are obtained as is provided for by section 3 article 4 of the constitution of the United States."

A long chapter might be written concerning the debate that

followed the introduction of this resolution, but in the present instance it is sufficient to say that Mr. Carlile's plan was finally rejected as being too radical and revolutionary. After recommending that another convention be assembled in Wheeling on June 11, and the appointment of a committee of five to make the necessary arrangements therefor, the mass convention adjourned "amidst a blaze of enthusiasm, cheers for the Union, and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner."

The June convention assembled in the same hall in which the mass convention had been held, 35 of the western counties being represented by 77 delegates, and was organized by the election of Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood county, as president, and George Cranmer, of Ohio county, as secretary. As soon as the organization was completed each county delegation came forward and took the following oath: "We solemnly declare that we will support the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the ordinance of the convention that assembled in Richmond on Feb. 13 last to the contrary notwithstanding, so help us God." Two schemes were immediately proposed—one providing for the formation of a new state after the Carlile plan, and the other of reorganizing the state government of Virginia, the loyal counties assuming that they constituted the state. The latter plan prevailed, and on June 13 the convention issued an address setting forth the objects to be attained. As this address forms the basis for the establishment of the State of West Virginia it is given in full.

"A Declaration of the People of Virginia, Represented in Convention, at the City of Wheeling, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

"The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed; and when any form of organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter, to alter or abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to a majority of her people. The act of the general assembly, calling the convention which assembled in Richmond in February last, without the previously expressed consent of such a majority, was therefore a usurpation; and the convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally intrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

"The convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the

government of the United States, and against the citizens of neighboring states, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly social and business relations.

"It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his copatriots, in the former days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country.

"It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious states, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

"It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

"It has, in conjunction with the state executive, instituted, wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

"The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the capital of the Union.

"They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States in direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the state, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinances treason against the former.

"We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable conditions to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and all acts of said convention and executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated."

On the 19th the convention passed an ordinance providing for the election of a governor, lieutenant-governor and attorney

general by the convention, as well as a council of five members "to consult with and advise the governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders." Members of the legislature elected the previous year were to retain their seats, provided they took the oath prescribed by the convention, and the general assembly was directed to meet in Wheeling on July 1. The next day the convention completed its work by the election of Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county, governor; Daniel Polsley, of Mason, lieutenant-governor; and James S. Wheat, of Ohio county, attorney-general. The governor's council was composed of Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood; Daniel Lamb, of Ohio; William Lazier, of Monongalia; William A. Harrison, of Harrison; and J. T. Paxton, of Ohio. When these appointments were made the convention adjourned to meet again Aug. 6, following.

On July 1 the legislature met pursuant to the call of the convention. Gov. Pierpont, in his message, announced that he had informed President Lincoln of the acts and aims of the people of West Virginia, and had received the assurance of such support from the Federal government as could be given within the limit of constitutional authority. On the 9th the general assembly completed the reorganization of the state government by the election of L. A. Hagans, secretary of state, Samuel Crane, auditor, and Campbell Tarr, treasurer. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, United States senators from Virginia, having resigned their seats upon the passage of the secession ordinance, Waitman T. Willey and John S. Carlile were chosen to fill the vacancies. Their credentials were presented in the senate on the 13th by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and after some debate they were duly admitted, the upper house of Congress thus recognizing the reorganized government of Virginia. So far the plan of reorganizing the state government had worked admirably, but it was soon to be changed by the adjourned session of the state convention which met at Wheeling on Aug. 6. Of this session Willey says: "It was tacitly understood that the primary object of the second session was the formation of a new state. The adjournment was to afford time to mature the plans, stimulate public sentiment in its favor, and provide for complying with all the formal requirements of law." On the 20th an ordinance was passed, creating the "State of Kanawha," fixing its boundaries, and providing for an election upon the fourth Thursday of October, at which the people should vote upon the question. At the same time delegates were to be elected to a constitutional convention. If the majority of the voters favored the establishment of a new state the constitutional convention was

to meet in Wheeling on Nov. 20, but if the majority should be against the formation of a new state the delegates elected were not to assemble. This ordinance passed the convention by a vote of 50 to 28, and at the election in October the new state proposition received 18,408 votes in the affirmative, only 781 being cast in the negative.

The constitutional convention met at Wheeling on Nov. 26 and continued in session until the new constitution was completed. By the provisions of this organic law the following counties became unconditionally parts of the new state: Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Logan, McDowell, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Monongalia, Monroe, Nicholas, Ohio, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming. In addition to the above 44 counties Berkeley, Frederick, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Morgan and Pendleton were to become a part of the new state when the people of those counties ratified the constitution by a popular vote. All except Frederick did this, and subsequently became attached to West Virginia.

The first movement of troops in West Virginia, as confirmed by the statement of Gen. McClellan, was as follows: "On the afternoon of May 20, 1861, I received at Camp Dennison, Ohio, confirmation of the movement of the secessionists to destroy the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. I at once ordered by telegraph Col. B. F. Kelley, 1st Virginia volunteer infantry, then in camp at Wheeling, and other regiments to move from Parkersburg. The regiment commanded by Col. Kelley was the first to march to the defense of the state." Gen. T. A. Morris entered western Virginia with a body of Union troops from Ohio and Indiana, defeated the Confederates at Philippi on June 3, and drove them back toward the mountains. This was the first battle of the Civil war, and it drew forth an address from Gov. Letcher to the people of northwestern Virginia, under date of June 14, in which he said in part: "Virginia has asserted her independence. She will maintain it at every hazard. She is sustained by the power of ten of her sister Southern states, ready and willing to uphold her cause. Can any true Virginian refuse to render assistance? Men of the northwest, I appeal to you, by all the considerations which have drawn us together as one people heretofore, to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion. * * * I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to collect, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the ut-

most confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your firesides and altars from the pollution of a reckless and ruthless enemy. The state is invaded at several points, but ample forces have been collected to defend her. * * * The troops are posted at Huttonsville. Come with your own good weapons and meet them as brothers." This appeal met with but slight favor in the western section of the state, most of those able to bear arms flocking to the Union standard. In July Gen. McClellan defeated the Confederates at Rich mountain and Carrick's ford; Gen. Rosecrans defeated Floyd on the Gauley river in August; Wise abandoned the Kanawha valley; and the victory over Gen. R. E. Lee at Cheat mountain in September restored the Federal authority in western Virginia.

The constitution as framed by the Wheeling convention was submitted to a vote of the people on April 3, 1862, and resulted in its adoption by a vote of 18,862 to 514. The legislature of the reorganized state government met on May 6, and gave its formal consent to the establishment of the new state as required by section 3, article 4, of the Federal constitution. The name Kanawha, suggested by the convention, was dropped, and on May 29 Senators Willey and Carlile presented in the senate of the United States the application for the admission of the State of West Virginia. Considerable debate followed. The constitution submitted to Congress as the basis of admission was silent on the subject of slavery, and an effort was made to have the state admitted as a free state. An amendment, proposed by Senator Willey, providing that from and after July 4, 1863, all slave children born in the state should be free, and that all slaves within the state, "who shall at the time aforesaid be under 21 years of age, shall be free when they arrive at the age of 21," was adopted, subject to the approval of the people of the state, and in this amended form the bill passed the senate on July 14. It did not pass the house until Dec. 9, 1862, and then a heavy pressure was brought to bear upon President Lincoln to have him veto it, but after carefully weighing the arguments on both sides he gave it his official approval on the last day of the year. The constitutional convention was reassembled on Feb. 12, 1863, and indorsed the Willey amendment, which was submitted to the people at a popular election on March 26 and ratified by a vote of 28,321 to 572. On April 20 President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring West Virginia admitted after 60 days from that date.

The constitutional convention had made provision that, if a majority of the people voted in favor of the Willey amendment, an election should be held on May 28, for state officers and members of both branches of the legislature. The office of lientenant-governor was abolished by the new constitution, and the election

in May resulted in the choice of the following state officers without opposition: governor, Arthur I. Boreman; secretary of state, J. E. Boyers; auditor, Samuel Crane; treasurer, Campbell Tarr; attorney-general, A. B. Caldwell; judges of the supreme court, R. L. Berkshire, W. A. Harrison and J. H. Brown. The inauguration of these officers took place at Wheeling on June 20, with imposing ceremonies, and West Virginia on that date assumed her station in the galaxy of American Commonwealths. The legislature assembled on the same date to grapple with a number of important problems that presented themselves for consideration. Senator Willey was reëlected and P. G. Van Winkle was chosen to succeed John S. Carlile. The legislature of the restored government of Virginia had provided the new state with revenue by enacting that all fines, forfeitures, confiscations, uncollected taxes, etc., within the counties composing West Virginia, should belong to that state. Gov. Boreman remained the governor of the state during the remainder of the war, being reëlected in Oct., 1864, without opposition.

Of all the loyal people of the North none are more deserving of eulogy than the rugged mountaineers of West Virginia. With the spirit of patriotism of the Revolutionary fathers they braved the contumely of the First Families of the Old Dominion and cast their destinies with the Federal government. Born amid the stirring scenes of internecine strife, the state weathered the storm, and after a lapse of nearly half a century of peace and progress it can be safely said that her founders builded better than they knew. In the several calls for troops during the war the total quota of West Virginia was 34,463 men. In response to these calls she furnished 17 regiments and 2 companies of infantry; 7 regiments and 2 companies of cavalry, and 8 batteries of artillery—a total of 32,068 men who were mustered into the United States service, besides several organizations controlled by the state authorities and employed wholly within her borders. On every field where the West Virginians met the enemy they rendered a good account of themselves, and the names of Kelley, Thoburn, Capehart, Wells, Duval, Powell, McGee, Showalter, Daum, Graham, Carlin, and a host of others, are indelibly enrolled among the heroes of the Republic.

# RECORD OF WEST VIRGINIA REGIMENTS

**NOTE.**—Owing to a lack of reliable data, the names of the officers and date of muster out of some of the West Virginia regiments could not be accurately ascertained. Where it was possible this information has been supplied, but in several cases the list of officers is no doubt incomplete.

**First Infantry.**—Cols., Benjamin F. Kelley, Joseph Thoburn, Isaac H. Duval; Lieut.-Cols., Henry B. Hubbard, Jacob Weddle; Majs., Isaac H. Duval, Jacob Weddle, Edward W. Stephens. This regiment was organized at Wheeling under the first call for volunteers and was mustered in May 24, 1861, for three months. It was composed of men from Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall counties and was probably the only regiment organized during the war where the government deemed it unsafe to send arms and equipments. Some of the Brooke county men, well known for their loyalty, secured through Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts the arms, which were delivered at Wellsburg under a personal bond and afterward turned over to the regiment at Wheeling. The regiment went to the front without cartridge boxes, knapsacks, haversacks or uniforms, opening the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Wheeling to Grafton, where it joined the forces under Gen. Morris. It fought at Philippi, the first battle of the war, where Col. Kelley was wounded; was engaged in several minor skirmishes; five companies were with Gen. McClellan on the Rich mountain campaign; another detachment was with Col. Tyler in the operations against Gen. Wise, and the remainder of the three months' service was occupied in railroad guard duty. It was mustered out Aug. 28, 1861, but was reorganized for three years by Col. Thoburn and mustered in Nov. 14, 1861. It fought at Blue's gap, under Gen. Lander, and after his death at Paw-paw tunnel was transferred to the 3d brigade, Shields' division, with which it served in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring of 1862. In July it became a part of the 4th brigade, Ricketts' division, McDowell's corps, and fought at Cedar mountain, in the operations along the Rappahannock river, at Thoroughfare gap and in the second battle of Bull Run. In Oct., 1862, it was sent to Wheeling to recruit, after which it was sent to North mountain, and in March, 1863, was attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 8th corps. In July it joined Gen. Kelley's command and operated against the Confederates in Maryland and West Virginia until Jan., 1864. In Feb., 1864, it was sent to Wheeling on veteran furlough, afterward taking part in Gen. Sigel's Shenandoah Valley campaign. Subsequently it was with Gens. Hunter and Crook in the movements against Lynchburg and in the Shenandoah Valley and in the summer and fall of 1864 was with Gen. Sheridan's Army of West Virginia, with which it fought at Winchester, Cedar creek, Berryville, Charlestown, Halltown, the Ope-

quan, Fisher's hill and again at Cedar creek in October, where Col. Thoburn, then commanding the 1st division of the Army of West Virginia, was mortally wounded. On Oct. 29, the regiment was sent to Cumberland, Md., whence the non-veterans were sent to Wheeling to be mustered out and the remaining portion was consolidated into a battalion of four companies under Lieut.-Col. Weddle. On Dec. 10, 1864, this battalion, by order of the war department was consolidated with the 4th W. Va. infantry, forming the 2nd W. Va. veteran infantry, which was stationed at Cumberland, Md.

The 1st veteran infantry was formed Nov. 9, 1864, by the consolidation of the 5th and 9th infantry, with William H. Enochs, colonel; John S. P. Carroll, lieutenant-colonel; James P. Waymer, major, and served in Virginia until mustered out July 21, 1865.

**Second Infantry.**—Cols., George R. Latham, John W. Moss; Lieut.-Col., Robert Moran; Majs., James D. Owens, Thomas Gibson, Henry C. Flesher. This regiment was organized in July, 1861, the companies being mustered in as they were formed and hurried to the front. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G took part in the three months' campaign in West Virginia and about Aug. 1 were concentrated at Beverly. It was engaged by detachments, scouting in the counties of Barbour, Tucker, Randolph and Pendleton, engaging in numerous skirmishes with the guerrilla bands that infested the country, and always with success. From Beverly it was sent to reinforce Gen. J. J. Reynolds at Elk Water in May, 1862, and arrived just in time to defeat the enemy, who had Reynolds almost surrounded. It next served under Gen. Milroy about Cheat mountain, Monterey and Bull Pasture mountain, where it fought with its accustomed valor and aided materially in the defeat of the Confederates. With Gen. Fremont it was engaged at Cross Keys and Port Republic, and afterward with Pope's army at Cedar mountain. The winter of 1862-63 was passed at Beverly, the regiment having been separated from Milroy's command, and it was there attacked by Gen Imboden in April, 1863. After a stubborn resistance against overwhelming odds for several hours it fell back to Buckhannon. During the remainder of 1863 it was engaged in various expeditions and on Jan. 26, 1864, was changed to the 5th W. Va. cavalry by order of the war department.

The 2nd veteran infantry was formed Dec. 21, 1864, by the consolidation of the 1st and 4th regiments, with Jacob Weddle, lieutenant-colonel and Benjamin D. Boswell, major. It was mustered out July 16 and 18, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Third Infantry.**—Cols., David T. Hewes, George R. Latham; Lieut.-Cols., Francis W. Thompson, Rufus E. Fleming; Majs., Charles E. Swearingen, Theodore F. Lang, Harrison W. Hunter, Peter J. Potts, Andrew J. Squires, Thomas E. Day. This regiment was organized at Wheeling, Clarksburg and Newburg in June and July, 1861, and was mustered in for three years. It was engaged in the operations in western Virginia; was concentrated at Elk Water under Gen. Milroy; fought at McDowell; was with Gen. Fremont at Cross Keys and Port Republic; joined the army under Gen. Pope and was engaged at Cedar mountain, Kelly's ford, Lee's springs, Waterloo bridge, and the second battle of Bull Run; was divided into detachments in Oct., 1862, and was not again concentrated until April, 1863. In June, 1863, it was changed to mounted infantry, and served on various expeditions until Jan. 26, 1864, when it was changed to the 6th cavalry (q. v.).

**Fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Joseph A. J. Lightburn, James H. Dayton; Lieut.-Cols., William H. H. Russell, John L. Vance; Majs., John T. Hall, Henry Grayum. The 4th infantry was organized at Point Pleasant from June to Sept., 1861, and was mustered in for three years. Its early service was in Wayne county, where it passed the winter, and the summer of 1862 was spent in the Kanawha valley in numerous skirmishes, Col. Lightburn having command of the district. On Dec. 29, 1862, it was brigaded with the 30th, 37th and 47th Ohio infantry and ordered south to join the Army of the Tennessee. At Young's point, La., Jan. 21, 1863, it was assigned to the 2nd division, 15th corps, with which it continued until after the fall of Vicksburg. In the assault of May 18, on the Vicksburg fortifications, its colors were "torn to rags by bullets, both color sergeants killed, and all the color guard but one killed or wounded." It continued with the 15th corps (Sherman's) in the siege of Jackson; then moved to Chattanooga; fought at Missionary ridge; was with the expedition to relieve Gen. Burnside at Knoxville; was ordered back and on Jan. 7, 1864, reached Larkinsville, Ala. In Feb., 1864, it took part in a raid into Alabama and marched 175 miles. In March the veterans received their furloughs and when they reported for duty on May 1, were ordered to join Gen. Hunter for the movement against Lynchburg. With the Army of West Virginia it took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, being engaged at Winchester and Cedar creek in July and August, and was highly complimented by the division commander. It also fought at Snicker's ferry and Berryville. At the expiration of the original term of enlistment the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated with the 1st W. Va. infantry in December to form the 2nd veteran infantry.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Cols., John L. Zeigler, Abia A. Tomlinson; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen P. Calvin, William H. Enochs; Majs., Ralph Ormstead, Lorenzo A. Phelps. This regiment was organized at Ceredo during the first half of Sept., 1861, and was mustered in for three years. No detailed account of its services is available, but it is known that it served in West Virginia and Virginia until the expiration of the term of enlistment, the non-veterans being mustered out in Sept., and Oct., 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated with the 9th infantry to form the 1st veteran regiment, under Special Orders No. 391, dated Nov. 9, 1864.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Col., Nathan Wilkinson; Lieut.-Cols., John F. Hoy, Larkin Peirpont; Majs., John B. Frothingham, John H. Showalter, Larkin Peirpont, Edward A. Bennett. The 6th infantry was organized by authority of the war department and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. to Dec., 1861, for the purpose of guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the state. During the years 1862 the companies were moved about from place to place as their services were needed. Cos. A and G were attacked at Weston in August by Gen. Jenkins and compelled to retire with a loss of 6 men wounded; part of the regiment under command of Capt. Mattingly of Co. G—124 officers and men—was attacked by Col. Jackson with 700 infantry, 75 cavalry and a piece of artillery at Bulltown in October, but the enemy was repulsed after a fight which lasted for several hours; in McCausland's attack on the Union forces at New creek in August Cos. A, G and L were engaged. and the report says they "behaved with conspicuous gallantry, losing 2 men killed and 4 wounded." The non-veterans were mustered out at the expiration of the original term of en-

listment and the veterans and recruits were retained in service until June 10, 1865, when they were mustered out by order of the war department.

**Seventh Infantry.**—Cols., James Evans, Joseph Snyder; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Kelley, Jonathan H. Lockwood, Isaac B. Fisher, Francis W. H. Baldwin; Majs., Isaac B. Fisher, James B. Morris, Marcus Fetty. This regiment was organized at Wheeling and Grafton from July to Oct., 1861, and was mustered in for three years. Its early service was in Virginia and West Virginia, dispersing wandering bands of the enemy, guarding the railroads, etc. It fought at Romney, Bloomery gap, and in numerous minor skirmishes, and on April 2, 1862, was relieved from railroad duty and ordered to Winchester, where it was assigned to provost duty under Maj. Lockwood. It was next engaged in several tiresome marches in the Shenandoah Valley, and on July 2 reached Harrison's landing on the James river in time to cover the rear of McClellan's army as it fell back from Malvern hill. It remained with the Army of the Potomac; covered Pope's retreat from Centerville to Chain bridge; distinguished itself at Antietam and Fredericksburg, in both of which actions it was in the first line of battle; participated in the battle of Chancellorsville; arrived at Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, 1863, and played a prominent part in the two days' engagement that followed. In all these actions it lost severely, but was always at its post of duty. After Gettysburg it rested at Elk run, Va., until in September, when it moved on the Bristoe campaign and the Mine Run fiasco. In Feb., 1864, it fought at Morton's ford, immediately after which the veterans went home on furlough. The regiment rejoined the Army of the Potomac in time for the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, in which it was engaged at the Wilderness, Po river, Ny river, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Totopotomy, and Cold Harbor, losing heavily during the campaign. It was in the first assaults on the works at Petersburg; was engaged at Deep Bottom; at the explosion of Burnside's mine; and as a compliment to the gallantry of the members at Reams' station the regiment was furnished with the Henry repeating rifle. It was in action at Hatcher's run and on the Boydton plank road; was present at the fall of Petersburg; pursued Lee's army to Appomattox, and was present at the surrender. During these later movements the regiment consisted of a battalion of four companies under Lieut.-Col. Baldwin, the non-veterans having been mustered out at the expiration of the term of enlistment. The battalion was mustered out July 1, 1865.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Col., John H. Oley; Lieut.-Cols., Lucien Loeser, John J. Polsley; Majs., Hedgeman Slack, William Gramm, Edgar B. Blundon. This regiment was organized in the Kanawha valley in the fall of 1861, with Charleston as the headquarters, and was mustered in for three years. It was assigned to Gen. Fremont's army in April, 1862, was brigaded with the 60th Ohio and placed under the command of Col. Cluseret. In the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley the brigade had the advance and at the battle of Cross Keys occupied the center of the line. The regiment was complimented by Gen. Fremont in special orders for gallantry during the action. It next moved with Gen. Sigel to the relief of Gen. Banks at Cedar mountain, and was with Gen. Pope in his campaign in eastern Virginia. It was then assigned to Gen. Milroy's command and returned to West Virginia. In Nov., 1862, it was cut up into detachments and posted at vari-

ous places until June, 1863, when it was ordered to Bridgeport to be drilled as mounted infantry. It was assigned to Averell's brigade and operated against "Mudwall" Jackson around Strasburg, Franklin, Monterey, Huntsville, etc., losing heavily in the engagement at Rocky gap in August. It fought with Averell in the several engagements about Huntersville, Hillsboro and Droop mountain, after which it participated in the raid to Salem. On Jan. 27, 1864, the designation of the regiment was changed to the 7th cavalry and its subsequent history will be found under that head.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Leonard Skinner, Isaac H. Duval; Lieut.-Cols., William C. Starr, John S. P. Carroll; Majs., Isaac H. Duval, Benjamin M. Skinner, Leonard Skinner. The formation of this regiment was commenced in Sept., 1861, by K. V. Whaley. The first company organized was stationed at Guyandotte, Va., where it was attacked by the Confederates under Jenkins in November and all were killed, wounded or captured except 3 or 4 men. Soon after this other companies were formed and the regiment was completed about the last of Feb., 1862, when it was mustered in for three years. From that time until the following September it was stationed at various places in the Kanawha valley. It was then assigned to Gen. Milroy's command, with which it remained until May, 1863, when it was ordered to the Kanawha valley. It fought at Cloyd's mountain and in May, 1864, joined Gen. Crook, with whom it took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign until Nov. 9, 1864, when it was consolidated with the 5th regiment to form the 1st veteran infantry. A list of the battles in which it took part cludes Cloyd's mountain, New River bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Carter's farm, Winchester (2), Martinsburg, Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas M. Harris, Morgan A. Darnall; Lieut.-Cols., Moses S. Hall, Lewis M. Marsh; Majs., Daniel Curran, Henry H. Withers. The 10th regiment was recruited in the latter part of 1861, the first companies being assigned to duty under Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of the Frontier Department. Its organization was not completed until May, 1862, when it was attached to the command of Gen. Milroy, and took part in the operations of that army during the remainder of the year. In May, 1863, it was ordered back to West Virginia and attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Averell. The first action of the regiment as a body was at Beverly, in July, 1863, where it was attacked by the enemy under Col. W. L. Jackson, and notwithstanding the regiment was greatly outnumbered it held Jackson at bay for two days, when reinforcements arrived and the Confederates were routed. It fought at Cloyd's mountain, where it was highly complimented by Gen. Averell for its gallantry, and afterward was with that officer in several raids and expeditions. In the campaign against Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, it was in action at Snicker's ferry, Winchester, Berryville, the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. After Sheridan's victories in the Valley it joined the Army of the James and continued in the operations about Petersburg and Richmond until the close of the war. It was mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—Cols., John C. Rathbone, Daniel Frost, Van H. Bukey; Lieut.-Cols., John C. Rathbone, Van H. Bukey, William H. H. King, James L. Simpson; Majs., George C. Trimble, James L. Simpson, Michael A. Ayres. The organization of the 11th regiment was commenced in Oct., 1861, and toward the latter part of

December Cos. B and C, organized in Wirt county, were armed and placed on duty against guerrillas in that part of the state. About 200 men of the regiment were attacked at Spencer in September by 1,000 Confederates under Gen. Jenkins and all, including Col. Rathbone, were captured and paroled. In October a part of the regiment took part in the signal repulse of Col. Jackson's forces at Bulltown, and various other engagements occurred in which a portion of the 11th participated. It was then with Averell in several of his raids and expeditions; was with Gen. Hunter in his march to and retreat from Lynchburg; and then joined the Army of West Virginia for the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864. Col. Frost was killed at Snicker's ferry in July, and Col. Bukey took command. A list of battles in which the 11th took part includes Cloyd's mountain, New River bridge, Lexington, Lynchburg, Snicker's ferry, Winchester, Martinsburg, Berryville, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Strasburg and Cedar creek. The original members who did not reënlist were mustered out as their terms expired and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out pursuant to orders from the war department.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Cols., John B. Klunk, William B. Curtis; Lieut.-Cols., Robert S. Northcott, Richard H. Brown; Majs., William B. Curtis, Francis H. Pierpont, William Burley, Richard H. Brown. This regiment was organized at Camp Willey, Wheeling, Aug. 30, 1862, and was mustered in for three years. The next day it was ordered to Clarksburg, then threatened by Gen. Jenkins. It then operated by detachments until November, when seven companies under Col. Klunk accompanied Gen. Milroy's expedition through Pocahontas, Pendleton and Highland counties. They were joined at Monterey, Va., later in the month by the other three companies under Maj. Pierpont, which had been engaged against guerrillas about Elk Water and Huntersville. The regiment returned to Beverly, but was soon ordered to Petersburg, W. Va., where it joined Cluseret's brigade of Milroy's army, and continued with that brigade until after Milroy's defeat at Winchester in June, 1863, where the regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded and captured. From August to Oct., 1863, the regiment was at Martinsburg and in November moved to Maryland heights. It took part in Wells' expedition up the Shenandoah Valley in December, after which it was stationed at Cumberland, Md., until April, 1864. It moved with Gen. Sigel's army up the Valley again and fought at the battle of New Market in May. In July and August it was with Gen. Crook in the campaign against Early; fought at Snicker's ferry, Winchester, and Cedar creek; and with the 1st division. Army of West Virginia, joined the Army of the Potomac in Dec., 1864, where it continued until mustered out June 16, 1865.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Col., William R. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., James R. Hall, Milton Stewart; Majs., William P. Rucker, Albert F. McCown, Lemuel Harpold. Eight companies of this regiment were organized at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1862, and were mustered in for three years. Just a month later Cos. A, B, D and G were ordered to Winfield, Va., where they remained until Jan. 28, 1863, when they were sent to Coalsmouth, W. Va. In March, 1863, four companies—A, B, D and H—were attacked by Gen. Jenkins at Hurricane bridge. A demand for surrender was refused and after a fight of 5 hours Jenkins withdrew his force of 1,000 men, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. The regiment re-

mained in the Kanawha valley until the Morgan raid in July, when it was ordered to Gallipolis, Ohio, thence to Pomeroy. It fought some of Morgan's men at Buffington island, and then continued the pursuit until Morgan surrendered. In the latter part of 1864 Co. K was organized and joined the regiment, and soon after Co. I, which completed the organization. The 13th was with Gen. Hunter in his movement on Lynchburg; took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864; fought valiantly at Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, where Lieut.-Col. Hall was killed while leading the regiment into action. The regiment was mustered out June 22, 1865. During its term of service it marched 1,437 miles and traveled by rail and steamboat 538 miles.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Andrew S. Core, Daniel D. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., Chapman J. Stuart, George W. Taggart; Maj., Shriver Moore. The 14th was organized at Camp Willey, Wheeling, in Aug. and Sept., 1862, and was mustered in Sept. 16. The regiment was concentrated at Clarksburg on the 18th and in November moved to New creek, where it was assigned to the 5th brigade, 1st division, 8th army corps. Co. A and a company of the 23d Ill. infantry fought and defeated a superior force under the Confederate Gen. Jones at Greenland gap in April, 1863, inflicting terrible punishment upon the enemy, who finally surrendered. In Dec., 1863, it was in the movement to McDowell, Va., the object being to create a diversion in favor of Gen. Averell, then on his Salem raid. It was next in the expedition of Gen. Crook against the Virginia & Tennessee railroad; fought at Cloyd's mountain, Dublin depot and New River bridge; defeated Col. Jackson in Montgomery county; returned to Meadow bluffs, and there joined Gen. Hunter for the movement against Lynchburg. In July, 1864, it reached Parkersburg, where Hunter received orders to proceed at once to the Shenandoah Valley. In the Valley campaign it was in action at Winchester, Carter's farm, Kernstown, Martinsburg, second battle of Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. In Dec., 1864, the regiment was ordered to Martinsburg for duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was mustered out June 28, 1865.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Maxwell McCaslin, Milton Wells; Lieut.-Cols., Milton Wells, Thomas Morris, John W. Holliday; Majs., John W. Holliday, Fenelon Howes. This regiment, consisting of nine companies, was organized at Wheeling and was ordered to the front Oct. 16, 1862. The remainder of the year was passed in guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In Feb., 1864, the tenth company was organized and joined the regiment, which in April was ordered to join Gen. Crook in the Kanawha valley for the expedition against the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. After this expedition it moved with Gen. Hunter against Lynchburg, returning to the Kanawha valley, and was then ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, where it became a part of the Army of West Virginia in the operations against Gen. Early. A list of the battles in which it was engaged up to the close of the year 1864 includes Cloyd's mountain, New River bridge, Middlebrook, Lynchburg, Snicker's ferry (where Lieut.-Col. Morris was killed while leading the regiment), Winchester (2), Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's hill, Cedar creek, and some minor engagements. In Dec., 1864, it joined the Army of the James, in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and completed its service with that organization. It was mustered out June 14, 1865.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Col., James T. Close; Lieut.-Col., Samuel W. Snider; Maj., Barnet C. Armstrong. This regiment was organized at Washington, D. C., in Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. Co. A was captured on the night of Aug. 27, while on railroad guard duty between Alexandria and Manassas. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Abercrombie's division, defenses of Washington, where it served until mustered out June 10, 1863, by order of the war department.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Col., Charles H. Day; Lieut.-Cols., John S. McDonald, William T. Head; Majs., Charles H. Day, Frank L. Hicks. This regiment was organized at Wheeling in Aug. and Sept., 1864, to serve for one, two and three years. It was ordered to join Gen. Crook in the latter part of September, but was stopped at Grafton and sent to the forces under Gen. Kelley, when it operated in the region west of Hancock, Md., and Sleepy creek. In Feb., 1865, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Department of West Virginia, where it served until mustered out June 30, 1865.

**Independent Infantry Battalion.**—Capt. Perry G. West. This battalion of two companies was organized at Wheeling between Oct. 1, 1862, and Jan. 9, 1863. It served in West Virginia during the term of enlistment and was mustered out in April and May, 1865.

**Miscellaneous Infantry.**—In addition to the organizations given above, several companies were organized for service in their respective localities. The most notable of these were Boggs' scouts, Bond's and Brown's companies, Gould's, Mann's and Ramsey's militia, Wilkinson's state guards, Martin's loyal company, Exempts' battalion, Boothsville, Pendleton county and Swamper's home guards, and Ziegler's militia. Each and all of these rendered efficient service in guarding the state against forays of the enemy, thus allowing the regularly enlisted troops to go to the front.

**First Cavalry.**—Cols., Henry Anishansel, Nathaniel P. Richmond, Henry Capehart; Lieut.-Cols., Nathaniel P. Richmond, John S. Krepps, Joseph Darr, Charles E. Capeheart; Majs., John S. Krepps, Josiah Steele, Benjamin F. Chamberlain, William C. Carman, Harrison H. Hagans, Harvey Farabee. The formation of this regiment was begun at Clarksburg and Morgantown in July, 1861, and was completed on Nov. 25, when it was mustered in for three years. As soon as it was mustered in it started for the front. Its history is identical with the histories of the Army of West Virginia and the Army of the Potomac. Up to the close of 1864 it had taken part in 75 battles, including Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar mountain, the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, the cavalry fight at Stevensburg, Lynchburg, Carter's farm, Kernstown, Winchester, Fisher's hill, Rude's hill, Cedar creek and Gordonsville. In the Shenandoah Valley campaign it was in the 2nd brigade, Averell's cavalry division, Col. Capehart commanding the brigade and Maj. Farabee the regiment. It was with Gen. Sheridan in the raid to Petersburg in Feb., 1865, after which it served in the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Merritt until mustered out July 8, 1865, the non-veterans having been mustered out some time before as their terms expired.

**Second Cavalry.**—Cols., William M. Bolles, John C. Paxton, William H. Powell; Lieut.-Cols., Rollin S. Curtis, David Dove, John J. Hoffman, James Allen; Majs., Henry Steinback, James Allen,

John McMahan, Charles E. Hambleton, Charles Anderson, Patrick McNally, Edwin S. Morgan. The 2nd cavalry was mustered in Nov. 8, 1861, for three years and spent the winter fighting the guerrillas in the border counties of the state and in the Kanawha valley. Early in Jan., 1862, it joined Gen. Garfield in Kentucky, and the regiment fought together for the first time at Paint creek, where Humphrey Marshall was so signally defeated. It then returned to Virginia, where part of the regiment reported to Gen. Cox at Flat-top mountain and the remainder joined Gen. Duffie for the Lewisburg expedition. During the summer and fall of 1862 and all of 1863 the regiment was on duty in the state, and in May, 1864, was attached to the 3d brigade of Averell's cavalry division for the raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. It was then with Gen. Hunter on the Lynchburg campaign, after which it served in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the actions at Bunker Hill, Stephenson's depot, the Opequan, Fisher's hill, Mount Jackson, Brown's gap and Weyer's cave. During this campaign Col. Powell was promoted to brigadier-general "for conspicuous gallantry and ability as an officer." After the defeat of Gen. Early in the Valley campaign it joined the Army of the Shenandoah in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where it continued until the close of hostilities as a part of Capehart's brigade, Averell's division. It was mustered out June 30, 1865.

**Third Cavalry.**—Cols., David H. Strother, John L. McGee; Lieut.-Cols., John L. McGee, John S. Witcher; Majs., Seymour B. Conger, Lot Bowen, John L. McGee, John S. Witcher, Charles E. Anderson, Charles W. White, John S. Hurst. The organization of this regiment was commenced in Dec., 1861, and was not completed until April, 1865. The companies composing it did not serve together until early in the summer of 1864. The regiment or some portion of it was engaged at Gainesville, Aldie, Catlett's station, Dumfries, Beverly ford, Kelly's ford, along the Rapidan river, Chancellorsville, Middleburg, Upperville, the first and second days at Gettysburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Falling Waters, Brandy Station, Culpeper, on the Mine Run campaign, and numerous skirmishes arising out of scouting expeditions. At Moorefield the gallant Maj. Conger was killed while leading the regiment into action. The men were mustered in for periods of one, two and three years, and were mustered out as their terms expired, the last of the regiment being mustered out June 30, 1865.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Cols., Joseph Snider, James H. Dayton; Lieut.-Col., Samuel W. Snider; Majs., Charles F. Howes, Nathan Goff, Jr., Arza M. Goodspeed, James A. Smith. This regiment was organized at Parkersburg and Wheeling in July and Aug., 1863, and was mustered in for six months. From August to December it was in the 3d brigade, 2nd division, Department of West Virginia, stationed at Clarksburg, Parkersburg and Grafton. In Oct., 1863, one battalion under Maj. Howes had a skirmish at Salt Lick bridge. In Jan., 1864, it was ordered to New creek and temporarily attached to Col. Thoburn's brigade. It was in action at Medley, where Maj. Goff was captured. From April 4, 1864, it was with the 1st and 2nd W. Va. cavalry, 15th W. Va. infantry and Carlin's battery in Thoburn's brigade until it was transferred to the forces under Gen. Kelley and stationed in the district west of Sleepy creek. It was mustered out at different dates from March 6 to June 23, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—This regiment was originally organized as the

2nd infantry, and was changed to cavalry Jan. 26, 1864. (For roster of officers, etc., see 2nd infantry.) After it was changed to a cavalry regiment it was quartered at Martinsburg, W. Va., until April, 1864, when it joined Gen. Crook for the expedition, which resulted in the victory at Cloyd's mountain and the destruction of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. It was next in Hunter's movement against Lynchburg, after which the original members who had not reënlisted were mustered out, and on Nov. 28, 1864, the veterans were consolidated with the 6th cavalry.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—This regiment was first formed as the 3d infantry, under which the early history of the organization, roster of officers, etc., will be found. It was changed to the 6th cavalry on Jan. 26, 1864, after which it was engaged in the Salem raid, and was then stationed at Martinsburg until April, when it moved to Beverly. In the meantime a new company had been added to the regiment under Capt. J. S. Hyde. Some time in Aug., 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out and the remaining members were consolidated into a battalion of six companies, with which the 5th regiment was afterward consolidated under the designation of the 6th cavalry. For lack of arms and equipments it was not very active in the field, almost the entire command being captured by the Confederate Gen. Rosser at New creek for that reason. It was mustered out June 10, 1865.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—The early history and roster of officers of this regiment will be found under the title of the 8th infantry, by which designation it was first known, the change to the cavalry arm of the service being made Jan. 27, 1864. About the time the change was made 400 of the regiment reënlisted and were granted the usual veteran furlough of 30 days. They reassembled again on April 20, with about 250 recruits, and the regiment joined Gen. Crook's raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad in May. It fought at Cloyd's mountain and New River bridge, after which it joined Gen. Hunter for the movement against Lynchburg. The remainder of its service was in Virginia, chiefly in the Shenandoah Valley, and it was mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

**Battery A.**—Capts., Philip Daum, George Furst, John Jenks. This battery was organized at Wheeling, June 28, 1861, to serve for three years. Its service was chiefly in Virginia and West Virginia, though no official list of the engagements in which it took part has been published in orders. Capt. Daum was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and "Daum's battery," as it was generally known was always ready to do its part toward winning a victory, whenever and wherever it was called into action. It was mustered out July 27, 1865.

**Battery B.**—Capts., Samuel Davey, Ernst M. Rosafy, John V. Keeper. This battery was organized at Ceredo, Oct. 1, 1861, and was mustered in for three years. Like Battery A, no official list of its engagements has been published in orders, but it is known that it served chiefly in Virginia and West Virginia during its term of service, and is frequently mentioned in the official reports with commendation. It was transferred to Battery E, Feb. 13, 1865, and was mustered out with that organization.

**Battery C.**—Capts., Frank Buell, Wallace Hill. No official list of the battles in which this battery participated has been published in orders. It was organized at Wheeling March 30, 1862, and mustered in for three years. Under Lieut. Hill, afterward captain, the battery rendered efficient service at the second battle of Bull Run

and at Gettysburg, as well as a large number of engagements in Virginia and West Virginia. It was mustered out June 28, 1865, by order of the war department.

**Battery D.**—Capts., John Carlin, Ephraim Chalfant. This battery was organized at Wheeling by Capt. Carlin, and was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 20, 1862. It joined the forces under Gen. Milroy, and one section was in action at Moorefield in Jan., 1863. In June the entire battery was engaged at Winchester, where 2 men were wounded and 83 captured. In April, 1864, it joined Gen. Sigel and took part in the battles of New Market and Piedmont, after which it moved with Gen. Hunter on the Lynchburg campaign. The reports of its subsequent service are somewhat meager, though it continued to serve in Virginia and West Virginia until mustered out June 27, 1865, by order of the war department.

**Battery E.**—Capt., Alexander C. Moore. This battery, known as the "Upshur artillery," was organized at Buckhannon, Upshur county, in Aug., 1862, to serve for three years. While at Buckhannon it was engaged against the Confederates under Gen. Jenkins before it was mustered into the U. S. service. With Gen. Kelley's division it was at Williamsport and North mountain in the summer of 1863, and participated in the engagements at Snicker's gap, Kernstown, Winchester, Bunker Hill, Berryville, and Martinsburg in 1864. It was mustered out June 28, 1865.

**Battery F.**—Capts., Thomas A. Maulsby, George W. Graham. Battery F was originally organized as Co. C, 6th W. Va. infantry in Aug., 1861, and was changed to the artillery arm of the service in March, 1863, by order of the secretary of war, when it was recruited to the maximum of an artillery company and placed in charge of a 6-gun battery. It fought at Martinsburg in July, 1863, where Capt. Maulsby was wounded. Under Capt. Graham it took part in the operations of Gens. Sheridan and Crook in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting valiantly at Bunker Hill, Winchester, and several minor actions. On Sept. 14, 1864, it was consolidated with Battery A.

**Battery G.**—Capts., James D. Owens, Chatham T. Ewing. This battery was organized at Wheeling June 13, 1861, to serve for three years. No official list of its engagements has been published in orders, though its service was chiefly in Virginia and West Virginia. It was mustered out June 22, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

**Battery H.**—Capt., James H. Holmes. This battery was organized at Maryland heights Jan. 4, 1864, and was mustered in for three years or during the war. During the summer it was active in Virginia, and in November a large part of the battery was captured at New creek. No official list of the battles in which it took part is to be found in orders. It was mustered out July 11, 1865.

J. Warren Keifer

# JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer, associate editor for Ohio, is a native of that state, having been born in Clark county Jan. 30, 1836. He was educated at Antioch college; began the study of law at Springfield in 1856, and two years later was admitted to the bar. Five days after the fall of Fort Sumter he enlisted in the 3d Ohio volunteer infantry, and on April 27, 1861, was commissioned major of the regiment. On Feb. 12, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and on Sept. 30 following was commissioned colonel of the 110th Ohio infantry. He served with marked ability and bravery in the campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and with the army of the Potomac. No better testimony to his intrepidity is needed than the statement that he was four times wounded during his service. At the close of the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 he was brevetted brigadier-general. In the operations about Petersburg, Va., and on the Appomattox campaign he commanded the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 6th army corps, which distinguished itself at the battle of Sailor's creek by the capture of Tucker's marine brigade, 2,000 strong. For his gallantry in these campaigns he was brevetted major-general July 1, 1865. Declining a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the regular army, Gen. Keifer returned to his law practice, which had been so rudely interrupted in 1861. In 1867 he was elected to the Ohio state senate. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and that autumn was elected to Congress, where he served for four successive terms, being speaker of the house in the 47th Congress. In the autumn of 1904, twenty years after his retirement from that body, Gen. Keifer was again elected to Congress, and was reëlected in 1906. In 1873 he was elected president of the Lagonda national bank at Springfield, which position he held for over thirty years. When the Spanish-American war broke out Gen. Keifer's old military spirit was aroused. He offered his services to the government, was appointed major-general of volunteers, and served as such until the close of hostilities. Gen. Keifer has been honored on many occasions by invitations to deliver public addresses, and

was the orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington in May, 1887. He is a prominent figure in the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a keen interest in promoting the welfare of the order. In 1868-70 he was commander of the Ohio department, and in 1871-72 was vice-commander-in-chief. Gen. Keifer is the author of a work entitled "Slavery and Four Years of War."

# Military Affairs in Ohio

## 1861—65

In common with her sister states of the north, Ohio was to a great extent unprepared for the shock of the Civil war, when the rebellious guns in Charleston harbor sounded a suspension of national peace and gave the signal for the fearful struggle that was to follow the attack upon Fort Sumter. The militia organizations that had been so effective in the pioneer days, guarding the frontier against the attacks of a savage foe, had, after the disappearance of that menacing danger, gradually disintegrated, and during a long period of profound peace the inhabitants of the Buckeye State had followed vocations and given their attention to matters entirely foreign to warlike tendencies. Some of her leading citizens, however, foresaw the inevitable conflict, and efforts were made, but with little success, to establish a militia system within the state. Several years prior to the opening of hostilities, Salmon P. Chase, then governor of Ohio, attempted to arouse interest in military organization and drill, undoubtedly because he anticipated an appeal of the great political questions to the high court of war. He was far from a military man himself, but he sought to make the state capable of meeting any emergency. Ellsworth, at Chicago, had shown that militia might be interested in something more than the manual of arms, and Chase, with some legislative support, encouraged similar companies of Zouaves in Ohio. These were fancy French drilled companies and proved to be failures in actual war. A new arsenal was established, new arms were received from the government, and such was the interest finally excited that a convention of nearly two hundred officers assembled at Columbus to consult as

to the best means of developing and fostering a militia system; and in 1859, Governor Chase had the satisfaction of reviewing nearly thirty companies. But these were a mere bagatelle and can hardly be dignified by being called the nucleus of the grand array of fighting men that Ohio contributed as her quota to the support of the Union cause in the great conflict which was then so near at hand, but little anticipated by the people in general. Thus, while materially prosperous and progressive, enjoying the benefits of fraternal relations with her sister commonwealths, Ohio was suddenly aroused from her dream of peace, and the nation's defenders which she supplied were drawn from the different walks of life. Professors and plow-boys, merchants and mechanics, lawyers and laborers, were the ones who answered the call to arms, and in the service of their country caste was obliterated. They all marched and fought as equals—defenders of the flag.

The sentiment of the state was conservative and in complete accord with the ideas of Abraham Lincoln whose election the voters of Ohio had so emphatically favored. The prevailing sentiment was that anything within reason should be conceded to the South, excepting the one great principle for which the campaign of 1860 had been waged, and upon which issue the presidential election had been won—slavery must not be extended over more United States territory, or into new states formed therefrom. In the Congress of 1859-60, memorable for the long and bitter and finally successful contest of the Southerners against the candidacy of John Sherman for speaker of the house, Thomas Corwin had secured the preliminary adoption of an amendment to the United States constitution, guarding slavery forever from interference, provided it remained within the limits then established. In this action Corwin had the support of his constituents, as was evidenced later by Ohio's legislative endorsement of the proposed amendment, but this exceptional action was the manifestation of a strong desire for national peace, and had the true sentiment of the people of Ohio even then been expressed it would have been an emphatic disapproval of the institution of human slavery and an earnest demand for its utter annihilation. So, when the Gordian knot had been cut by the initiative of the South, and an appeal to arms had been taken in its effort to establish The Confederate States of America, the first and only attempt ever made to organize a nation solely based on the principle of eternally perpetuating human slavery, Ohioans no longer felt the necessity of restraint, and enthusiastially responded to the call from the national government for aid in suppressing the sectional uprising. Ohio, at this critical period, had a population of 2,343,739, and as this was fully one-eighth of the

people of the states that might be expected to unitedly support the national government, and, with about 500,000 men of military age within her borders, it was to be expected that the state would play an important part in the conflict. And that such expectations were more than realized a history of the bloody struggle gives abundant proof.

South Carolina passed the first Ordinance of Secession Dec. 20, 1860, and four other slave states followed before Lincoln was inaugurated and the Confederacy was formed at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 8, 1861. The seceded states and the Confederacy as soon as formed seized United States forts and arsenals, arms, ammunition and military supplies, capturing and paroling United States troops, also of the United States mint and its contents of gold and silver and also custom houses, etc., until there remained only a few spots in the South Atlantic and Gulf states where the Stars and Stripes were flying.

The Ohio legislature met on the first Monday of Jan., 1861, amidst the general pervading excitement growing out of these events, and the members thereof were keenly alive to the impending exigency in national affairs. On Jan. 12, they passed a series of joint resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:

1st. The people of Ohio believe that the preservation of this government is essential to the peace, prosperity and safety of the American people.

2nd. The general government cannot permit the secession of any state without violating the bond and compact of Union.

3d. The power of the national government must be maintained, and the laws of Congress enforced in the states and territories, until their repeal by Congress, or they are adjudged to be unconstitutional by the proper tribunal. All attempts by state authority to nullify the constitution and laws of Congress, or resist their execution, are destructive of the wisest government in the world.

4th. The people of Ohio are opposed to meddling with the internal affairs of other states.

5th. The people of Ohio will fulfil in good faith all their obligations under the constitution of the United States, according to their spirit.

6th. Certain offensive laws in some of the states are rendered inefficient by the constitution and laws of the Federal government, which guarantee to the citizens of each state the privileges and immunities of the several states. The several state governments should repeal these offensive laws, and thus restore confidence between the states.

7th. All Union men condemn the secession ordinances.

8th. We hail with joy the firm, dignified and patriotic message

of the president, and pledge the entire power and resources of the state for a strict maintenance of the constitution and laws by the general government, by whomsoever administered.

9th. Copies of these resolutions shall be furnished to the senators and representatives of both houses of Congress.

Yet there was a constant restraint exercised in Ohio as elsewhere, imposed more particularly by the attitude of the border states and the hope that in some way means could be found whereby an honorable peace could be maintained without the surrender of principle or the dissolution of the Union. At the peace conference, called at the suggestion of the border states, and which was held in Washington in Feb., 1861, Ohio sent as delegates Salmon P. Chase, John T. Wright, William S. Groesbeck, Franklin T. Backus, Reuben Hitchcock, Thomas Ewing, Valentine B. Horton and C. P. Wolcott. Crafts J. Wright of Ohio was secretary of this peace conference. They deliberated upon various plans to preserve both peace and the Union, the central idea of each scheme being the perpetuation of slavery in the South and its limitation by definite boundary lines. But the conference was altogether futile, and the change in administration of national affairs, on March 4, following, put the reins of government in the hands of those who heartily endorsed the sentiment expressed by Jackson in the words: "The Union of the states must and shall be preserved!"

On April 12, 1861, an act to enroll the militia of the state became a law. The following is a synopsis of it:

1st. Assessors to prepare lists of all persons subject to military duty, and file the lists with the auditor, who shall furnish a copy to the adjutant-general, and an abstract shall by him be forwarded annually to the war department at Washington before Jan. 1 in each year. There shall also be a militia of the reserve; when 40 or more persons enroll themselves, the adjutant may issue commissions. When public service requires more force than "the active militia," this "militia of the reserve" shall be called into service.

On the same day was passed an act to secure the safe keeping of arms in the hands of volunteer companies. It provided that each man should receive $5; that the commanders should report lists of members; that the commanders should report all delinquencies in the company; that delinquents should be marked off by the adjutant-general, and the delinquents were not to receive the $5; that the aggregate should not exceed 6,000 men.

On the 13th the following law was passed to amend the militia law of 1859. It provided for carrying into effect the new military division of the state. The amendment was as follows:

Sec. 5. That the commander-in-chief may, if he shall deem

the same advisable, order a camp of instruction to be held, once a year, for four days, during the period of legal encampments, at which time the officers of the volunteer militia, or the officers and all other members of said militia, shall be drilled in the school of the soldier and the details of their respective duties; and section 3 of the act entitled "an act for the further discipline of the militia and volunteer militia, passed March 23, 1859," and providing a camp of instruction for officers only, is hereby repealed. These laws became inoperative in the presence of the immediately succeeding war.

But a more striking proof of the conciliatory disposition which possessed the legislature was to be given. The proposed constitutional amendment, which has been mentioned, and which was carried through Congress by the efforts of Thomas Corwin, was submitted to the legislatures of the several states for ratification; and before the beginning of actual hostilities in Charleston harbor, it was apparent that, carrying the effort for conciliation to the furthest extreme, the legislature of Ohio meant to give (as it did) the sanction of Ohio to this irreversible guarantee to slavery in the fundamental law of the land. Before its place on the Ohio senate calendar was reached, however, came the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the surrender of that fort and the call of the president to "maintain the honor, integrity and existence of the National Union." On April 15, the State of Ohio was wild with excitement over the receipt of the news of the call to arms. On the next day troops began to arrive in Columbus in answer to the president's call, and the feeling, if possible, was even more intense. The telegraphs and mails were burdened with exhortations to the legislature to grant money and men to any extent, and the hot haste of the people to plunge into war seemed to cause the very air to become laden with the clamor. Notwithstanding the pulse of the people, however, and as a last effort at conciliation, the state senate adopted the Corwin constitutional amendment, and only eight members out of the whole body opposed it. Maryland was the only other state in the Union that ratified the Corwin amendment; even the southern states scorned it.

Although in this manner the representatives of the people signified their desire for peace, they also promptly took all the necessary preliminary steps in preparation for war. The president's requisition for 75,000 men having been received, Gov. William Dennison issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of Ohio:—You are called upon to meet the gravest responsibilities, and it may be sacrifices, to preserve your free institutions and your national independence.

"The attempt of your government to supply a beleaguered garrison with provisions, has been met by open war, and the reduction of the garrison by force of arms. Your national flag has been insulted, and the constitutional authorities of the Union treasonably defied.

"At such an hour, rising above all party names and party bias, resolute to maintain the freedom so dearly purchased by our fathers, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity, let the people assert their power.

"Your voice will be heard, your actions, giving hope to the overawed and oppressed in the rebellious districts, will strengthen the hands and animate the hearts of the loyal thousands in the border states, and will bring back peace and order to the nation, with a new assurance of the perpetuity of its priceless blessings. The general assembly, by acts just passed, opens to you the method of testifying your devotion to our beloved state, to the Union as it is, and those free institutions which have been alike the foundation and pledge of our national and individual prosperity.

"The general orders issued through the proper department assert that method, and invite your response. Let us all be thankful to Almighty God for past mercies, imploring His pardon for our many shortcomings, and trusting with Him the destinies of our country, forget all but the pressing duty to cast aside the distinctions that have been the basis of transient differences, and demonstrate to the world that we are worthy sons of great ancestors, fit to be intrusted with the liberties we inherit."

On April 16, within less than 24 hours after the president's call for troops had been received, the state senate had matured, carried through the several readings, and passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for placing the state upon a war-footing, and for assisting the general government in meeting the shock of the sectional uprising. Some days earlier a bill had been introduced appropriating $100,000 for war purposes, but on a hint from the governor that perhaps other and more important measures might be deemed advisable, action was delayed. Then the $1,000,000 war bill was introduced, in response to a message from Gov. Dennison, in which he announced the call from Washington, set forth the necessity of defending the integrity of the Union, and concluded as follows:

"But as the contest may grow to greater dimensions than is now anticipated, I deem it my duty to recommend to the general assembly of this state to make provisions proportionate to its means to assist the national authorities in restoring the integrity and strength of the Union, in all its amplitude, as the only

means of preserving the rights of all the states, and insuring the permanent peace and prosperity of the whole country. I earnestly recommend, also, that an appropriation of not less than $450,000 be immediately made for the purchase of arms and equipments for the use of the volunteer militia of the state. I need not remind you of the pressing exigency for the prompt organization and arming of the military force of the state."

The debate which preceded the passage of this war-appropriation bill illustrated the melting away of party lines under the white heat of patriotism. As the members opposed to the institution of slavery in any locality had shown their willingness, in the interest of peace and national union, to support a constitutional amendment that would preserve and protect it in a restricted territory, so did those who were opposed politically to the national administration bury their partisan feelings and unite in the support of a measure which was to unmistakably reflect Ohio's attitude in the impending crisis. Senator Orr, of Crawford county, was opposed to the war, and even to the purposes of the bill, but he said he would vote for it as the best means of testifying his hostility to secession. Judge Thomas M. Key, of Cincinnati, the ablest Democrat in the state senate, and who was subsequently colonel and judge-advocate on Gen. McClellan's staff, said that he, too, was in favor of the bill. Yet he then seemed to regard the measure as an unwarranted declaration of war against seven sister states. He entered his solemn protest against the line of action announced by the executive, and declared the preparation for war was a usurpation by the president, in whom and in whose advisers he had no confidence, and the beginning of a military despotism. He said he firmly believed it to be the desire of the administration to drive off the border states, and to permanently sever the Union. But he was opposed to secession, and in this contest he could do no other way than stand by the Stars and Stripes. The bill passed by an almost unanimous vote, one senator alone voting against it, but under the terrible pressure of public condemnation, especially in his own district, that gentleman shortly afterward asked leave to change his vote. The bill was then sent to the house, and the vote in that body, after its members had waited a day for public opinion, was unanimous, and in the speeches made there were unreserved expressions of national spirit. Mr. Flagg, a Democrat of Hamilton county, said he was "ready for peace for the Union, or war for it, love for it, hatred for it, everything for it." He was glad that delay had produced unanimity. But he had been of the number that had favored instant action. He said he was ready for immediate action because "Jefferson Davis

had shown no hesitation in suspending the rules and marching through first, second, and third readings without waiting to hear from his constituents." He had ever advocated peace, but always a peace for the Union. Mr. Andrews, of Auglaize county, who had denounced the excitement on the subject of war as crazy fanaticism, heartily supported the bill. He said: "The act of South Carolina towards the Democrats of the North was a crime for which the English language can find no description. * * * It has forever severed the last tie that bound them together." Amid such displays of patriotic feeling the bill was passed and became effective on April 18. It appropriated $500,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect any requisition of the president to protect the national government; $450,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments for the militia of the state; and the remaining $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for use under the direction of the governor. The commissioners of the sinking fund were authorized to borrow the money, at six per cent. interest, and to issue certificates therefor which should be free from state taxation.

In the passage of other war measures all semblance of factious opposition was noticeably absent. Under the leadership of William B. Woods, ex-speaker of the house and a Democratic leader, who subsequently rose to the rank of colonel of a three years' volunteer regiment and brevet major-general of volunteers, a bill passed exempting the property of those who enlisted as soldiers from execution for debt during their service. Then, as it became evident that far more troops were pressing for acceptance than were needed to fill Ohio's quota of thirteen regiments, the legislature acceded to the sagacious suggestion of the governor that the surplus should be retained for the service of the state. The bill authorized the acceptance of ten additional regiments, provided $500,000 for the payment of such troops, and $1,500,000 more were appropriated to be used in case of invasion of the state, or the appearance of danger of invasion. On May 10, an act was passed, by which a tax of half a mill on the dollar of taxable property was levied, to be applied to the relief of families of volunteers, the relief to be continued one year after the death of the volunteer if he died in service. A bill defining and punishing treason also became a law.

On April 26, an act was passed "To provide more effectually for the defense of the state against invasion." The appropriation in this act amounted to $2,000,000, to meet which, the commissioners of the sinking fund were empowered to borrow the amount. The same act authorized the governor to call out nine regiments of infantry and eight of cavalry. At this juncture,

however, a constitutional inhibition seemed to present itself, and those opposed to the act made the most of the situation. The constitution of the state, Sec. 1, Art. VIII, limited the power of the state to contract debts to cases of "casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed $750,000." But section 2 of the same article provided that "In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state." The loan authorized by the act of April 18, 1861, was clearly within the powers granted by the constitution, but the one authorized by the act of April 26, was one of graver character, not only in the amount but in the circumstances which would bring it within the powers conferred by the constitution upon the general assembly and the commissioners of the sinking fund. The constitution, however, did not specify who should decide on the question of danger of invasion, and hence the difficulty was overcome by the governor assuming that prerogative and deciding that "Ohio is in danger of invasion," and therefore that the debt was within the restrictions of the constitution.

On April 10, 1861, after there had been an actual condition of war on the southern coast for many weeks, though not officially recognized, the people of Cincinnati had shown a recognition of the actual state of affairs by stopping the shipment of arms through that city to Arkansas. And among the enactments of this session of the legislature was one providing against shipments of arms through the state for disloyal uses. Other measures were adopted organizing the militia of the state; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of the volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder; and one authorizing the appointment of additional general officers. In concert with Gov. Dennison the preparatory war legislation was completed, and when, within one month after the first note of alarm from Washington had been sounded, the general assembly adjourned, the state was on a war footing for the first time in its history. The legislature had made a grand record, and it reflected the patriotism which actuated its members, individually and collectively. And now some of them were to enter other fields of usefulness in the service of their country. Before the final adjournment the acting speaker had resigned to take a command in one of the regiments starting for Washington; two leading senators had been appointed brigadier-generals; and large numbers of the other

members had in one capacity or another entered the military service.

The conduct of the governor and the members of the legislature in their official capacity received the hearty approval and enthusiastic endorsement of a large majority of the citizens of the state. Before the bombardment of Fort Sumter had ended all restraint was removed, the spirit of war was abroad, and twenty full companies were offered to Gov. Dennison for immediate service. The response to the governor's proclamation was so generous that when Gov. Magoffin telegraphed that "Kentucky would furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern states," Dennison telegraphed to Washington, "If Kentucky will not fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her." There was no hesitation in the response to the call for troops in Ohio. Three months before, Lorin Andrews, president of Kenyon college, had offered his services in case of war, and he now set about forming a company. He is mentioned here as a type of the men who enlisted or encouraged enlistment. As soon as the president had called for troops, telegrams came to the governor from various towns, tendering companies. Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland offered thousands. James Barrett Steedman, of Toledo, who had been a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention, pledged a regiment in 10 days. Prominent men in every quarter, without regard to party, offered their services and asked what they could do. The militia system was, as has been stated, worthless and of no avail in the emergency. There were a few companies of volunteer infantry, armed and trained, and a few one-gun squads of artillery. The best known of these companies immediately offered their services. It is interesting to note that Lucius V. Bierce, the invader of Canada in 1838, was among those who raised companies, largely at his own expense. Later he was made assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, under the national government, and was engaged for two years in the mustering of volunteers at Columbus.

The Lancaster Guards arrived at Columbus on April 15, closely followed by the Dayton Light Guards and Montgomery Guards, and on the morning of April 18, two regiments were made up of the companies that had reached the capital. The 1st included the Lancaster Guards, the Lafayette Guards, and Light Guards and Montgomery Guards, of Dayton, the Grays and the Hibernian Guards of Cleveland, the Portsmouth, Zanesville and Mansfield Guards, and the Jacksons of Hamilton. In the 2nd regiment were the Rovers, Zouaves and Lafayettes of Cincinnati, the Videttes and Fencibles of Columbus, the Springfield Zouaves, the Covington Blues (of Miami county), one Steubenville and two Pickaway

companies. The men elected their own officers, and Edward A. Parrot was made temporary commander of the 1st, and Lewis Wilson, chief of police of Cincinnati, colonel of the 2nd. Without uniform and without arms, they started by train the next day under the command of George W. McCook, a Mexican war veteran, to defend the capital founded by the father of a united country. The 1st was mustered into the U. S. service at Lancaster, Pa., by Lieut. Alexander McDowell McCook, a New Lisbon, Ohio, boy, who had been educated at West Point. He was then made colonel, and Parrot lieutenant-colonel. The 2nd was mustered in at the same place and Wilson retained in command. Both regiments, after some delay, reached Washington, and were assigned to a brigade under the command of Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio, who was made a brigadier-general of volunteers and later became a major-general of volunteers.

The quota of Ohio, in the call for 75,000 men, was 13,000, and after 2,000 had been sent to meet the most urgent demand, there remained the work of organizing eleven regiments from the hosts that poured into Columbus, where there was no proper shelter for them, no tents, no supplies, nobody with experience to take care of the men and organize them. Gov. Dennison established Camp Jackson in the woods, naming it in honor of the old Democratic patriot, and the members of his staff, Adjt.-Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Com.-Gen., George W. Runyan, and others, did the best they could under the circumstances, embarrassed by the usual disparaging comment that accompanies the organization of armies. To command the troops the governor wanted Irvin McDowell, who was then on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., but upon the urgent request of Cincinnati friends he selected George B. McClellan and he was forthwith commissioned a major-general. For brigadier-generals of volunteers Newton Schleich, a Democratic leader in the state senate, Joshua H. Bates, of Cincinnati, and Jacob D. Cox were selected and each was commissioned for three months. Presently the governor's staff was reinforced by the addition of Catharinus P. Buckingham, adjutant-general; George B. Wright, quartermaster-general; Columbus Delano, commissary-general; and C. P. Walcott, judge-advocate-general.

Thirty thousand men assembled in answer to the call for 13,000. Out of these, eleven more regiments were organized for three months' service in the volunteer army of the United States. A little later these were sent to Camp Dennison and still later they re-enlisted and were there reorganized for the three years' service under President Lincoln's first call for three year enlistments. Two or three thousand declined to re-enlist, and were sent home on furlough until their three months' enlistment had expired.

They had not in all cases been paid, and "their feelings were participated in by their friends, until very many were led to believe that the promises of the government were worthless, and bitterness and wrath succeeded to suspicion and disappointment." (Report of Adjutant-General Buckingham, 1861.)

In addition to these thirteen volunteer regiments for the national army, Ohio organized ten regiments of her own out of the companies that were offered, one regiment of which went to St. Louis and was mustered in as the 13th Mo., under Col. Crafts J. Wright, and two others became the 1st and 2nd Ky. infantry regiments. Besides these regiments, enough companies for four others were held in reserve at their homes.

The president, in his proclamation of April 15, had allowed the Confederates 20 days in which to disperse, and on the expiration of that time the following general order was issued, explaining the manner of proceeding to raise companies for a reserve force of 100,000 men, the number of companies to which each county was entitled, and other matters pertaining to the organization of this immense "home army:"

"General Headquarters, Adj't-General's Office,
Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1861.

"The twenty days' limit for the dispersion of rebels now in arms against the United States has expired. Whether the struggle for vindication of the imperilled Union shall be brief or protracted, the result is certain. The destinies of all nations are interwoven with that of America, and the issue is made up. Ohio will meet the crisis firmly and fulfil her part. The more decided her action, the sooner will peace succeed war, and loyalty supplant treason.

"To give force and system to her action, the following general order is promulgated:

"I. The militia is divided into the 'active army of operation' and the 'militia of the reserve.' The nine regiments now encamped (additional to the thirteen mustered into the United States service), and such further regiments as the general assembly shall authorize, will be mustered into the state service, and placed under strict discipline for immediate service.

"II. The enrolled militia, between the ages of 18 and 45, exceeds 300,000 men. This force is divided into the 1st, 2nd and 3d reserve corps. The able-bodied force of other ages retired from service, but fully competent to meet any demand that the exigencies of the Union may require, exceeds 200,000 men, and will constitute the 4th and 5th reserve corps. The 1st reserve corps will be organized forthwith, and be subject to immediate transfer into the 'active army of operation.' Ap-

plications, however, for the organization of militia of the reserve will not be limited to this quota, but the companies composing it will receive the post of honor and the first assignment to active duty in case the country requires their service.

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"VI. As a general rule, public arms will not be issued to the militia of the reserve, but a proximate estimate of the number of private rifles in the possession of men expert in their use, shows that, with proper exercise, nearly or quite the entire first contingent of 100,000 men can be armed, and disciplined in hours of leisure, postponing their draft upon the state until they are transferred to the active corps.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"H. B. CARRINGTON, Adjutant-general."

The state was expected to uniform, arm and equip its soldiers, and the difficulties of doing this were enormous, requiring the generous services and counsel of the best qualified citizens. The people of Toledo, Dayton, Zanesville, and other places, subscribed large sums of money for the support of the volunteers and their families, and at Zanesville large property holders agreed to give houses rent free to families of volunteers during their absence. To aid in the work of equipping the soldiers Miles Greenwood, who had established an iron foundry in Cincinnati in 1831, undertook the contract for rifling the old smooth-bore .69 caliber muskets, and thus produced the "Greenwood rifle," which carried for a long range a bullet of considerable size. He also undertook the casting of canon, and during the war turned out over 200 bronze cannon. He also manufactured gun-caissons, and the armament of a monitor.

As soon as it was known that troops would be called out for three years, Gov. Dennison recommended Gen. McClellan for the rank of major-general U. S. A., so that he could retain chief command in the West. "Ohio must lead throughout the war," said the governor. Aside from the furnishing of troops to the general government, the chief duty of Gov. Dennison was the protection of the state from invasion. There was no Confederate army near in the early part of 1861, for Kentucky was neutral and divided on the question of loyalty to the Union and western Virginia was largely Union in sentiment. But Confederate companies were organizing all along the border and it was reasonable to expect that Confederate raids would be made into Ohio and later large bodies of Confederates would occupy those regions adjacent to Ohio, if they were not forestalled. Adjt.-Gen. Carrington in April, 1861, advised the governor that the Ohio river was not a practical line of defense,

and that Ohio could be guarded only by occupying western Virginia and Kentucky. But did the Ohio troops have a right to invade the soil of another state? When it was being discussed whether United States troops could take possession of the Long bridge at Washington, Gov. Dennison said: "We can let no theory prevent the defense of Ohio. I will defend Ohio where it costs less and accomplishes most. Above all, I will defend Ohio beyond rather than on her own border." He joined with Govs. Yates and Morton in urging the government to garrison the important points in Kentucky, but that was not attempted until the enemy had occupied strategic positions. Regarding western Virginia, the governor obtained permission to act, because in that quarter it was desired to encourage the people in their efforts to secede from Virginia and form a new state. In April Col. Barnett and part of his artillery was sent to Marietta to hold in check the rebellious element at Parkersburg, and when it was heard that the Virginia volunteers had taken possession of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Grafton, the government permitted Ohio to go ahead. On May 24, McClellan began to move, and he then asked for the nine regiments of state troops, which in six hours were in motion for the border. Col. Steedman crossed with the 14th Ohio, and Barnett's artillery at Marietta, occupied Parkersburg May 27, and swept out on and along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, repairing the track and rebuilding bridges to Grafton, where he joined Col. Irvine, who had brought the 16th Ohio and Col. Kelley's Virginia regiment along the other branch of that road. Pushing on to Philippi, they fought the first battle or affair of the war, June 3, and drove the Confederate forces further back into the mountains. A slow advance was a little later made by Gen. McClellan with a considerable army upon the new positions of the Confederates at the Rich mountain and at Laurel hill near Philippi. The attack on Rich mountain was made July 11 and a victory was won by a brigade of four regiments of infantry, three of them from Ohio, under Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, also of Ohio. A sharp blow to the retreating enemy was delivered the next day at Carrick's ford.

Col. Norton, with the 21st Ohio, crossed at Gallipolis, seized 30 Virginians of secession activity, and sent them to Camp Chase near Columbus, they being the first prisoners at that camp, which was afterward famous as a place of detention for Confederate soldiers and other prisoners.

Some of the Ohio troops that participated in this preliminary work in West Virginia returned home at the end of their three months' enlistment, but were neglected by the United States government in the matters of muster out and pay. "Disappointed and disgusted by the treatment they had received," says Gen.

Buckingham, "they aggravated in a tenfold degree the mischief produced by the three-months' men sent home from Camp Dennison. The prospect of raising troops in Ohio was for a time very discouraging." But the neglect was due to the lack of money in the U. S. treasury and of efficient general organization. So much was enlistment discouraged, however, that it was fortunate that Ohio had four regiments in reserve. In June these were called to Camp Chase, near Columbus, and organized into the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th regiments. The nine regiments that had been in western Virginia having been mustered out, the entire force of Ohio three-years' men in the field on Aug. 1, were the four just named, the eleven organized at Camp Dennison, two cavalry companies and two sections of artillery. These were on duty mainly in western Virginia. But the effect of disaster at Bull Run (July 21, 1861,) was to stiffen the determination of the patriotic leaders. Venomous criticism was stifled in the face of danger to the national capital, and new regulations removed some disagreeable features of enlistment. The nine three-months' regiments that had been in western Virginia were reorganized for three years, and besides these many other entirely new regiments were organized, so that by the end of the year the Ohio infantry numbers ran up to 82. At Mansfield, under the encouragement of Senator Sherman, who for a time intended to go to the field, but was dissuaded, there were organized two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a battery. Congressman Gurley gave special attention to the promotion of distinctive regiments from the Cincinnati district. Cavalry was at first discouraged, but the state raised one regiment in July, Senator B. F. Wade and John Hutchins raised another on the Reserve, and by special efforts a total of six cavalry regiments were formed in the year. In the artillery branch seventeen batteries were organized, besides Col. James Barnett's regiment, which was filled to ten companies. Notable among these batteries were Wetmore's, of Cleveland, and Mitchell's, of Springfield, that went to Missouri. Hoffman's Cincinnati battery was the first to go to Missouri, followed by the 39th, 27th and 81st and part of the 22nd Ohio regiments. Ohio troops rendered valiant service in saving Missouri as well as West Virginia and Kentucky. The whole number of troops organized for the war by the state of Ohio, to Dec. 31, 1861, was as follows:

In camps in the state: thirty-five regiments infantry, 26,146; four regiments cavalry, 4,485; seventeen batteries artillery, 1,228; total, 31,679.

Ohio troops in three years' service, infantry, 67,546; cavalry, 7,270; artillery, 3,028; total, 77,844.

To which add twenty-two full regiments for three months, 22,000; two companies of cavalry, 180; two sections artillery, 80; one battery, 120; grand total, 100,224.

The expenses paid by Ohio were given as follows:

"Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1861.

"It is hereby certified that the costs, charges, and expenses, properly incurred by the state of Ohio, for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, exceed the sum of the following items, viz.: enrollment, $20,000; incidental expenses, $30,000; subsistence, $300,000; clothing, $600,000; barracks, camp equipage, medical supplies, ammunition, etc., $250,000; arms, $400,000; equipping troops, $350,000; transportation, $150,000;

"Two million one hundred thousand dollars ($2,100,000).

"W. DENNISON, Governor of Ohio."

"R. W. TAYLOR, Auditor of State."

In Sept., 1861 the Federal government returned to the state $900,000 of the $2,100,000 the latter had expended in forwarding troops.

With the close of the eventful year of 1861 ended the career of William Dennison as a war governor of Ohio. At the time when the political parties were selecting their candidates for the gubernatorial office, in the autumn of that year, Gov. Dennison was being accused of responsibility for all the mistakes that had occurred in the raising of an army of soldiers in Ohio greater than the whole United States had ever before put in the field. For this reason, and also for the purpose of retaining the favor of the hosts of Democrats who supported the war, David Tod, a former Democrat, received the nomination of the Union Republican party and he was successful at the polls. But Gov. Dennison's record was not such as to be ashamed of. From April 15, 1861, until he retired from office in Jan. 1862, he had organized twenty-three regiments for three months' service and eighty-two for three years'. He left the state credited with 20,751 soldiers over and above the demands of the general government. Besides that he had shown a prescient military wisdom in regard to the occupation of western Virginia and Kentucky. In financial administration, when the appropriations of $3,000,000 by the legislature were tied up under a construction of the law followed by the state treasurer, he adopted the bold plan of collecting money due the state from the general government by his personal agents and using it for the desired purposes. In this way he kept out of the state treasury, and where it could be used, over $1,000,000 that was absolutely necessary for war purposes. In all this work he had been efficiently aided by such distinguished Ohio civilians as George W. McCook, Edward Ball, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph R. Swan, Aaron F. Perry, Julius J. Wood, Richard M. Corwin, Alfred P. Stone and William A. Platt.

During the session of 1862, the Ohio legislature, on March 14, adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, wicked and ambitious traitors have, without cause, plunged our nation into civil war, disregarding all fraternal obligations; falsifying the most sacred injunctions that can be applied to the conscience—their solemn oaths; forcing upon us an expense of millions of money and incalculable loss in the prostration of business, and untold miseries in the sacrifice of human life; and whereas recent developments manifest a disposition on the part of some of the leaders of the rebellion to ask terms and sue for peace; Therefore,

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in view of the loss of loyal blood and treasure, our government cannot, without loss of character and injustice to the noble dead that have fallen in defense of its authority and the rights of humanity, accept less than an unconditional submission to the supremacy of the constitution and the laws.

"Resolved, That the future peace of the United States and the permanency of the government, as well as the best interests of humanity throughout the world, demand the speedy trial and summary execution of all leading conspirators in the attempt to destroy the government; and in the name of the people of Ohio, who have given their money and lives without stint for the preservation of our liberties, we protest against the entertainment of any proposition for settlement other than unconditional submission to rightful authority and the condign punishment of the authors of the rebellion."

Shiloh was a battle of great carnage, and as soon as the news of the losses in killed and wounded reached home the great heart of Ohio throbbed with sympathy. The Sanitary commission, Mayor Hatch of Cincinnati, and Gov. Tod, hastened to send steamers down the rivers, laden with supplies, surgeons and nurses. "Ohio boats removed the wounded with tender care to the hospitals at Camp Dennison and elsewhere within the state; the Ohio treasury was good for expenditures for the comfort of the sick and wounded which the general government did not provide for." At the close of the year the state had paid out over $50,000 for the expense of eleven steamboats, many surgeons, etc., in this work of mercy.

While Stonewall Jackson was raiding the Shenandoah Valley there was great alarm for the safety of Washington, and in obedience to a call from the capital, Gov. Tod called for more volunteers. At Cleveland a public meeting was hastily called, at which 250 men enlisted, among them nearly all the students of a law school; at Zanesville the fire bells rang alarm, and 300 were enrolled, among them the judge of the court then in session and a large number of the lawyers, while all over the state there was

the same spirit moving all classes of her people, so that 5,000 men reported at Camp Chase within a few days. Under these circumstances the 84th regiment was sent to the field in 10 days, and the 85th, 86th, 87th and 88th were soon afterward filled. All the other regiments—eighty-two of infantry and six of cavalry—had been filled in February and March and sent out of the state, except the 45th, 50th and 52nd, recruited during the summer. Under the two calls of the president, each for 300,000 men, the quota of Ohio was 74,000. Under the law the state militia was liable to draft for half of this force. To avoid the apparently harsh methods of the draft, which would bring in all able-bodied men without regard to their patriotism, the plan was at this time adopted of apportioning the quota to the counties, and later to the townships, according to population, and to call upon the communities to encourage enlistments in the most effective manner possible. At the time when these calls were made the state had already raised, by voluntary enlistment, 115,200, and of these 60,000 three-years troops were in the field. This was not a very serious depletion of the state's military resources, but it was deemed best by Gov. Tod and those who were apparently best qualified to judge, to use extraordinary means to secure enlistments, and the practice was begun of paying bounties. Beginning in the summer of 1862 and continuing until the latter part of the war, over $50,000,000 was paid in local bounties in Ohio to secure enlistments. But in spite of all that was done in this way in the summer of 1862, the state had furnished but 151,301 voluntary enlistments on Sept. 1, of that year, and a draft was necessary to raise 12,000 more. The draft was a failure practically, for it resulted in adding only 2,400 men, but voluntary enlistments were renewed and stimulated by and after the draft so that the state was by the end of the year credited with 171,000 men, besides the first three-months men, recruits for the regular army and enlistments in the navy. It was evident that some strong anti-war influence had temporarily occupied the public mind during the summer, and difficulties were from time to time thrown in the way by persons hostile to the war. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these was Dr. Edson B. Olds, of Lancaster, whose speeches were considered by Gov. Tod as calculated to discourage enlistments so seriously that he recommended the Washington authorities to arrest the irascible doctor, under the provisions of the proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Dr. Olds was accordingly arrested on the evening of August 12, 1862, by a couple of U. S. officers. Some resistance was attempted by one or more members of the family, but it proved trifling, the prisoner was conveyed with little difficulty out of town and sent to Fort Lafayette, where the U. S. authorities continued to hold him

for many months. Arrests of some other parties of less prominence followed. In all, eleven were made—only two of which were on the governor's recommendation, however.

There appeared nothing threatening to Ohio in the early summer of 1862, but suddenly the air of peace was disturbed by the raid of Gen. John H. Morgan and his cavalry into central Kentucky. Cincinnati was reasonably alarmed by the news and the frantic appeals of the Kentucky general then on duty in that state. Public meetings were called in the city, George E. Pugh leading the effort for defense, Gov. Tod sent arms and convalescent soldiers, followed by other troops in the state, and these and the city police force were sent to Lexington, Ky., to meet the enemy, but Morgan retired after somewhat recruiting his brigade and destroying a great amount of military supplies.

Before the news of the battles at South mountain and Antietam brought mourning to Ohio homes, the state was again alarmed by the great invasion of Kentucky by Gens. Kirby Smith and Braxton Bragg. Gen. Manson attempted to check the Confederates at Richmond, Ky., but was swept away, one Ohio regiment, the 95th, sharing in the battle, and losing 48 killed and wounded, among the wounded being the colonel, William L. McMillen. News of the battle reached Cincinnati Saturday night and on Monday came the information that Gen. D. C. Buell, lately planning to take Chattanooga, was moving toward Louisville after Bragg, who was advancing with the main Confederate army to unite with Smith, who had marched through Cumberland gap and over the old warrior's trail to the Ohio river. Cincinnati was thus exposed to the combined Confederate forces, and it is not surprising that the city was alarmed. Yet there was no panic. The people resolved to defend Cincinnati. Gen. Lew Wallace (late of Ben Hur fame) was sent to take command, and he at once proclaimed martial law and ordered the citizens to suspend all business and assemble for military service or work. "The principle adopted is, citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle," he said. "The willing shall be properly credited, the unwilling promptly visited." This vigorous order was generally and cheerfully obeyed. Every store and saloon was closed, the street cars stopped running, ministers, physicians, school teachers and all classes reported for duty, by noon thousands of citizens were drilling in companies, and many were at work on the fortifications traced back of Newport and Covington. At the close of the day a pontoon bridge connected Cincinnati and Covington, over which lumber for barracks and material for fortifying were being transported. Gov. Tod, meanwhile, reached the city and ordered forward all the available troops and munitions of war. "Throughout the interior of the state church and fire bells rang; mounted men

galloped through neighborhoods to spread the alarm; there was a hasty cleaning of rifles, moulding of bullets, filling of powder-horns, and mustering at the villages; and every city-bound train ran burdened with the gathering host." The trains for Cincinnati were crowded that night, and by daybreak of Sept. 3, the so-called "Squirrel Hunters" began pouring into Cincinnati. These self-armed volunteers with their homespun or plain clothes and sportsman outfits, mingled in the streets with fragments of militia companies, invalid veterans and portions of partly organized regiments, marching over the pontoon bridge into Kentucky. "The ladies of the city furnished provisions by the wagon load; the Fifth-street market house was converted into a vast free eating saloon; halls and warehouses were used as barracks." By the 4th Gov. Tod had sent to the point of danger twenty regiments, and twenty-one more were in process of organization, besides the militia. Among them was the newly organized 104th, under Col. J. W. Reilly. The stringent orders regarding business were relaxed in a few days, but the people continued their work of defense. Details of white citizens—3,000 a day—judges, lawyers, clerks, merchant-princes and day laborers, reinforced by a negro brigade, shoveled side by side in the red Kentucky clay. The Confederate demonstration was pushed far enough by Sept. 10 to cause some skirmishing before Wallace's line, but by the 15th it was apparent that the prompt measures for defense of the city had saved it from all danger of attack and the "Squirrel Hunters" were able to return to their homes and the citizens to business. There were 15,000 of the "Squirrel Hunters," from the various counties of the state, Brown and Gallia contributing over 2,000. This was the "siege of Cincinnati," which left its monuments in extensive but crude military works on the hills of Newport and Covington. After it was over the people laughed, but they had done a glorious as well as necessary work, unparalleled in the history of the United States. As Gen. Wallace said in his farewell address: "Paris may have seen something like it in her revolutionary days, but the cities of America never did. Be proud that you have given them such an example."

Quite an excitement of a political nature existed in Ohio during the year 1863. Rosecrans' battle at Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862, although a victory, was a costly one, and did not greatly inspirit the people at home, where there seemed to be a field for the agitators of discontent and fault-finding, supported by those who were opposed to the emancipation proclamations of President Lincoln, the preliminary one issued Sept. 22, 1862, and the final Jan. 1, 1863. In Noble county there was a little rebellion, and a squad sent to arrest a deserter was met by an armed force that asked the U. S. officers to surrender and be paroled as prisoners

of the Confederate army. Two companies of troops marched through the disaffected region and arrested a large number of citizens, a few of whom were punished by imprisonment and fine. But the political excitement was occasioned by the arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham, the leader in Ohio of the opposition to the administration, and his arrest, trial and subsequent banishment gave rise to more extended comment and excitement than any arrest that was made as a consequence of the president's suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The prominence of the person, the manner of the arrest, the startling singularity of the tribunal, and the hitherto unknown punishment, tended to awaken and sustain a state of intense feeling throughout the country. Gen. Burnside, as commander of the Department of Ohio, on April 19, issued the following order:

"General Order No. 38.
Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Cincinnati, April 13, 1863.

"The commanding general publishes for the information of all concerned:

"That hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

"Carriers of secret mails.

"Writers of letters sent by secret mails.

"Secret recruiting officers within the lines.

"Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.

"Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy; and in fact all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information to the enemy.

"All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

"The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

"It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department.

"All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General."

Mr. Vallandigham commented upon the contents of this order in a speech delivered by him at Mount Vernon, Knox county, on May 1, at which meeting some officers of the army were present in citizens' clothes. His remarks at this time led to an order for his arrest by the military authorities, and this was effected on the following Monday evening, May 4. The next day the Dayton Empire commented upon the arrest by saying: "The cowardly, scoundrelly Abolitionists of this town have at last succeeded in having Hon. C. L. Vallandigham kidnapped," and followed this up with invective against the Union party. The result was that the newspaper office was wrecked and burned by a mob, and several buildings were consumed before the flames could be extinguished. The county was put under marital law, but no other disturbance followed. Mr. Vallandigham issued an address from his confinement, declaring that he was a good Union man, and his enemies were "abolitionist disunionists and traitors." On the trial of Mr. Vallandigham it was shown that he had denounced the war as "wicked, cruel and unnecessary," waged not for the preservation of the Union, but for "the purpose of crushing out liberty," and that he had indulged in various inflammatory utterances about "Lincoln and his minions," and their "usurpations." He was defended before the court-martial by Messrs. George E. Pugh and George H. Pendleton, but there could be no denial of his violent utterances and he was found guilty and sentenced to close confinement until the end of the war, a punishment which President Lincoln commuted to banishment within the Confederate lines. By an application for writ of habeas corpus, the case was brought before Judge Leavitt, of the U. S. district court, and after elaborate arguments by Mr. Pugh and Dist. Atty. Aaron F. Perry, the writ was refused, the court holding that there had been no unwarranted exercise of the powers intrusted to the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army in time of war. There were many, however, who disagreed with the judge. Vallandigham soon after his banishment reached Canada.

After the Vallandigham episode, there was a serious resistance to the draft in Holmes county, and Gov. Tod sent a body of troops against the insurgents, issued a proclamation warning the people at fault, and told Gen. Mason to grant no quarter if they did not obey. A thousand armed men collected in a fortified camp to fight the Ohio troops, but, after a skirmish dispersed and peace and order were soon restored there without any loss of life.

The political campaign of 1863, in Ohio, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the state. Some leaders and a great part of the rank and file of the Democratic party, excluding, of course that large number who had from the first supported the

war for the Union, were carried away by the theory that the war was being waged unnecessarily by the administration at Washington, when an honorable peace might be made. Aside from the theory of peace, remonstrances were made against Gen. Burnside's order No. 38, which led to the arrest of Vallandigham. Judge Pugh, in his address to the state convention, said in reference to Vallandigham: "We will not talk of war, or peace, or rebellion, until our honored citizen has been restored to us. If you make that your platform you will be victorious. If not I counsel you to seek a home where liberty exists." The convention nominated Vallandigham for governor. This action was followed by a written appeal, addressed to President Lincoln, for the restoration of the banished leader to his home, and a remonstrance alleging that the arrest of Vallandigham was an insult to Ohio. Lincoln, in his answer, said among other things: "Your nominee for governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so." Lincoln adroitly proposed that the committee sign a statement that a war was in existence tending to destroy the national Union, that an army and navy were constitutional means of suppressing it, that none of them would do anything to impair the efficiency of the army and navy, or hinder enlistment, and that they would do all they could to maintain the soldiers. In that case the president would return Vallandigham to his home. But the campaign went on with Mr. Vallandigham in Canada, where he went from Wilmington, N. C., on a blockade-runner, the Confederates refusing to keep him except as a prisoner. In Canada there were many other refugees who opposed the war and some secret agents of the Confederacy plotting for the release of prisoners. From Niagara Falls Vallandigham issued an address to the people of Ohio, declaring himself the champion of "free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot."

But almost simultaneous with the Vallandigham convention, John Brough, remembered as a great Democratic leader in the days of Harrison and Jackson, founder of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the ablest of the Ohio auditors of state, made one of his powerful public addresses at Marietta, in support of the war, and E. D. Mansfield, in the Cincinnati Gazette, then proposed Brough for governor. The proposition found instant favor, and at the "Union Republican" convention, a week later, Brough was nominated by a small majority over those who supported the re-

nomination of Tod. The platform upon which he appealed to the people was essentially this: "The war must go on with the utmost vigor, until the authority of the national government is reëstablished, and the Old Flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every state and territory of the Union." At the ensuing election Brough was given a majority of over 60,000 at home and the soldier vote raised it to 101,099, the greatest up to that time in the history of Ohio. There was hearty jollification throughout the state, for the victory was taken as an assurance of the progress of the war until the South should submit unconditionally and it should be forever settled that a secession of states was an offense against the law of the nation, a rebellion to be crushed by force of arms.

While Ohio was filled with rejoicing over Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the word came on July 8 that the redoubtable raider, John Morgan, had reached the Ohio river and was about to enter Indiana. Gov. Tod was among the first to recognize the danger, and while there was still time to secure insertion in the newspapers of Monday morning, he telegraphed to the press a proclamation, as follows:

"Columbus, July 12, 1863.

"To the Press of Cincinnati:

"Whereas, This state is in imminent danger of invasion by an armed force, now, therefore, to prevent the same, I, David Tod, governor of the State of Ohio, and commander-in-chief of the militia force thereof, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of said state, do hereby call into active service that portion of the militia force which has been organized into companies within the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Warren, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Monroe, Washington, Morgan, Noble, Athens, Meigs, Scioto, Jackson, Adams, Vinton, Hocking, Lawrence, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Clark, Preble, Pike, Gallia, Highland and Perry. I do hereby further order all such forces residing within the counties of Hamilton, Butler and Clermont to report forthwith to Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside at his headquarters in the city of Cincinnati, who is hereby authorized and required to cause said forces to be organized into battalions or regiments, and appoint all necessary officers therefor. And it is further ordered that all such forces residing in the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Highland and Boone, report forthwith to Col. Neff, the military commander at Camp Dennison, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments and appoint, temporarily, officers therefor; it is further ordered that all of such forces residing in the counties of Franklin, Madison,

Clark, Greene, Pickaway and Fairfield, report forthwith at Camp Chase, to Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint temporarily, officers therefor; it is further ordered that all of such forces residing in the counties of Washington, Monroe, Noble, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Hocking and Athens, report forthwith to Col. William R. Putnam at Camp Marietta, who is hereby authorized to organize said forces into battalions or regiments, and appoint, temporarily, officers therefor.

"David Tod, Governor."

On the next day Morgan and about 2,000 troopers were in Ohio near the suburbs of Cincinnati, tearing along at the rate of 50 miles a day, picking up fresh horses as they went, but not taking time to do serious mischief. Feinting toward Hamilton, Morgan boldly crossed the railroads running out of Cincinnati in the suburbs of the city, passing through Glendale and feeding his horses in sight of Camp Dennison. There was a slight skirmish there, and a Little Miami train was thrown from the track, but Morgan did not tarry and pushed on to find a crossing place into Kentucky, followed closely by Gen. Hobson, while Gens. J. D. Cox, Samuel Sturgis and Jacob Ammen and Cols. Granville Moody and Stanley Matthews organized the militia about Cininnati, and Gen. Judah's troops were sent up the river to cut off the Confederate retreat. Of course, the utmost consternation prevailed among the people of the country that Morgan traversed. There was little danger to life, but the raiders indulged in the most unrestrained plundering. They seemed to want calico more than anything else, and every village store they passed had to contribute this commodity. Every man who could get a bolt, says Gen. Basil Duke, the historian of Morgan's cavalry, tied it to his saddle belt, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. One man carried a bird cage, with three canaries in it, for three days. Another slung seven skates around his neck, though it was intensely hot weather. They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. Against these mirthful marauders 50,000 Ohio militia actually took the field, but not half of them ever got within 50 miles of Morgan.

On July 18, four days after leaving Camp Dennison, Morgan was at Pomeroy, where the militia annoyed him seriously, and when he reached Chester he gave his men a rest of an hour and a half that was just the margin between successful escape and disaster, so close was the pursuit. It was dark when he reached the ford at Buffington island (or Portland, Meigs county), where a little fort was held by 200 or 300 militia, who evacuated in the night while Morgan waited for light before attacking. On the

morning of July 19, Hobson's cavalry, who had chased Morgan through three states, came down upon him pell-mell and Judah, with his gunboats, occupied the river. After a brisk fight, in which the Ohio men lost the gallant old patriot, Maj. Daniel McCook, father of two major-generals and three brigadier-generals, Morgan escaped with about 1,200 men, though over 700 surrendered, and the chase continued. Twenty miles above the island Morgan got about 300 more of his men across the Ohio river, when the gunboats compelled him to stop crossing his men and hasten on with the remainder. Striking for the Muskingum river, he was headed off by the militia under Col. Runkle, and he turned toward Blennerhassett's island. Then, finding an unguarded crossing on the Muskingum above McConnelsville, he pushed toward the Ohio above Wheeling, but was again attacked July 26, by some Michigan cavalry, at Salineville, Columbiana county, where he lost 200 or 300 of his men and on the evening of the same day he surrendered what remained of his party to a small body of Kentucky cavalry. The non-combatants whose property had been taken in this famous raid were clamorous to have Morgan treated as a horse thief, and the dashing Kentuckian and some of his officers were immured in cells of the Ohio penitentiary, which was not used otherwise as a military prison. Morgan took his revenge for this treatment by making a daring and successful escape in the following November. This raid cost the state and individuals it was estimated, about $1,000,000. For the individual losses claims were made against the general government and a state commission in 1864 passed upon the claims of such losses and arrived at a total of a little over $575,000.

Statistics showed that Ohio, despite all the losses in battle, was nowhere near the point of exhaustion at the close of 1863. In fact, she had a reserve of something over 400,000 able-bodied men from which levies could be made for war, and actually had 30,000 more able-bodied men at home in the state in the fall of 1863 than she had in the fall of 1860. The military force furnished by the state to the army up to Dec. 31, 1863, was one hundred and twenty-nine regiments of infantry, two companies of guards, eight companies of sharpshooters, twelve regiments of cavalry, two battalions of six months' cavalry, one regiment and twenty-six batteries of light artillery, and two regiments of heavy artillery—a total of 200,452 men. In addition to these, about 8,000 white and colored soldiers had been recruited in Ohio for other states.

Though the constitution of Ohio, as it then existed, tended to make the governor a figure-head, during the war the occupants of that office found abundant opportunity for action, and they were distinguished among the governors of the North for energy

and wisdom in their efforts to maintain the Union and support the men in the field. None was more active than the last of the three, John Brough. He began his administration in 1864 by persuading the legislature to levy a tax of two mills on the dollar, to which county commissioners might add one mill, and city councils a half mill, for the support of soldiers' families, and he watched the enforcement of the law with an eagle eye, promptly exposing those recreant county and township officials, for there were some, who tried to divert the tax into the road or other funds. He also built up the state agency for the relief of soldiers in the field, pushing the work ahead regardless of all conflict with the Sanitary commissions. "He kept a watchful eye upon all the hospitals where any considerable numbers of Ohio troops were congregated. The least abuse of which he heard was made matter of instant complaint. If the surgeon in charge neglected it, he appealed forthwith to the medical director. If this officer made the slightest delay in administering the proper correction, he went straight to the surgeon-general. Such, from the outset, was the weight of his influence with the secretary of war that no officer about that department dared stand in the way of Brough's denunciation. It was known that the honesty and judgment of his statements were not to be impugned, and that his persistence in hunting down offenders was remorseless." (Reid's Ohio in the War.)

During the year 1864 the Federal government called upon Ohio for troops to be furnished within that period as follows: Feb. 1, 1864, 51,465; March 14, 1864, 20,598; July 18, 1864, 50,797; total, 122,857.

By a revision of the credits this quota was reduced to 102,653. The method already adopted was used in raising these troops. First, bounties were offered until as much as $1,000 was paid to get a recruit up to the mustering officer and as much more to get him to the front. To fill deficiencies under the first two calls, a draft was ordered in May, which produced 7,711 men; of whom 6,290 paid commutation amounting to $1,887,000, and the remainder 1,421, went into the service in person or by substitutes of their own procuring. For the same purpose a draft was ordered under the last call, commencing in September. These facts do not have a patriotic ring, but such was the record, and no state did better than Ohio, for she supplied the government with all the men called for, and more too, on Dec. 1, the excess amounting to 2,984 men. Eleven new regiments were organized in 1864, running the numbers up to 183 of infantry, and old regiments were recruited. In April the governor tendered to the Federal government the service of 30,000 militia for 100 days, and on his suggestion a meeting of western governors was held at Wash-

ington, when Brough, Morton of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, and Stone of Iowa, together offered President Lincoln 85,000 militia for the purpose of holding the frontier and lines of communication, so that the experienced troops could be released to take part in a united effort to crush the rebellion. The reasons which induced this offer were thus stated by Gov. Brough:

"The policy of this movement did not admit of doubt or hesitancy. The summer campaigns were about to open in Virginia and Tennessee. Both of them must necessarily operate upon continually lengthening lines of communication, requiring large forces to protect them. At the same time it was necessary that the Virginia army should cover and protect the national capital, and that of Tennessee hold safe the border. In previous campaigns we had suffered from this species of depletion to an extent that seriously impaired the value of our successes. At the time of considering this proposition a large body of hardy and veteran troops were engaged in garrison duty, and guarding lines of communication, which could be as well done by less experienced men. To relieve these, and throw them forward, was to give to each of our operating armies a large reserve force. The time before the opening of the campaigns was too short to admit of a call, with its attendant of a draft, even if the legislation of Congress, not then completed, had admitted of such a measure. The policy was, therefore, apparent, of supporting our active armies by the militia, until legislation could be perfected, and an additional call be made.

"The states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, had another manifest interest in this movement. In order to save our southern borders from incursions and raids, it was evidently sound policy to so strengthen our main armies as to furnish full employment for the rebel forces in their own territory. In this particular the result fully justified the wisdom of the movement. But one raid was attempted during the season, and that was checked and overwhelmed in Kentucky before reaching the Ohio river."

The offer was at once accepted by the Federal government and 30,000 were immediately called for from Ohio, the work of organizing them falling upon Adjt.-Gen. B. R. Cowen. People doubted if the militia would respond and on the day set (May 2) a cold, heavy rain fell, that seemed a gloomy token of failure. But at night came the thrilling news that 38,000 were in camp for duty at various towns and cities of the state. The government at Washington was amazed, and was not ready with mustering officers, so that the movement of the men was delayed. Gov. Brough asked that he might send more than 30,000 and Stanton accepted all he could raise, to fill up the deficiencies of other states, saying: "They may decide the war." From Ohio's offer-

ing were organized for the 100 day's service forty-one regiments and one battalion, with an aggregate strength of 35,982 men. Of these, one regiment and the battalion were reserved at Johnson's island, one regiment at Camp Chase, one at Gallipolis and two at Camp Dennison. The remaining thirty-six regiments, embracing an aggregate strength of 31,051 men, were sent out of the state into Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Six went to the front under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler; two were in the battle of Monocacy, where they suffered a loss of 4 killed, 7 wounded, and a number of prisoners; one was stationed at Martinsburg, Va., where it suffered a loss by capture of over 200; one regiment was with Gen. Hunter in his severe march to Lynchburg and back, reporting the loss of only 1 man; other regiments were stationed at Baltimore and Washington, and saw active service in the raid upon the latter city in July, 1864; three of the regiments went into Kentucky to meet Morgan's last raid and at Cynthiana lost heavily in killed, wounded and captured. The war was not ended when their term of service expired, but they did much to "decide the war," for Grant needed all the veterans they released from guard and other duties for his campaign in Virginia.

In the army that moved across the Rapidan commencing May, 4, 1864, under the command of Gen. Grant, there were a comparatively small number of Ohio regiments, the great mass of Ohio soldiers at the front being at that time in North Georgia, for the campaign to Atlanta. In all Ohio contributed eighty-six regiments and sixteen batteries to this magnificent army, that maneuvered and fought under Gen. Sherman for a hundred days from Dalton to Jonesboro and occupied Atlanta in the early days of September. Thousands of these Ohio soldiers were numbered among the killed and wounded in the battles of Resaca, New Hope, Kenesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and the innumerable skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign. When Sherman marched to the sea he took with him forty Ohio infantry regiments, three of cavalry and two of the Ohio batteries. Over thirty Ohio regiments were left behind in Georgia and Tennessee under Gen. George H. Thomas, when Sherman marched from Atlanta, and they shared in the bloody victory of Franklin and the rout of Hood's army before Nashville.

In the midst of the presidential campaign of 1864, and while a draft was impending, discovery was made of a secret organization, akin to the "Knights of the Golden Circle," opposed to the war and the enlistment of troops. The adjutant-general estimated that it embraced from 80,000 to 100,000 members in Ohio. But no serious trouble resulted. There were rumors also of expeditions from Canada to release Confederate prisoners, of

whom there were large numbers held at Camp Chase, near Columbus, on Johnson's island, and at Camp Douglas, Chicago. An attempt was actually made in September against Johnson's island (principally a place for the detention of Confederate captured officers) by John Yates Beall, of Virginia, who, with a few comrades, seized the steamer Philo Parsons, at Sandwich, captured and scuttled the steamer Island Queen, and cruised about Sandusky bay, awaiting a signal from another conspirator to make an attack on the war boat Michigan. But the attempt failed, the Parsons was scuttled on the Canada shore, Beall was captured later and being accused of attempting to wreck an express train, was hanged at Governor's island, New York. Other attempts to release Confederate prisoners from Northern prison camps were planned, but all failed.

On Oct. 27, great excitement was created at Cleveland by rumors of a raid by Confederates from Canada. The civil, military and United States authorities made great preparations to receive the raiders. It was feared that the purpose was to interfere with the presidential election, which was to be held in a few days, and Gen. Joseph Hooker, then in command of the department, issued the following order:

"Headquarters Northern Department,
"Cincinnati, Oct. 27, 1864.

*"Circular.*

"The commander of this department has received information that it is the intention of a large body of men on the northern frontier, on each side of the line, open on one side, and in disguise on the other, to so organize at the ensuing national election as to interfere with the integrity of the election, and when in their power to cast illegal votes; in fact, in any way interfere with the honest expressions of the electors.

"In view of the foregoing facts, it is made the duty of all officers of the government, both civil and military, as well as loyal citizens, to guard well the integrity of the ballot-box.

"All military officers, including provost marshals and their assistants, will be held to a strict accountability for the adoption of such measures within their districts or commands, as will not only prevent illegal voting, but to arrest and bring to justice all who attempt such voting, or endeavor to prevent the honest exercise of the elective franchise.

"The citizens and civil authorities of the towns and cities on the northern frontier are particularly requested to give any information they may have, or may from time to time receive, to the provost marshals or military authorities, whose duty it is to inform the nearest provost marshal general or other military

authority, and to take measures to arrest and confine any and all connected with such organizations. The late raid on the lakes and in New England are ample evidence that neither life nor property are safe.

"All provost marshals and assistants, and all military commanders, will take measures to obtain and report at once any information that may lead to the prevention of this interference with the rights of the people, or aid in the arrest and punishment of the offenders; they from time to time will report by telegraph any new facts.

"Local authorities will receive all the aid within the control of the military commander.

"By command of MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER.

(Official:)

"C. H. POTTER, Ass't Adj't Gen."

But the fears proved to be largely unfounded, and the presidential election in Ohio passed off very quietly, resulting in the giving to Mr. Lincoln a majority of 59,418, including the vote of the soldiers in the field.

The year 1865 opened with Sherman marching northward from Savannah to crush the united remnants of the Confederate armies that had held Atlanta and Charleston, and with Grant and Sheridan waiting for passable roads to compel the surrender of Richmond. On April 9, the telegraphic news of the surrender of Lee was received with the wildest rejoicing in Ohio, but a little later—April 14—the state was plunged in mourning by the horrifying news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. In the sad journey of the martyred president's body to Illinois, a stop was made at Cleveland, where the coffin was placed under an open temple and viewed by thousands. At Columbus the body lay for a day in the rotunda of the capitol, upon a mound of flowers, while the walls about were hung with the tattered battleflags of Ohio regiments. The streets were draped in mourning, minute guns sounded through the day, and the people crowded in tearful silence about the body of the great leader of the Union.

After the grand reviews at Washington—May 23 and June 8, 1865—the Ohio troops with Grant and Sherman in large part were mustered out and returned to their homes in June and July, and the men with Thomas and other commanders in like manner came home, all being received with the highest manifestations of honor and approbation. But it was some time before all returned, for fifteen reorganized Ohio regiments assembled in Texas to expedite the departure of the French army from Mexico, and other Ohio troops were kept on garrison duty through-

out the South. But before the close of the year all but eight of the Ohio regiments had ceased to be, and the soldiers were again quietly engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life. The last of Ohio's volunteer army, the 25th infantry, 11th cavalry and Battery B, 1st artillery, were mustered out in June and July, 1866.

It would be impossible to make an exact estimate of the number of men who entered the national army from Ohio during the war for the preservation of the Union. Those embraced in regimental and company organizations of the state can, of course, be enumerated, and, with some degree of accuracy, followed to the time of their death, discharge, or final muster out. The summaries compiled by the adjutant-general of the state show that Ohio furnished troops under the various calls as follows: Call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000—12,357; July 22, 1861, for 500,000—84,116; July 2, 1862, for 300,000—58,325; June 15, 1863, for militia—2,736; Oct. 17, 1863, for 500,000—32,837; March 14, 1864, for 200,000—29,931; April 22, 1864, for militia —36,254; July 18, 1864, for 500,000—30,823; Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000—23,275; grand total, 310,654.

These were 4,000 more than the state was allotted as her share, and reduced to department standard they represent quite 240,000 three-year soldiers. The total list of Ohio organizations includes 231 regiments, 26 independent batteries, 5 independent companies of cavalry, several corps of sharpshooters, large parts of five West Virginia regiments, two Kentucky regiments, two of United States colored troops, and a large proportion of two Massachusetts colored regiments. Besides, the state gave nearly 3,500 men to the gunboat service on western waters and there were many enlistments in the U. S. navy. According to Reid's summary, Ohio contributed one third of a million men to the war. But, "from the best prepared statistics of the provost marshal-general and adjutant-general of the U. S. A. and the adjutant-general of Ohio, excluding reënlistments, 'squirrel-hunters' and militia, and including a low estimate for regular enlistments in the army and navy not credited to Ohio, it is found that Ohio furnished of her citizens 340,000 men of all arms of the service for war; reduced to a department standard, they represent 240,000 three-years soldiers." (Address by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, at Newark, 1878.) The regimental organizations were divided as follows: 26 regiments of infantry for three months, 43 regiments of infantry for 100 days, 2 regiments of infantry for six months, 27 regiments of infantry for one year, 117 regiments of infantry for three years, 13 regiments of cavalry for three years, 3 regiments of artillery for three years.

To these should be added the independent batteries of artillery and companies of cavalry and sharpshooters, the enlistments in

Kentucky and West Virginia regiments, and the colored organizations of other states above mentioned.

Out of her troops who went upon the field, 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded (of which 6,563 died where they fell) and 13,354 died of disease. Out of every thousand, on an average, 37 were killed or mortally wounded, 47 died in hospital, 79 were honorably discharged for disability, and 44 were marked as deserters. But such an average, like most averages, is deceptive. The item of desertions is hardly applicable to the regiments that went to the front, and, while some regiments suffered scarcely any loss in battle, others were nearly destroyed. A brief dipping into the military records will illustrate. The 1st regiment lost 527 killed and wounded in 24 battles; the 2nd 537. The 3d went on Streight's raid into Georgia and were all killed, wounded or captured and confined in prison pens where many died. The 7th, out of 1,800 enlisted from time to time, returned home with but 240 able-bodied men. Similar figures might be given of other regiments. "The total losses in battle of all kinds in both the American and British armies in the seven years' war of the Revolution, excluding only the captured at Saratoga and Yorktown, is 21,526. This number falls 4,000 below Ohio's dead-list alone during the late war. * * * The loss of Ohio officers is known to have reached 872, nearly ten per cent. of the grand total of officers." (Gen. Keifer.)

The total war expenses of the state government, beginning with $1,500,000 in 1861 and ending with over $500,000 in 1865, was $4,741,373, to which should be added the fund for relief of soldiers and their families, which rose from $500,000 in 1862 to $2,000,000 in 1865, and aggregated $5,618,864. Besides the total of these two items, over $10,000,000, more than $52,000,000 were paid as local bounties to soldiers, and over $2,000,000 in bounties of $100 each to 20,708 veterans in 1864. Furthermore, Ohio paid $1,332,025 in direct national tax for the support of the war, a sum that was refunded in later years. The grand total of Ohio's war expenditure is given at nearly $65,000,000.

This enormous total does not, of course, represent all the pecuniary sacrifice of the state or of her people. Notable among the other contributions were those made through the agency of the Sanitary commission. The Cincinnati branch, laboring efficiently all through the four years for the relief of Ohio soldiers, devoted large amounts of money to the cause and forwarded vast stores of clothing and supplies donated from all parts of the state. It established a soldiers' home in 1862, a soldiers' cemetery at Spring Grove, and under its auspices was held the Great Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati, that yielded the commission over $250,000. Outside of Cincinnati the principal

association was the Soldiers' aid society of Cleveland, the first general organization in the United States for such a purpose, which disbursed in money and goods and food much more than $1,000,000,established a home, and also held a fair that brought in $78,000. The Columbus society, active in the same sort of work, established a soldiers' home in 1862. In every part of the state, these greater efforts were rivalled, according to the ability of smaller communities, and the work was without compensation or hope of reward. Everywhere the women gathered to scrape lint for bandages, and make up boxes of clothing and dainties for the brave men in camp or hospital. And it may be said further, that among these quiet workers there were very few who were not earnest supporters of the war to the bitter end. They labored to hold the people true to the cause of establishing and perpetuating a national America, with no more compromises for its betrayal. The angelic work of Misses Mary Clark Braton and Ellen F. Terry in organizing and conducting the Sanitary commission at Cleveland on a scale coequal with the war, rightfully classes each of them with Florence Nightingale of the Crimean war.

Men of Ohio birth—Grant, Rosecrans, Buell, McDowell, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Crook—commanded armies with, on the whole, more success than the generals of any and all other states. Indeed, if we may include McClellan, who, it may be said, was presented to the nation by Ohio, the greater Union armies were, the greater part of the time, under the leadership of Ohio men. The most successful of these were the sons of Ohio pioneers and were reared in log cabins or humble village homes, in the western atmosphere of equality and fearlessness.

Gens. Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield, and Bvt. Maj. William McKinley, each became president of the United States. Garfield and McKinley with the immortal Lincoln—what a galaxy of greatness—constitute the Republic's martyred presidents.

Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are the only men who have held the rank of general in the U. S. A. since Washington.

Ohio furnished in the Civil war 20 major-generals, 27 major-generals by brevet, 30 brigadier-generals, and 150 brevet brigadier-generals—229 general officers in all.

An appended list (see Appendix) of these officers (prepared mainly by Gen. John Beatty of Ohio) is not complete as to all grades of general officers. It omits Gens. Eli Long, Charles G. Harker, Samuel S. Carroll and others (not born in Ohio) but who each commanded an Ohio organization before promotion, and the list does not include many others, Ohio born, who became generals in that war from other states, notably Halbert E.

Paine (Wis.), Benjamin Harrison (Ind., since president of the United States) and Robert M. Mitchell (Kan.).

Among the naval officers particularly distinguished for patriotism was Henry Walke, of Virginia birth, who had been reared and educated at Chillicothe. He was unfaltering in upholding the honor of the flag at Pensacola, aided in saving Fort Pickens to the nation, and on the Mississippi river from the fall of 1861 to the fall of 1863 had a conspicuous part in all the naval fighting, as the commander of the famous Carondelet. Afterward he chased the Confederate cruisers on the Atlantic, and his service was rewarded by promotion to commodore in 1866, and to rear-admiral in 1870. Among the naval officers on the Atlantic coast, commanding a monitor in the attacks on Fort Sumter and other Confederate strongholds, was Daniel Ammen, a brother of Gen. Jacob Ammen, and a native of Brown county, Ohio; James Findlay Schenck, a brother of Gen. Robert C. Schenck, was made a commodore in 1863, and took an important part in the attack upon Fort Fisher. Reed Worden, S. C. Rowan and Roger M. Stembel who became admirals in the navy were from Ohio and each performed great service in the Civil war.

Not only did Ohio furnish great commanders but she gave the nation great statesmen, like Chase, whose administration of the treasury department was one of the memorable features of that period—not perfect according to some critics, but on the whole as good as human imperfection would permit; Stanton, secretary of war—stern, tireless, single in purpose—who will always be conspicuous among the heroes of the most dramatic era of American history; Benjamin F. Wade, the bold and unhesitating leader of the war party in the senate; John Sherman, wise, calm, deliberate—a power in steadying the ship of state; John A. Bingham, a famous leader, and Schenck and Garfield, who were both statesmen and soldiers. Samuel Shellabarger, member of Congress from Ohio, was distinguished for bringing into requisition his great legal learning in high statesmanship.

Among the newspaper men of the Union, Edwin Cowles, of Cleveland, a native of Ashtabula county, and Murat Halstead, born in Butler county, were inferior to none in ability or devotion to the government. Whitelaw Reid, the Xenia editor, became war correspondent of the New York Tribune, and upon his observations many thousands based their hopes of success. The potent weapon of ridicule was turned so strongly against the opponents of the war by David Ross Locke in the Toledo Blade, that it was soberly declared in a speech at Cooper institute, New York, that three things saved the Union, "the army, the navy, and the letters of 'Petroleum V. Nasby.'"

Again, if songs are more important than laws, as was believed

in ancient times, Ohio was eminent in that field also. In the trenches of the Crimea, it is said, the English all sang "Annie Laurie." In the Union army they sang "Lorena," written by a young Zanesville preacher. Soldiers of many states, when they thought of home, hummed the plaintive lines of "Rain upon the Roof," by Coates Kinney, of Xenia. Nor was there lack of poets to express the patriotic sentiment of the people. In the latter days of the war nothing cheered the people more strongly to the final and supreme effort than the "Sheridan's Ride," of Thomas Buchanan Read.

It is wholly impracticable of course to mention by name the private soldiers of Ohio who rendered faithful service to the country, or to make special reference to those even who were killed in battle and interred in battlefield-graves on the scenes of their bloody conflicts where they fought and fell. "There are none so obtuse, however, as not to know that in patriotism and courage, and frequently in education, wealth and natural capacity, the private soldier of the Union army was the full equal of those under whom he served, and to whose orders he gave prompt and unquestioning obedience. In war, as in politics, all cannot be leaders, and often in both spheres the selfish and incompetent push clamorously to the front, while men of superior merit stand modestly back, content to accept any place in a good work to which accident may assign them." (Gen. John Beatty in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.)

While those who bore the brunt and burden of the conflict are, as has been suggested, too numerous to receive special personal recognition, those who survive and the friends of the dead and the living may find pleasure in reviewing the history of the Ohio organizations here given, the brilliant achievements of which were made possible by the courage, loyalty and heroism of the well led private soldiers.

The abridged sketch of Ohio in the war for the preservation of the Union of Washington, and for the perpetuity of constitutional liberty in America's Republic, and in the world, is concluded by a brief summary tribute to the service of her soldiers in that war.

### THE SERVICE OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

They fought and bled on every great battle-field of the war, from Big Bethel (June 10, 1861), the first, to Blakely at Mobile (April 9, 1865), the last battle of the war.

Ohio soldiers followed Thomas to victory at Mill Springs, and Garfield, of Ohio, at Prestonburg, Ky., in Jan., 1862.

Ohio soldiers formed a large part of the army that stormed the works and captured Fort Donelson, where, under Grant, a son

of Ohio, the eagles of the Union soared first to victory on the grander theatre of war. They fought at Island No. 10, at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and Perryville. Her soldiers bore a large share in the deadly conflicts at Stone's river, and Chickamauga, under Rosecrans, another of Ohio's great and patriotic generals.

They were of the grand army under Grant, Sherman and McPherson—what a trio of Ohio generals!—which swung around to the south of Vicksburg, and fought and won the battles of Champion's hill, Jackson and Big Black river, and joined in the siege and capture of Vicksburg.

They fought at Arkansas Post, Port Hudson and Grand Gulf. They also manned gunboats under Adm. Porter, which, with the aid of the army, opened the "Father of Waters" to the Gulf.

During the war they campaigned against the Indians in the far West. They were with Hooker, and thundered down "the defiance of the skies" from above the clouds at Lookout mountain.

They were under the eagle eye of Thomas at Chickamauga, and in scaling the heights and seizing the redoubts on Missionary ridge.

They formed a great part of each of the grand divisions of that triune army in which solid "Old Pap Thomas" led the center, McPherson (of Ohio) the right and Schofield the left; the whole under "Old Tecumseh Sherman," who is neither last nor least of Ohio's great generals. Under his directing eye that army blazed a pathway almost through mountains, forced the passage of streams, overcame natural and artificial defences, and a great army, well commanded; fought battles daily for weeks, with more regularity than they partook of their daily bread; stormed the fortified heights of Resaca, and Kennesaw mountain; assaulted the works at Ruff's mills, where the gallant Gen. Edward F. Noyes (since governor of Ohio and minister to France), lost a leg; also the fortifications at Jonesboro and Atlanta, and, after capturing the latter place and leaving behind a considerable detachment, swept off eastward to Savannah and the Sea, thence northward through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion, tearing out the vitals of the Confederacy, striking terror to the enemy and carrying the flag to victory.

They were present at the captures of Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Richmond. The Ohio soldiers fought and triumphed at Franklin, under Cox and Stanley, both of Ohio, and at Nashville, under Thomas.

Ohio "boys in blue" fought at Pea ridge, and assaulted at Forts Wagner and Fisher; they also, under Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, of Ohio, stormed Fort McAllister, on the Atlantic coast.

They fought at Rich mountain, Bull Run, Cheat mountain,

Port Republic, at Fair Oaks, Malvern hill, Cedar mountain, Groveton and Manassas, South mountain and Antietam, Winchester (under Milroy and others), Fredericksburg, under Burnside; Chancellorsville, under Hooker, and Gettysburg, under Meade; also at Mine Run. They were of the Army of the Potomac in that "all summer" campaign of 1864, in which an almost continuous battle raged from the Rapidan to Petersburg. They bled and died at Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. They constituted, throughout the war, a part of the body-guard of the capitol.

They were under that other son of Ohio, Gen. Sheridan, at Opequan and Fisher's hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, in the former of which Gen. Crook (an Ohio man), with Hayes of Ohio (since president of the United States), at the head of the Kanawha division, hurled, like an avalanche, the Army of West Virginia upon Breckenridge's forces, overthrew the left wing of Early's army and insured its defeat and rout.

They were with Sheridan, too, at the bloody battle of Cedar creek, where he rode from Winchester, "twenty miles away," to the music of the cannon's roar and, at the end of the day, achieved a victory, which, for completeness, is without a parallel among the important field-engagements of the war, if in the annals of history.

The battle of Marengo, in Italy, in some degree affords a parallel to the battle of Cedar creek in its dual character—practically two battles in one day—and also in the complete overthrow and almost total annihilation of the army, victorious in the onset of the battle. In other respects the two battles were dissimilar. Napoleon won the battle of Marengo by the opportune arrival on the field of Desaix, the hero of the battle of the Pyramids, with six thousand fresh troops. The battle of Cedar creek was won by the timely arrival of Sheridan, *without troops*.

Ohio's soldiers were in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond; also of Charleston, S. C., under Gillmore, another of her heroes. They defended Knoxville, under Burnside. They rushed to glory over the ramparts at Petersburg. They bared their breasts to the storm at Five Forks (under Sheridan and Custer of Ohio), and at Sailors' creek, under the same and other officers of Ohio.

They were in at the crowning success, and witnessed the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, at Appomattox, to Gen. Grant. They were with Sherman at Bentonville, and in the redemption of North Carolina, and the capture of that other great Confederate army, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Her generals and soldiers held posts of honor, when they

were posts of responsibility and danger. Many of the scenes of conflict where Ohio's sons fought and fell are nameless, and they are almost numberless. They were in every place of danger and duty, where blood flowed and battle-flags were unfurled. They marched, bivouacked, fought and died along the shores of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, on the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, the Cumberland and Tennessee. They, as sailors and marines, were under Dahlgren, DuPont, Porter, Foote and Farragut, and with them also, on the rivers, the gulf and the sea, won glory and renown, and paid the debt of patriotism and valor.

Ohio blood was poured out wherever sacrifices were required. They were neither sectional in their opinions or their duty. Believing in one flag and one country, they fought side by side with men of all sections and of all extractions, and for the preservation of the God-granted and natural boon of liberty and equality.

They were component parts of each of the grand Union armies which contended upon the thirty-one principal battle-fields of the war. They were generally present at each of the 2,731 battles, affairs or skirmishes of the war. Their trials, sufferings and dangers were not confined to the combats of the contending hosts.

## APPENDIX.

### OHIO GENERAL OFFICERS, WITH STATE AND DATE OF BIRTH.

(The * indicates a graduate of West Point; the † that the officer was major-general by brevet, usually for some special gallantry on the battle-field.)

#### GENERALS.

*Ulysses S. Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.

*William T. Sherman, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820.

*Philip H. Sheridan, born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

*Don Carlos Buell, born at Lowell, March 23, 1818.

*George Crook, Montgomery county, Sept. 8, 1828.

*George A. Custer, Harrison county, Dec. 5, 1839.

*Quincy A. Gillmore, Lorain county, Feb. 28, 1825.

James A. Garfield, Cuyahoga county, Nov. 19, 1831.

*James B. McPherson, Clyde, Nov. 14, 1828.

*Irvin McDowell, Columbus, Oct. 15, 1818.

*Alex. McD. McCook, Columbiana county, April 22, 1831.

*William S. Rosecrans, Delaware county, Sept. 6, 1819.

*David S. Stanley, Wayne county, June 1, 1828.

Robert C. Schenck, Warren county, Oct. 4, 1809.
Wager Swayne, Columbus, Nov. 10, 1834.
*Godfrey Weitzel, Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1835.

MAJOR-GENERALS, RESIDENT IN OHIO BUT BORN ELSEWHERE.

Jacob D. Cox, born in New York, Oct. 27, 1828.
*William B. Hazen, Vermont, Sept. 27, 1830.
Mortimer D. Leggett, New York, April 19, 1831.
*George B. McClellan, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1826.
*O. M. Mitchel, Kentucky, Aug. 28, 1810.
James B. Steedman, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1818.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF OHIO BIRTH.

*William T. H. Brooks, born at New Lisbon, Jan. 28, 1821.
*William W. Burns, Coshocton, Sept. 3, 1825.
†Henry B. Banning, Knox county, Nov. 10, 1834.
*C. P. Buckingham, Zanesville, March 14, 1808.
John Beatty, Sandusky, Dec. 16, 1828.
Joel A. Dewey, Ashtabula, Sept. 20, 1840.
†Thomas H. Ewing, Lancaster, Aug. 7, 1829.
†Hugh B. Ewing, Lancaster, Oct. 31, 1826.
*James W. Forsyth, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1836.
†*Robert S. Granger, Zanesville, May 24, 1816.
†*Kenner Garrard, Cincinnati, 1830.
†*Charles Griffin, Licking county, 1826.
†Rutherford B. Hayes, Delaware, Oct. 14, 1822.
†J. Warren Keifer, Clark county, Jan. 30, 1836.
William H. Lytle, Cincinnati, Nov. 2, 1826.
*John S. Mason, Steubenville, Aug. 21, 1824.
Robert L. McCook, New Lisbon, Dec. 28, 1827.
Daniel McCook, Carrollton, July 22, 1834.
John G. Mitchell, Piqua, Nov. 6, 1838.
Nathaniel C. McLean, Warren county, Feb. 2, 1815.
†Emerson Opdycke, Trumbull county, Jan. 7, 1830.
Benjamin F. Potts, Carroll county, Jan. 29, 1836.
A. Sanders Piatt, Cincinnati, May 2, 1821.
†James S. Robinson, Mansfield, Oct. 11, 1828.
†Benjamin P. Runkle, West Liberty, Sept. 3, 1836.
J. W. Reilly, Akron, May 21, 1828.
*William Sooy Smith, Pickaway county, July 22, 1830.
*Joshua Sill, Chillicothe, Dec, 6, 1831.
John P. Slough, Cincinnati, 1829.
Ferdinand Van Derveer, Butler county, Feb. 27, 1823.
†*Charles R. Woods, Licking county.
†Williard Warner, Granville, Sept. 4, 1826.

†William B. Woods, Licking county.
†Charles C. Walcutt, Columbus, Feb. 12, 1838.
M. S. Wade, Cincinnati, Dec. 2, 1802.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS, RESIDENT IN OHIO BUT BORN ELSEWHERE.

*Jacob Ammen, born in Virginia, Jan. 7, 1808.
†Samuel Beatty, Pennsylvania, Sept. 16, 1820.
†*B. W. Brice, Virginia, 1809.
Ralph B. Buckland, Massachusetts, Jan. 20, 1812.
H. B. Carrington, Connecticut, March 2, 1824.
George P. Este, New Hampshire, April 30, 1830.
†Manning F. Force, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1824.
†John W. Fuller, England, July, 1827.
†Charles W. Hill, Vermont.
†August V. Kautz, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828.
George W. Morgan, Pennsylvania.
William H. Powell, South Wales, May 10, 1825.
*E. P. Scammon, Maine, Dec. 27, 1816.
Thomas Kilby Smith, Massachusetts, 1821.
†John W. Sprague, New York, April 4, 1827.
†Erastus B. Tyler, New York.
†*John C. Tibbal, Virginia.
†August Willich, Prussia, 1810.

# RECORD OF OHIO REGIMENTS

**First Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Alexander McD. McCook; Lieut.-Col., Edwin A. Parrot; Maj., John G. Hughes. This regiment was organized at Columbus, April 18, 1861, in response to the call of the president, dated April 15, for volunteers to serve "three months." It was composed of companies from different parts of the state as follows: Co. A, Lancaster Guards; B, Lafayette Guards; C, Dayton Light Guards; D, Montgomery Guards of Dayton; E, Cleveland Grays, and F, Hibernian Guards of Cleveland; G, Portsmouth Guards; H, Zanesville Guards; I, Mansfield Guards, and K, Jackson Guards of Hamilton. Most of these were prominent militia organizations of the state. The regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., at once and left Columbus on the morning of April 19, 1861. It was mustered into service April 29, 1861, at Lancaster, Pa., and on its arrival at Washington early in May was assigned to Gen. Schenck's brigade of Gen. Tyler's division. It was actively engaged in the battle of Vienna, Va., with a loss of 9 killed and 2 wounded, and in the first battle of Bull Run, with a loss of 3 killed, 2 wounded and 2 missing. The regiment was mustered out on expiration of term of service from Aug. 1 to 16, 1861.

**First Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Benjamin F. Smith, Edwin A. Parrot; Lieut.-Col., E. Bassett Langdon; Maj., Joab A. Stafford. This regiment was organized at Dayton, from Aug. 5 to Oct. 30, 1861, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out on Sept. 24, 1864, and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 18th veteran Ohio infantry, Oct. 31, 1864. The regiment began its battles at Shiloh and closed its career in front of Atlanta. After its first engagement it participated in the tedious movement on Corinth, having occasional skirmishes. On May 27, six companies of the regiment had a brisk fight at Bridge creek. In company with Gen. Buell's army it made the arduous march into Kentucky, and at Dog Walk, a brisk fight was had with the enemy, in which the 1st Ohio took a prominent part, with the loss of 8 or 10 men. At the battle of Stone's river the 1st was actively engaged from daylight until the field was won. At Chickamauga its position was in the front line on the right of the 3d brigade of the 2nd division, 20th corps, and participated in the charge which recaptured the ground from which Gen. Baird had been driven earlier in the day. Early on the following morning rude breastworks were thrown up in front of the Federal lines, and the 1st occupied the second line of intrenchments. Throughout the day it was actively engaged and the loss of the regiment in these two days' fighting was 120 killed and wounded. Three days later at Orchard knob the 1st with the 23d Ky., charged on the enemy, capturing his rifle-pits and 150 prisoners, and the Confederates were driven into their intrenchments at the foot of Missionary ridge. At the battle of Missionary ridge the regiment was on the right of its brigade and division and mounted the steep, rugged sides of the hill with an energy almost superhuman. It was with Sherman's forces on the Atlanta campaign, closing its fighting career at the crossing of Chattahoochee river on July 6, 1864.

**Second Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Lewis Wilson; Lieut.-Col., Rodney Mason; Maj., Augustus C. Parry. This regiment was

organized at Columbus, April 18, 1861, in response to the call of the president for volunteers to serve for three months. It was composed of companies enrolled from different parts of the state as follows: Co. A, Rover Guards; D, Zouave Guards, and E, Lafayette Guards, of Cincinnati; B, Columbus Videttes; C, Columbus Fencibles; F, Springfield Zouaves; G and K, from Pickaway county; H, from Steubenville; I, Covington Blues, of Miami county. Most of these were former militia organizations of the state. The regiment was ordered to Washington at once and left Columbus on the morning of April 19, 1861, but was delayed on its way several days. It was mustered into service April 29, 1861, at Lancaster, Pa., and on its arrival in Washington early in May was assigned to Gen. Schenck's brigade of Gen. Tyler's division, then a part of the force in defense of the capital. It was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, Va., losing 2 men killed, 4 wounded, 8 captured and 1 missing. The regiment was mustered out on expiration of term of service, July 31, 1861.

**Second Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Leonard A. Harris, Anson G. McCook; Lieut.-Cols., John Kell, Obediah C. Maxwell; Maj., William T. Beatty. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from July 17 to Sept. 20, 1861, to serve for three years. It immediately crossed the Ohio river and moved by the way of Paris and Mount Sterling, to Olympian Springs in eastern Kentucky. On Oct. 22, it made a forced night march of nearly 30 miles, surprised and totally defeated a band of Confederates under Jack May at West Liberty, inflicting some loss to the enemy in killed and wounded and coming off scathless. The enemy was pursued to Piketon and with the balance of the force the regiment marched down the Big Sandy to Louisa, thence to Louisville by water. When in March the main body of Gen. Buell's army marched to the assistance of Gen. Grant at Shiloh, the regiment was engaged in several small affairs with the enemy on the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, the most considerable of which, at Widow's creek, near Bridgeport, resulted in the dispersion of a force placed to dispute the passage of the creek, and the capture of their camp equipage. The regiment was also with the column that first occupied Bridgeport and destroyed the railroad bridge at that point across the Tennessee river. In the reorganization of the army at Louisville, the regiment was assigned to Rousseau's division in Gen. McCook's left wing, and with two divisions of that command participated in the well-contested battle of Perryville, losing in the action nearly forty per cent. of all engaged. In the battle of Stone's river it was closely engaged and suffered serious loss. In this action the regiment, with the assistance of Guenther's Battery H, 4th artillery, captured the colors of the 32nd Arkansas. Chickamauga was the next battle-ground and in this hotly-contested engagement the regiment lost 183 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing. After falling back into the intrenchments at Chattanooga, it remained there until Nov. 24, when the brigade to which it was attached was sent to the assistance of Gen. Hooker on Lookout mountain, in his celebrated battle above the clouds. In the battle of Missionary ridge, which occurred on the succeeding day, the regiment made its way to the crest with slight loss, and captured the colors of the 38th Alabama. It then pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., at which place a halt was made. In the reconnoissance to Buzzard Roost, in Feb., 1864, the 2nd was in the advance, and developed the strength of the enemy's position before Dalton. In the following May it formed a portion of Sherman's force for the Atlanta campaign, and at Resaca suffered heavily in an attempt to carry by assault the enemy's intrenched position. It then moved with the division through Georgia to the Chattahoochee river and took part in the battle of Peachtree creek—its last engagement. The original

members (except veterans) were mustered out on Oct. 10, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 18th Ohio veteran infantry on Oct. 31, 1864.

**Third Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Isaac H. Marrow; Lieut.-Col., John Beatty; Maj., J. Warren Keifer. This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, near Columbus, April 21, 1861, in response to the call of the president for volunteers to serve for three months. It was mustered into service, April 27, 1861. On April 28 a part of the regiment was sent to Camp Dennison to prepare a suitable camping place for the regiment, where it was joined by the remainder two days later, and throughout the month of May was subjected to thorough discipline and drill. Before orders for the field were received volunters for three years were called for and the regiment was reënlisted with alacrity, so that on June 12, 1861, it was reorganized and on June 20 was mustered into service for three years. Those of the three months organization who did not enlist for three years were mustered out on Aug. 22, 1861. The regiment, by its thorough drill and discipline during its three months' organization, was enabled at once to enter into active service under its three years' organization.

**Third Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Isaac H. Marrow, John Beatty, Orris A. Lawson; Lieut.-Cols., J. Warren Keifer, James H. Wing; Maj., James Vananda. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, June 20, 1861, to serve for three years. It first engaged the enemy at Middle creek forks, W. Va., when a scouting party of 50 men of Co. A was sent to reconnoiter the road leading to the Confederate position at Rich mountain. Proceeding cautiously, the little band, upon approaching Middle Fork bridge, discovered that it was occupied by the enemy. A gallant, but unsuccessful effort was made to dislodge the Confederates and in this, the first drawing of blood, the detachment lost 1 killed and 5 wounded. On Aug. 4, the regiment marched to Elkwater creek, where it commenced a series of fortifications extending entirely across the valley, and it took an active part in the subsequent movements of that period. The first encounter of any importance, however, was at Perryville, Ky., and in this ill-starred affair the 3d bore an honorable part, standing its ground and returning volley for volley, until more than one-third of its number had fallen, dead or wounded. While in line, Gen. Rousseau rode up to the regiment and thanked it in the name of the army for its gallant conduct. He said: "You stood in that withering fire like men of iron." The battle of Stone's river ensued, and in that bloody affair the 3d again behaved gallantly. But then came a sad epoch in the history of the regiment. In April, 1863, it was detached from the army proper and sent with other commands on a raid into Northern Georgia. On April 30, while crossing Sand mountain it was overtaken and attacked by a large cavalry force. The 3d alone captured the Confederate battery of 12-pounders, with its caisson and ammunition, and the enemy was completely routed. A few days later, however, the small brigade was compelled to lay down its arms and surrender to General Forrest. The men were paroled, later exchanged, but participated in no more engagements, and were mustered out on June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

**Fourth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Lorin Andrews; Lieut.-Col., James Cantwell; Maj., James H. Godman. This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson from April 18 to 25, 1861. It was composed of two companies from Mount Vernon, two from Delaware, two from Kenton, two from Marion, one from Canton and one from Wooster. On May 2, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and two days later was mustered into the U. S. service. Immediately came the president's call for 300,000 troops for three years, and a majority of the regiment

signified their intention to enter the three years' service. The regiment was mustered out at Columbus on its expiration of term of service, from Aug. 18 to 24, 1861.

**Fourth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Lorin Andrews, John S. Mason, James H. Godman; Lieut.-Cols., James Cantwell, Leonard W. Carpenter; Majs., George Weaver, Gordon A. Stewart. The following account of the 3d infantry is taken from the Official Army Register, p. 52: "This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out June 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits, together with the veterans and recruits of the 8th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, were consolidated and designated the 4th battalion Ohio infantry. This organization was formed, as stated, June 26, 1864, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department." The following list of battles includes all those in which the 4th Ohio infantry bore an honorable part: Rich mountain, Romney (first and second), W. Va.; Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Va.; Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Bristoe Station, Mine Run (operations at), Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Reams' station, Va. At Fredericksburg it received the first fire of the Confederate artillery on the right of the Union line. At Chancellorsville it engaged the enemy, captured a stand of colors and over 100 prisoners, among whom were 9 commissioned officers. It was one of the three regiments at Gettysburg that drove the Confederates from Cemetery hill, after they had driven a part of the 11th corps from the field and had gained possession of two Union batteries. During its service the regiment marched 1,975 miles, and traveled by railroad and transport 2,279 miles, making an aggregate of 4,254 miles traveled.

**Fifth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Samuel H. Dunning; Lieut.-Col., John H. Patrick; Maj., Charles L. Long. This regiment was organized at Camp Harrison, April 20, 1861, and was recruited principally from young men who resided in Cincinnati and vicinity. It was sent to Camp Dennison on April 23, and was mustered into service from April 29 to May 9. Before the equipment was complete the call for 300,000 troops to serve for three years was issued by the president, and the regiment responded immediately to this call, nearly the entire membership signifying their willingness to enter the new organization, the enrollment of which took place between June 15 and 21. Those who did not enlist were mustered out on expiration of term of service from Aug. 24 to Sept. 5, 1861.

**Fifth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Samuel H. Dunning, John H. Patrick; Lieut.-Cols., Harry G. Armstrong, Robert L. Kilpatrick, Robert Kirkup; Majs., William Gaskill, John Collins, Henry E. Symmes, Krewson Yerkes. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, June 21, 1861, to serve for three years. After an active campaign in West Virginia the 5th was at Winchester in March, and on the 23d marched out to Kernstown, took position in support of Daum's W. Va. battery, and the battle of Winchester opened. Late in the afternoon companies A, B, C, D and E moved up, and passing through a clump of underbrush emerged into an open field where they received the fire of the enemy. When the 84th Pa. fell back in confusion Gen. Sullivan, commanding the brigade, exclaimed that the army was whipped: but observing the 5th Ohio still fighting, he exclaimed: "No, thank God, the brave 5th Ohio is still standing its ground, and holding the rebels." The regimental colors were perforated with 48 bullet holes and the state flag with 10. During the following May the regiment was presented with

a beautiful stand of colors, sent to it by the city council of Cincinnati as a token of appreciation for its bravery and efficiency in the battle of Winchester. At the battle of Port Republic the regiment conducted itself with its usual courage and dash, and after firing a couple of volleys it charged on a fence behind which two Confederate regiments had taken position. The charge was a success, the Confederates fleeing into the woods, where they rallied, but again the 5th charged and captured a piece of artillery. Immediately thereafter it marched to the left and repulsed a charge made by the enemy on a battery. When the order to retreat was finally given, the 5th was designated to cover the movement, in doing which it lost 185 men taken prisoners. On Aug. 9 it made a forced march of 8 miles to reach the battle-field of Cedar mountain. At Antietam the regiment marched on the field at daylight, advanced to the edge of a belt of woods and opened fire, driving the Confederates into a cornfield, where it followed and engaged them in a fierce hand-to-hand conflict, many of them using the butts of their guns. The conflict was terrible, but the enemy was at last compelled to give way, contesting every foot of the ground as he did so. During the time the 5th Ohio was engaged in this battle its cartridge-boxes were emptied three times, making about 100 shots per man. On the outer edge of the cornfield lay a row of dead Confederates on their faces, as though they had been dragged there and laid in order. After various marches and counter-marches, the 5th went into camp at Dumfries, Va., where it was attacked by Gen. Stuart's cavalry, but the attack was repulsed. On May 1, the regiment entered the battle of Chancellorsville and performed a distinguished part, and following that came the great battle of Gettysburg. In the grand advance of Rosecrans' army toward Chattanooga the 5th formed a part and had the honor of opening the battle above the clouds, on Lookout mountain. It was with Sherman in his march to Atlanta, and when its time of enlistment had expired—notwithstanding its hard and almost continual service, and the fact that it was literally shattered to pieces—this brave band of heroes resolved to "go in for the war." After a short furlough home they were back "to the front," marching to the sea with Sherman and participating in all the hardships of the campaign. Then came the great flood of sunlight, Lee's surrender; the triumphant march to Washington, joining in the grand review; thence to the Queen City of the West, their home, and at last the muster-out at Louisville, July 26, 1865.

**Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Infantry.**—These three regiments were mustered in for one month, their organization and record being as follows:

Sixth—Cols., Theodore Haffner, F. J. Mayer; Lieut.-Col., Joseph Heider; Maj., John W. Fidler.

Eighth—Col., Bernhard Eith; Lieut.-Col., Michael Hartman; Maj., Ernst Zimmerman.

Eleventh—Col., William Floto; Lieut.-Col., John H. Carter; Maj., M. Wesolinski.

During the month of Aug., 1862, the Confederate army under the command of Kirby Smith invaded the State of Kentucky and marched rapidly towards the Ohio river, with the intention of making an attack upon the city of Cincinnati. On or about Sept. 1 the enemy had approached so near the Ohio river, that Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, then in command of the U. S. forces at Cincinnati, called out the militia of the city of Cincinnati and on Sept. 2 declared martial law in the city. In accordance with a general order the 6th, 8th and 11th regiments of Ohio volunteer militia were organized. The enemy was making decided demonstrations of attack on the fortifications in Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the Department of Ohio, ordered all the militia troops to the front in the State of Kentucky. They crossed the Ohio river on

the morning of Sept. 10, and marched directly to the front, where they were placed in position near Fort Mitchell. On Friday, Sept. 12, an engagement along the left center of the line seemed imminent, the troops being in line of battle all day, but for reasons best known to the Confederate chief, he fell back and during the night withdrew his entire force, so that by Saturday morning he had disappeared from the front. All apparent danger being over, many of the troops were ordered back to Cincinnati on the afternoon of that day. Provost guard duty was performed until Oct. 4, when the troops were discharged from further service. The three regiments having served the United States faithfully and honorably during the alarm, the government, to show its appreciation of such service, ordered an irregular muster in and out of the U. S. service some years after, as follows: 6th regiment, mustered in Nov. 8, 1866, to date from Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out Nov. 8, 1866, to date from Oct. 3, 1862; 8th regiment mustered in Nov. 8, 1866, to date from Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out Nov. 8, 1866, to date from Oct. 3, 1862; 11th regiment mustered in Oct. 26, 1866, to date from Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out Oct. 26, 1866, to date from Oct. 3, 1862. Congress in the meantime provided for their payment.

**Sixth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., William K. Bosley; Lieut.-Col., Eliphalet Loring; Maj., Alexander C. Christopher. This regiment was principally recruited from an independent military organization of the city of Cincinnati, known as the Guthrie Gray Battalion. It was enrolled on April 20, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service April 27, at Camp Harrison, except Cos. H and K, they being mustered May 10 and 12, respectively. Immediately after muster-in the regiment was transferred to Camp Dennison, to be equipped and placed in readiness for the field, but before the work was completed a call was issued by the president for 300,000 men for three years, and a majority of the membership signifying their intention to enter that service, they were enrolled in such from June 6 to 18, 1861. Those who did not enlist for three years were mustered out with the several companies Aug. 21, 1861, at Cincinnati.

**Sixth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., William K. Bosley, Nicholas L. Anderson; Lieut.-Col., Alexander C. Christopher; Majs., Anthony O. Russell, Samuel C. Erwin, James Bense. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in June, 1861, to serve for three years. Immediately after the muster-in and equipment, it was ordered to western Virginia. It took part in the operations about Laurel hill and in the subsequent pursuit of the Confederates, ending in the affair of Carrick's ford. Being transferred to the operations in the West, on April 5, 1862, it was in camp at Savannah, Tenn. The next morning the battle of Shiloh opened, the regiment marched across the country Sunday afternoon to the field and was among the first of Buell's troops to cross the river. The crossing was effected under fire and the 6th, with two other regiments, was thrown into line just in time to repel the last charge the Confederates made upon the Union left that day. The 6th bore its part in all the operations before Corinth and in the subsequent pursuit of the Confederates for 60 miles south of that place. The following December at Stone's river, the regiment was heavily engaged, losing out of 383 officers and men, 159 killed, wounded and prisoners. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was actively engaged, losing out of 384 officers and men, 125 killed, wounded and missing. When active operations commenced in front of Chattanooga, the 4th corps occupied the center, the 6th Ohio being in the advance on Orchard knob and in the charge up Missionary ridge. It then took part in the Knoxville campaign and joined in the Atlanta movements the following spring. On June 6, 1864, it was released from duty and ordered home to be mustered out. The regiment arrived at

Cincinnati on June 15, and after the public reception given by the citizens, went into quarters at Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out on June 23, with an aggregate of 30 officers and 495 enlisted men.

**Seventh Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Erastus B. Tyler; Lieut.-Col., William R. Creighton; Maj., John S. Casement. The several companies composing this regiment were enrolled from April 18 to 25, 1861, the ranks being filled with sturdy sons of northern Ohio, recruited at Cleveland, Oberlin, Warren, Painesville, Youngstown, Norwalk and Franklin, all of whom rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, and were mustered into the U. S. service from April 22 to 30, 1861, for three months. Early in May they were ordered to Camp Dennison and the officers commenced the drill and discipline of the regiment. When the second call of the president—for 300,000 men to serve for three years—was issued, the membership almost to a man signified their willingness to enter the new organization and the enrolling of the same took place on June 19 and 20. Those who did not enlist for three years were mustered out with their companies from Aug. 18 to 22, 1861.

**Seventh Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Erastus B. Tyler, William R. Creighton; Lieut.-Cols., Joel F. Asper, Orris J. Crane, Samuel McClellan; Majs., John S. Casement, Frederick A. Seymour. This regiment was organized at Cleveland and Camp Dennison in June, 1861, to serve for three years. The privilege of sharing in the opening campaign in western Virginia was allotted to this regiment and on June 29 it started for that field. It was first under fire at Cross Lanes, where the several companies, acting independently of each other, took position on neighboring hills, and though pressed against by overwhelming numbers, tenaciously held their positions, until they were at last forced to retreat, leaving the field and the dead and wounded in possession of the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this unfortunate affair was 120 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In March the spring campaign opened and at the first battle of Winchester the 7th performed an important part, adding to its reputation for efficiency. Its loss was 14 killed, 51 wounded and several prisoners. The 7th in connection with the 5th Ohio, bore the brunt of the fight at Port Republic and became the rallying center of the battle. Taking advantage of a wheat field near the enemy's center, these two regiments double-quicked from point to point along the line, under cover of some standing wheat, halting now and then to deliver a galling fire. This was kept up for 5 long hours and when a retreat was ordered the 7th was a part of the rear-guard. At Cedar mountain in the following August, it was engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle and of 300 men of the regiment engaged only 100 escaped unhurt. Although on the field during the battle of Antietam, it was not in the front line and therefore its loss was comparatively slight. In the brief contest at Dumfries every man of the 7th was under arms and assisted materially in repelling the enemy. At the battle of Chancellorsville it was ordered to support a battery and later a line of skirmishers that had been thrown forward. The skirmishers soon fell back to the main body, but the 7th continued to advance until it was ordered to retreat. It was one of three regiments that covered the retreat of the Federal army and its conduct in this hazardous and responsible position, as well as its gallant action in the battle, reflected the highest honor not only on the regiment, but also on the state from which it came. Its loss in this battle was 14 men killed and 70 wounded. In the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was ordered from point to point, where and when reinforcements were most needed, but its loss was small owing to the protection of breastworks. It lost but 1 man killed and 17 wounded. It participated in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge and then pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., where the latter posted himself in a strong position. The brigade

to which the 7th belonged was ordered to storm the heights. At this point the gallant Creighton shouted to his regiment: "Boys, we are ordered to take that hill; I want to see you walk right up to it!" And up they went, in the face of a merciless fire in front and on both flanks. The charge was repulsed with fearful loss, only 1 commissioned officer of the regiment being left uninjured. Nineteen were killed, among whom was the fiery Creighton, and 61 were wounded. At Rocky Face ridge and Resaca, Ga., was the last service performed by the 7th as a regiment. It was ordered home to be mustered out, which was done on July 8, 1864, at Cleveland. During its term of service 1,800 men had served with the regiment, and now, save some 60 new recruits transferred to the veteran corps, only 240 able-bodied men remained to bring home their unsullied colors, pierced through by the shot and shell of more than a score of battles.

**Eighth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col. Herman G. Depuy; Lieut.-Col., Freeman E. Franklin; Maj., Henry F. Willson. The companies composing this regiment were enrolled from April 18 to 27, 1861, and arrived at Camp Taylor on April 29. They were mustered into the U. S. service from April 24 to 30 for three months, and on May 2 the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it arrived on the following day. The regimental organization was at once completed by the appointment of the field and staff officers. The officers in command at once commenced instructions in the "drill," and vigorous efforts were put forth to fit the regiment for service at the front. At once came the president's proclamation calling for 300,000 men for three years, when an effort was made to enlist the regiment for that period. To this every company responded except I, and the new regiment of nine companies was enrolled for three years from June 5 to 25. Co. I was mustered out on expiration of term of service, Aug. 21, with the exception of 8 men who were enrolled in Co. I of the new regiment on Aug. 10, for three years. They, with recruits, made the new company and early in September joined the regiment at Grafton, Va. Those who did not enlist for three years were mustered out from Aug. 18 to 22, 1861, at Columbus.

**Eighth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Herman G. Depuy, Samuel S. Carroll; Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Park, Franklin Sawyer; Maj., Albert H. Winslow. Of this regiment the Official Army Register says: "This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in June, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out July 13, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits, together with the veterans and recruits of the 4th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, were consolidated and designated the 4th battalion Ohio infantry—an organization that was formed June 26, 1864, and mustered out of the service July 12, 1865." The following list of battles includes all those in which the 8th Ohio infantry bore an honorable part: First and second battles of Romney, Winchester, Front Royal, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, operations at Mine Run, Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At the battle of Winchester it participated in the charge on the enemy's right flank and the killed and wounded of the regiment amounted to over one-fourth the number engaged. In the terrible battle of Fredericksburg it formed the right wing of the forlorn hope and in killed and wounded lost 37. In the battle of Gettysburg it bore a conspicuous part, capturing 3 stands of colors and losing 102 men, killed and wounded. On June 25, 1864, its term of service having expired, the regiment was relieved from duty, being then in the trenches before Petersburg with only 72 officers and men fit for duty and returned to Ohio to be mustered out. On the route home it was frequently greeted with tokens of respect. The regiment was formally mustered out on July 13, 1864.

**Ninth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Robert L. McCook; Lieut.-Col., Charles Sondershoff; Maj., Frank Linke. This organization was composed of patriotic German Americans of the city of Cincinnati. The ten companies composing the regiment were enrolled April 22, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service on May 8, at Camp Harrison, for three months. On May 18 it was ordered to Camp Dennison to be equipped and prepared for active service. Here they learned of the president's call for volunteers to serve for three years and immediately nearly the entire membership agreed to enlist for that period, the enrolling taking place on May 27, the 9th being the first three years organization from the state of Ohio.

**Ninth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Robert L. McCook, Gustave Kammerling; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Sondershoff, Charles Joseph, Frederick Schraeder; Majs., August Willich, Bartholomew Benz. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from May 27 to June 13, 1861, to serve for three years. It was mustered in with 1,035 officers and men, exclusive of the band, which consisted of 24 musicians. Its first engagement was at Rich mountain, W. Va., where it sustained a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded. At Carnifix ferry it lost 2 killed and 8 wounded. It participated in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., and made a decisive charge, completely routing the Confederates. At Chickamauga, on the second day of the battle, the regiment participated in the famous bayonet charge of Van Derveer's brigade, and in the afternoon, while holding the hill on which the right of Gen. Thomas's corps rested, it once more drove the Confederates back at the point of the bayonet. Its loss in the two days' battle was equal to one-third the loss of the entire brigade. It went into action about 500 strong and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 11 officers and 237 enlisted men. The regiment participated in the battle of Resaca, Ga., and on May 20 entered upon its last march against the enemy, moving from Kingston to the Etowah river. As its term of service expired on May 27, 1864, it was ordered to Ohio for muster-out. Up to the last moment it stood within range of the enemy's guns, being relieved from the very outer picket line by Gen. Thomas in person, and started for Cincinnati. All along the road stood their fellow-soldiers who cheered most heartily as the regiment moved away, and not any less hearty were the farewells returned by the boys of the 9th Ohio. The regiment received an enthusiastic reception at Cincinnati and was mustered out at Camp Dennison on June 7, 1864.

**Tenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., William H. Lytle; Lieut.-Col., Herman J. Korf; Maj., Joseph W. Burke. The companies composing this regiment were enrolled from April 18 to 24, 1861, at Camp Harrison, near Cincinnati, and its ranks were filled by residents of that city and vicinity. Many of its members were not unfamiliar with scenes of actual combat, having served in European armies, and not a few had been through the Mexican war. It was mustered into the U. S. service from May 1 to 12, for three months, and at once marched to Camp Dennison, where instructions in discipline and drill were vigorously pushed, so that in a short time they had acquired a knowledge of military duties. Half of the term of enlistment having expired, orders were received from headquarters to organize for a longer period of service. The regiment almost as a whole volunteered for three years, and were enrolled for that period of service on June 3. Those who did not enlist for three years were mustered out on expiration of term of service from Aug. 20 to 23, 1861.

**Tenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., William H. Lytle, Joseph W. Burke; Lieut.-Cols., Herman J. Korf, Robert M. Moore, William M. Ward; Maj., John E. Hudson. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, June 4, 1861, to serve three years. It had its bap-

tism of fire at Carnifix ferry, W. Va., where it was ordered to move forward and reconnoiter the enemy's position. The regiment advanced through a dense wood and just as it gained the crest of the hill the Confederates opened with shot, shell and musketry. The regiment fixed bayonets and advanced to the charge by the flank, no other formation being possible. The head of the column reached the ditch, when the whole Confederate line delivered a volley and the advance was checked. Fitzgibbon, the color-bearer, had his right hand shot off at the wrist, but immediately picked up the colors with the left hand, and while advancing thus was mortally wounded, exclaiming as he fell: " Never mind me, boys. Save the flag!" Each company was sadly shattered as it came over the hill and at last, slowly and reluctantly, they fell back. The regiment served with Gen. Rosecrans in every skirmish and battle in the campaign of western Virginia, closing with the pursuit of Floyd from Cotton mountain. It then moved through Kentucky and Tennessee to northern Alabama, sharing in all the splendid achievements of Gen. Mitchell. It participated in the long march to Kentucky after Bragg and, in common with the whole army, endured all the privations incident to the movement. At Perryville it drove the enemy from the front by a charge, but in retiring, which it was forced to do, its track was marked by the dead of the regiment. Company formation was impossible and the men crowded toward the colors. Being aware of the loss the regiment must sustain if it retired in disorder, Col. Burke seized a bugle and sounded a halt, formed and dressed the lines, deployed the flank companies as skirmishers to cover the retreat and then retired to the new lines, having but 263 men left out of 528. When Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the army, in general orders the 10th was announced as head-quarters and provost guard of the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment entered upon its new duties, furnishing guards for headquarters, taking charge of prisoners, preventing straggling during engagements, during the battle of Stone's river protected the line of communication, and for its efficiency was specially mentioned in Gen. Rosecrans' report. The 10th followed Rosecrans to the Tennessee river and was present at Chickamauga, where it was again officially noticed for its efficiency in the performance of its duties. When Gen. Thomas assumed command of the army, he retained the regiment as headquarters guard, and with him it was present at Missionary ridge, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, and as far in the Atlanta campaign as Kingston. The regiment's term of service having nearly expired, a day was fixed for its departure and it was drawn up in line in front of Gen. Thomas' headquarters. The general, contrary to his usual custom, spoke a few words of parting cheer, and kindly eulogized the regiment for its bearing on all occasions. The boys gave "three times three" for Gen. Thomas, the same for the Army of the Cumberland and, concluding with three cheers for the cause of the Union, filed off on their way to their long absent homes and friends. At Cincinnati the regiment was greeted with a royal welcome, and though it did not return bearing the trophies and spoils of war, it bore that which was far better, an unsullied fame. Its ranks were thinned and its banners were blood-stained and torn, and of the thousand brave hearts that marched away, but few remained to tell of Lytle and the 10th Ohio.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., James F. Harrison; Lieut.-Col., Joseph W. Frizell; Maj., Augustus H. Coleman. The membership of this regiment was furnished in response to the president's proclamation, from the counties of Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Columbiana. It was enrolled from April 15 to 25, and mustered into the U. S. service on April 26, for three months. When volunteers were called for three years, only a small proportion signified their

willingness to enter the three years' organization. Cos. I and K did not furnish a single enlistment, preferring to complete their three months' term. Those who enlisted for three years were enrolled from June 16 to 23, and the several companies were mustered out on expiration of term of service from Aug. 1 to 28, 1861.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Charles A. De Villiers, Philander P. Lane; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph W. Frizell, Augustus H. Coleman, Ogden Street; Majs., Lyman J. Jackson, Asa Higgins. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on June 20, 1861, to serve for three years. On July 7, it was ordered to the Kanawha valley and after remaining on duty in West Virginia during the winter and a part of the following summer it was sent to Alexandria, Va. On Aug. 27, 1862, it was ordered to Manassas Junction, but upon arriving at Fairfax Station it was found that the Confederates had taken possession of the fortifications at Manassas. The regiment then crossed Bull run, formed in line near the railroad and checked a flanking movement of the enemy. Upon the retreat of the Federal forces the regiment acted as rear-guard, its cool and determined bravery doing much toward securing the safety of the whole column. On Sept. 6 the regiment moved toward Maryland and six days later reached the Confederate picket-line in the vicinity of Frederick City. In the engagement that ensued three attacking columns were formed, with the 11th in the advance of the center. A charge was ordered, but the line was thrown into some confusion, and the Confederates rallied and captured 2 pieces of artillery. Gen. Cox called to Col. Coleman: "Will the 11th recover those guns?" With a loud cheer the regiment dashed at the Confederates, drove them from the guns, and still pressed on cheering and charging, advancing into the city, halting only when the enemy was completely routed. Next morning the division crossed the creek and moved toward Turner's gap in South mountain. When the order came to charge the 11th moved along the edge of a strip of woods and by adroitness and bravery drove back a strong force of the Confederates attempting a flank movement. Again the regiment was ordered to charge across an open field on the left of the road against a force of the enemy protected by a stone wall. They met the enemy in almost a hand-to-hand fight, in which muskets were clubbed and bayonets crossed over the low stone wall, but finally the enemy was driven from his position into the undergrowth. The following day, at Antietam, an order was received to carry the bridge at all hazards. The 11th was to lead the storming party and while advancing steadily and determinedly Col. Coleman fell mortally wounded. The regiment wavered an instant, then pressed on, gained the bridge, crossed it, scaled the bluffs, and drove the Confederates from their position. In the following spring the regiment was transferred to the western field of operations and in June was with the division that engaged the enemy at Hoover's gap, Tenn. After the enemy was driven back it pressed on and led the advance into Manchester, capturing a number of Confederates. The regiment fought valiantly at Chickamauga and Lookout mountain, and in a charge at Missionary ridge captured a battle-flag and a quantity of artillery and small arms. It pursued the enemy toward Ringgold and after some severe fighting there returned to Chattanooga. The regiment was engaged in a reconnoissance toward Rocky Face ridge and advanced as far as Buzzard Roost, where the enemy was found in strong position. By some mistake the 11th was ordered to charge up a steep hill held by two brigades and several pieces of artillery. It advanced bravely, but after heroic efforts was compelled to fall back with a loss of one-sixth of its men. The troops then fell back to Ringgold and on March 26 the veterans of the regiment numbering about 200, returned to Ohio for the purpose of recruiting, so that when the regiment should be mustered out

the name and organization might still be continued. The regiment remained at Ringgold on garrison duty till June 10, when it proceeded to Cincinnati, where it received a hearty welcome and was mustered out at Camp Dennison on June 21, 1864.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Cols., John W. Lowe, Lieut.-Col., Jacob Ammen; Maj., Carr B. White. Under the call of the President for 75,000 troops for three months, the several companies composing this regiment were enrolled in the counties of Brown, Butler, Clinton, Clermont, Greene, Highland and Warren, from April 19 to 25, 1861. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Jackson, Columbus, from April 22 to May 4. The regiment went to Camp Dennison on May 6, and remained in camp until orders were received to reorganize for three years' service. Those who enlisted for three years were enrolled from May 30 to June 25, and those who did not were mustered out on expiration of term of service from July 30 to Aug. 23, 1861.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., John W. Lowe, Carr B. White; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan D. Hines; Majs., James D. Wallace, Edward M. Carey. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from June 19 to 29, 1861, to serve for three years. It left for the Kanawha valley on July 6, arrived at Point Pleasant on the 9th, and on the 17th fought the battle of Scary creek, W. Va., the enemy being strongly posted beyond a ravine. The regiment fought for 3 hours and after exhausting its ammunition fell back in good order to its camp at the mouth of the Pocotaligo, with a loss of 5 killed, 30 wounded and 4 missing. The regiment entered Charleston, W. Va., and a few days later reached Gauley bridge, where it captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Marching south through Weston, Sutton and Summerville it arrived at Carnifix ferry on Sept. 10, and engaged in the battle at that place with a loss of 2 killed and 10 wounded. The regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac on Aug. 15, 1862; met the enemy at Bull Run bridge on the 27th, where it was severely engaged for 6 hours against a greatly superior force and was compelled to fall back to Fairfax Station with a loss of 9 killed, 68 wounded (six mortally) and 12 missing. On Sept. 7 it advanced into Maryland, and after a sharp skirmish at Monocacy bridge entered Frederick City. It engaged in the battle of South mountain, participating in three bayonet charges and capturing 3 battle-flags, a large number of small arms, and over 200 prisoners, with a loss of 16 killed, 91 wounded, and 8 missing. Three days later it was engaged at Antietam, losing 6 killed and 29 wounded. After wintering in West Virginia, it assisted in the repulse of the enemy's attack on Fayette Court House, the regiment losing 2 killed, 9 wounded and 8 missing. The regiment was next engaged at Cloyd's mountain, where it lost 11 killed, 68 wounded and in addition to these 20 men, left on the field in charge of the wounded, fell into the enemy's hands. It also participated in an engagement at Lynchburg, Va., and then was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out on July 11, 1864.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., A. Saunders Piatt; Lieut.-Col., Columbus B. Mason; Maj., Joseph S. Hawkins. The companies composing this regiment were enrolled from April 20 to 27, 1861, and were mustered into the U. S. service from April 24 to May 4, at Camp Jackson, Columbus, for three months. The regiment was reorganized for three years, the enrolling taking place from May 29 to June 20. Those who did not reënlist were mustered out with their companies from Aug. 14 to 25, 1861, at Columbus.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., William S. Smith, Joseph G. Hawkins, Dwight Jarvis, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Columbus B. Mason, Benjamin P. Runkle, William Schneider, Elhanon M. Mast; Maj., Joseph T. Snyder. The Official Army Register says of the 13th

Ohio: "This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from June 12 to 26, 1861, to serve three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out on June 26, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service until Dec. 5, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department." The following is the official list of battles in which the 13th regiment bore an honorable part: Shiloh, occupation of Corinth, Stone's river, Liberty gap, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Rocky Face ridge, Cassville, Dallas, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Hood's First Sortie at Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. In the second day's fight at Shiloh the 13th Ohio, burning to avenge their fallen comrades of the day before, charged the famous Washington battery of New Orleans and after a desperate struggle captured it entire, but only to lose it, as the enemy in larger numbers made a charge and retook their pieces. About 1 p. m., when the last grand advance of the Federal army was made, another attempt was made by the 13th to capture the famous battery. It was successful, and the famed guns were once more the trophies of the regiment. At Stone's river the loss of the regiment was 31 killed, 85 wounded and 69 missing—total 185. At Chickamauga the lieutenant-colonel was killed, the major severely wounded, and the skeleton ranks attested the heavy and mournful loss of rank and file. In reference to Missionary ridge, history has recorded the successful charge that swept the Confederate host down the mountain, across the valley, and converted its retreat into a shameful rout. In this charge the 13th bore itself bravely, and it is claimed was the first to plant its colors on the Confederate works. The losses of the regiment in this affair were severe.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., James B. Steedman; Lieut.-Col., George P. Este; Maj., Paul Edwards. The companies composing this organization were raised in and around Toledo. Co. A was enrolled April 22, 1861; B, April 20, and K, April 23, at Toledo; C, April 19, at Bryan; D, April 23, at Defiance; E, April 22, at Stryker; F, April 22, at Napoleon; G, April 22, at Antwerp; H, April 22, at Wauseon, and I, April 22, at Waterville. On April 25, 1861, the regiment left Toledo for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, where it was thoroughly drilled and its regimental organization completed. On May 18, Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and K, and on May 20, B and I were mustered into the service of the State of Ohio, for a period of three months, to date from April 27. The second call being made by the president for 300,000 troops, this regiment was transferred to the U. S. service. On May 22, it left Camp Taylor for Columbus, where it received arms and accouterments and left the same day for Zanesville, thence to Marietta, remaining in Camp Putnam until May 27, when it left for Parkersburg, W. Va., at which place, for the first time, the regimental flag was unfurled in the enemy's country. It was double-quicked along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the bridges of which were being destroyed by retreating Confederates. The railroad was diligently guarded to prevent further destruction. On the 29th the regiment reached Clarksburg, Va., having repaired the railroad property to that point. It left Clarksburg on June 2, by rail for Webster, and from thence marched a distance of 13 miles to Philippi, and surprised a force of 2,000 Confederate cavalry at 5 a. m., after a very disagreeable march during the night. The enemy was routed and scattered to the hills, leaving stores, arms and munitions behind. The 14th went into camp on the hills in the rear of the town of Philippi, expeditions being sent out against the guerrilla bands which infested that region. The regiment was engaged with the enemy at Philippi, Laurel hill and Carrick's ford, with a loss of 8 brave men killed and many wounded. It remained in camp on Laurel hill until

July 22, when its term of service having expired, it was ordered home, arriving at Toledo July 25 and on Aug. 13, 1861, was mustered out.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., James B. Steedman, George P. Este; Lieut.-Cols., Paul Edwards, Henry D. Kingsbury, Albert Moore; Maj., John W. Wilson. This regiment was organized at Toledo, from Aug. 14 to Sept. 5, 1861, to serve for three years. It first saw service in Kentucky and in October went into quarters at Camp Dick Robinson. About this time rumors were rife that the Federal forces stationed at or near Wild Cat were surrounded by the Confederates. The 14th, with Barnet's 1st Ohio artillery, started at once for that place, making forced marches through the deep mud and driving rain, and reached there on the morning of Oct. 21. On nearing the battlefield the crash of musketry and artillery was heard. This spurred the excited troops, who were going into their first engagement, and they double-quicked to the point of attack. The enemy shortly abandoned the field and retreated. In the charge which carried the works at Mill Springs the 14th was the first regiment to enter, and pushing on after the flying enemy it reached the bank of the river in time to fire into the rear of the retreating column as it was boarding the steamer. The regiment was with the army that shared in the slow advance upon Corinth. It was in the march from Nashville to Louisville, but on Oct. 9 the brigade with which it was acting was detailed to guard headquarters and the ammunition train, and hence did not participate in the battle of Perryville. The following winter was spent at Gallatin and other points in middle Tennessee, and in June, 1863, the regiment formed a portion of Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. At Hoover's gap a brisk engagement ensued, in which the 14th participated with its brigade. On Sept. 19 it marched upon the field at Chickamauga and was immediately deployed in line of battle. The men were not in the best trim to engage in a fatiguing day's work, having marched incessantly all the previous day and night, but they were ready and willing to perform their whole duty and they did it nobly. The regiment was engaged in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Being then relieved, it replenished its ammunition boxes and again entered the fight, continuing until sunset. The regiment went into the battle with 449 men, and out of that number it lost 233, killed, wounded and missing. In the brilliant assault on Missionary ridge the 14th bore a gallant part, charging and capturing a Confederate battery of 3 guns, which Gen. Hardee in person was superintending, losing 16 killed, 91 wounded and 3 missing. Of those that were eligible, all but 30 men of the entire regiment reënlisted for another term of three years and after a 30-days' furlough home it rejoined the army at Ringgold, Ga., and commenced that long, fatiguing campaign for the possession of Atlanta, the "gate city" of the South. In all the marches and the almost incessant skirmishes and flanking movements of that campaign it bore an honorable part, losing heavily in men and officers. While lying in front of Atlanta the regiment lost 20 men, killed and wounded. In that heroic charge at Jonesboro the 14th took nearly as many prisoners as the regiment numbered men, a battery of 4 guns, several stands of colors, and two lines of trenches full of Confederates. All this was not accomplished without sad cost. One hundred members of the regiment whose time had expired went willingly into this fight, some of whom were killed and many wounded. It next followed Hood into Tennessee and then returned and participated in the "march to the sea." It was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., George W. Andrews; Lieut.-Col., Moses R. Dickey; Maj., Silas B. Walker. The 15th was among the first to respond to the president's proclamation call-

ing for 75,000 troops for three months. The companies composing it were enrolled at the following places: Co. A, April 17, at Zanesville; B, April 18, Martinsville; C, April 23, and G and I, April 20, at Upper Sandusky; D, April 18, at Shelby; E, April 18, at Van Wert; F, April 17, at Sidney; H, April 23, at Mansfield, and K, April 22, at Wapakoneta. The quota under the first call having been filled, the 15th was one of nine regiments mustered into the service of the state of Ohio for three months. A few days after enrollment the companies arrived at Camp Jackson and were mustered into the state service from May 13 to 24, for a period of three months. The regimental organization being perfected, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Camp Goddard, Zanesville, where it remained until the latter part of May, drilling, disciplining and preparing for the field. The president having called for three-year troops, the regiment was promptly transferred to the U. S. service. In West Virginia it performed a large amount of marching and guard duty, and rendered valuable service to the government in assisting to stay the progress of the Confederates towards the North. It was actively engaged before Philippi, Laurel Hill and at Carrick's ford. Having served its term of enlistment it returned to Columbus and was mustered out from Aug. 27 to 30, 1861, having lost 8 men, 1 killed and 7 who died of disease.

**Fifteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Moses R. Dickey, William Wallace, Frank Askew; Lieut.-Cols., William F. Wilson, John McClenahan; Majs., Andrew R. Z. Dawson, Joseph N. Dubois. Concerning the 15th, the Official Army Register says: "This regiment was organized in the state of Ohio at large, in September, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of volunteers and recruits, retained in service until Nov. 21, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders of the war department." The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, occupation of Corinth, Stone's river, Liberty gap, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Hood's First Sortie at Atlanta, Lovejoy's station, Franklin and Nashville. In its first engagement at Shiloh it lost 6 men killed and 62 wounded. In the battle of Stone's river it was heavily engaged, losing 18 killed and 89 wounded. It took a prominent part at Liberty gap, where it lost 1 officer and 7 men killed and 23 wounded. At Chickamauga it lost 1 officer and 9 men killed, 2 officers and 69 men wounded, and 40 men missing. At Nashville the regiment formed the extreme left of the line and when the order came for the left to move forward the regiment advanced rapidly, capturing a fine battery of 4 brass guns and some 30 prisoners. The 15th was among the first regiments to be mustered in, and among the last to be mustered out, having been in the service as an organization about four years and eight months, including the three months' service. Few regiments present a better record and in respect to its morale it holds an enviable position.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., James Irvine; Lieut.-Col., John S. Fulton; Maj., George W. Bailey. The companies composing this regiment were recruited in central Ohio. A and D were enrolled on April 20, 1861, at Wooster; E, April 23, at Springfield; F, April 16, at New Philadelphia; G, April 22, at Millersburg; H, April 20, at Cambridge; I, April 22, at Bellville, and K, April 22, at Dresden. A few days later they reported at Camp Jackson, Columbus, where the regimental organization was formed and the equipment of the regiment was begun. The regiment was named the "Carrington Guards" in honor of Adjt.-Gen. Carrington, who intended to take it to the field. He presented a fine stand of colors of embroidered silk, and in presenting the same took from his pocket a small piece of wood, saying, "This splinter

is a fragment of the Fort Sumter flag staff, which Maj. Anderson recently gave me here in Columbus, while on his way from the surrendered fort to his home in Kentucky. I give it to the 'Carrington Guards,' and shall have it inserted in the top of your regimental flag-staff so that you shall carry over your heads the sacred memento, and may you never surrender it to traitors." The regiment was mustered into the service of the State of Ohio on May 10, 11 and 12, for three months. The president having issued his proclamation for 300,000 troops for three years, the regiment was promptly transferred to the U. S. service. On or about May 25 it left for West Virginia, where it was actively engaged in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the enemy having killed citizens and burned bridges in the vicinity of Farmington and Fairmount. It then proceeded to Grafton, and a battalion became actively engaged before Philippi, at Laurel hill and Carrick's ford. The remainder of the regiment on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad did equally honorable duty in the expedition of Romney and Red House, and in making a successful issue of the West Virginia campaign, with a loss of 1 man killed and 2 who died of disease. The term of enlistment having expired it was ordered home to be mustered out, which was done on Aug. 18, 1861.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Col., John F. De Courcy; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Bailey, Philip Kershner; Majs., Robert W. P. Muse, Milton Mills, Eli W. Botsford. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Wooster and Zanesville, from Sept. 23 to Dec. 2, 1861, to serve for three years. It spent the first winter in Kentucky and the following April made a reconnoissance to the top of Cumberland mountains in the vicinity of Cumberland gap, where a brisk fight ensued in which the regiment lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. On Aug. 6 it took part in the unfortunate affair at Tazewell, Tenn., but was overwhelmed and compelled to fall back. It also participated in the disastrous assault on Chickasaw bluffs, Miss., in which it suffered terribly, losing 311 officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners. The next service performed by the regiment was in the expedition against Arkansas Post, in which it participated in the capture. It was engaged at Thompson's hill, losing 9 men killed and wounded, at Champion's hill and Black River bridge, and took a prominent part in the disastrous assault on the Confederate works in the rear of Vicksburg. In these several affairs the regiment lost severely in killed and wounded. It remained in the rear of Vicksburg until the surrender of the city, and was then ordered to Jackson, Miss., where it participated in the siege and capture of that place. It then was sent to Louisiana and at Alexandria met and engaged the enemy in several skirmishes. It remained in that vicinity, doing garrison duty and taking part in the Red River expedition, until in Oct., 1864, when it was ordered home and discharged from the service on Oct. 31. The number of officers and men mustered out at the expiration of its term of service was 477, all that was left of 1,191, the total of original organization and recruits.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., John M. Connell; Lieut.-Col., Francis B. Pond; Maj., Clemens F. Steel. The companies composing this regiment were enrolled as follows: A, April 27, F, April 22, at Lancaster; B, April 26, at Granville; C, April 19, at London; D, April 25, at Logan; E, April 27, at New Lexington; G, April 16, at Pleasant Valley; H, April 27, at McConnelsville; I, April 27, at Fort Recovery, and K, April 22, at St. Clairsville. The captains at once reported with their commands at Camp Anderson, Lancaster, where the regimental organization was completed and the drilling and equipment for the field was vigorously pushed. On June 5, the regiment was mustered into the service of the State of Ohio, for a period of three months, and under the second call for 300,000 men by the president it was immedi-

ately transferred to the U. S. service. On entering Virginia the regiment was divided, and served the government honorably, guarding provision trains, making river expeditions, operating against guerrillas, etc. On Aug. 3, having overserved their time some days, the men were ordered home, arriving at Zanesville on Aug. 13, where the regiment was mustered out at Camp Goddard two days later. The regiment suffered the loss of 3 men—1 drowned in Virginia, and 2 who died of disease.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., John M. Connell, Durbin Ward; Lieut.-Cols., Marshall F. Moore, Benjamin Showers; Majs., Benjamin F. Butterfield, James W. Stinchcomb, Willis G. Clark. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in Sept., 1861, to serve three years. It first participated in the Wild Cat fight in Kentucky and lost 7 men wounded. It participated in the siege of Corinth and was engaged in several severe skirmishes, in one of which Co. B, with 70 men, penetrated the Confederate lines, drove the pickets back on their reserves, and held the position for 2 hours, losing 2 men severely and 4 slightly wounded. The regiment went into the battle line on the Stone's river field and with its brigade charged the Confederate Gen. Hanson's brigade, driving it in confusion, killing its general and some 150 of the rank and file. The loss of the 17th was 20 wounded. It moved with its brigade in the Tullahoma campaign, and at Hoover's gap charged the 17th Tenn. Confederate regiment, strongly posted in a belt of woods, driving it back and occupying the position. At the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was on the extreme right of the center and when Gen. Wood's division was double-quicked out of the line, the gap left exposed the right flank of the regiment, the Confederates opened fire both on the right flank and in front, causing it to lose heavily and scattering the men in confusion. Co. B, the only one of the regiment that retreated in a body, gave three cheers, sounded the rally for the regiment, gathered some 200 men together and charged on the enemy, but to little purpose, as the Confederates greatly outnumbered them. Falling back again, they held a given point and fought throughout that memorable day, leaving the field with but 52 men. The loss of the 17th in this battle in killed and wounded was over 200, not counting those with slight flesh wounds. Lieut.-Col. Ward fell about the middle of the afternoon, on the front line, badly wounded. At Missionary ridge, though in the rear line at the start, the regiment was in the front when the top of the hill was gained. It took only a subordinate part in the heavy skirmishing at Rocky Face ridge, but bore its full share in the battle of Resaca. At Kennesaw mountain the regiment suffered less than it had in previous actions of less importance, but the heat was so intense that many men were carried off prostrated by sun-stroke. At the battle of Peachtree creek the regiment was actively engaged, and it advanced under a galling fire of musketry and artillery to the assault on Jonesboro. The regiment followed Sherman through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville, passed in review before the president at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Timothy R. Stanley; Lieut.-Col., William M. Bolles; Maj., William H. Bisbee. The companies composing this organization were enrolled as follows: A, C and E, at Ironton April 22; B, April 17, at Marietta; D, April 18, at McArthur; F, April 22, at Gallipolis; I, April 24, at Jackson, and K, April 23, at Beverly. They were mustered into the state service as follows: Co. A, May 27, to date from April 19, and K, May 26, to date from April 23, at Camp Scott, Athens; B, May 28, to date from April 27, and G, May 29, to date from April 22, at Parkersburg, W. Va.; C, E and F, May 28, to date from April 22; D, May 28, to date from April 24; H and I, May 27, to date from April 23, all for a period of three months. Eight

companies had been mustered into service when the regiment was ordered to move to Parkersburg, W. Va., where, on May 29, the regimental organization was perfected. The following day the companies were sent to different points on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Parkersburg and Clarksburg, and served the general government guarding railroad property, supplying guards and escorts for supply trains, and building a telegraph line to Rich mountain (following Gen. McClellan's forces). This service, though important, was uneventful in history-making. There was no assembly of the entire regiment from that time until a few days before muster-out. The president having called in the meantime for three-year volunteers, the regiment was promptly transferred to the U. S. service. Its term being about to expire it was ordered home to be mustered out, which took place on Aug. 28, 1861. It lost 2 men, 1 having died of disease, and the other having been killed in a railroad accident.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Timothy R. Stanley, Charles H. Grosvenor; Lieut.-Cols., Josiah Given, John M. Benedict; Majs., Johnson M. Welch, Robert Chappell. This regiment was organized at Athens, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 28, 1861, to serve for three years. It was mustered out Nov. 9, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits consolidated with the veterans and recruits of the 35th Ohio infantry, the consolidated force being designated the 18th Veteran Ohio infantry. The 18th veteran regiment was organized Oct. 31, 1864, by consolidation of the veterans and recruits of the 1st, 2nd, 18th, 24th and 35th Ohio infantry. The regiment, 930 strong, moved into Kentucky and saw its first service in the occupation of Bowling Green. It next participated in a similar proceeding at Huntsville, Ala. At Bridgeport the regiment was attacked by Scott's Confederate cavalry, 600 strong with 3 pieces of artillery, yet the enemy was held in check for 3 hours. At Limestone bridge a spirited fight occurred, in which the regiment lost 3 killed and several wounded. On Aug. 29, 1862, Cos. A and I of the 18th Ohio, and D of the 9th Mich., were attacked at a stockade near Manchester, Tenn., by Forrest, but the Confederates were soon repulsed, losing about 100 men, without the loss of a man on the Federal side. At a critical moment at the battle of Stone's river, the regiment charged into the woods filled with Confederates and checked their advance. Upon the second day of the fight Gen. Rousseau ordered Col. Stanley to take his brigade across the stream. It was a fearful thing to do, but the order was executed. An order to charge was given and the enemy flew panic-stricken, leaving 4 pieces of artillery. In June the regiment accompanied the advance on Tullahoma and on Sept. 11, at Dug gap, it confronted Bragg's army. It went gallantly through the battle of Chickamauga, making several brilliant charges. After the reorganization the command was got together in time for the battle of Nashville, in which it rendered signal service and took part in the bloody and finally successful assault upon Overton hill. It lost 4 officers out of 7 and 75 men killed and wounded out of less than 200. Attached to Gen. Steedman's command, the 18th followed Hood's defeated forces to Huntsville, and two days later assisted in the capture of Decatur. The summer of 1865 found the regiment stationed at Augusta, Ga., until Oct. 9, when the order for muster out came and in a few days the regiment was on its way to Columbus, Ohio, where on Oct. 22, 1865, the men scattered to their homes.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Samuel Beatty; Lieut.-Col., Eliott W. Hollingsworth; Maj., Lewis P. Buckley. This organization was composed of recruits from several counties who were enrolled under the president's call for 75,000 troops for three months, as follows: Co. A, April 27, at Canton; B, April 27, at Youngstown; C, April 24, at Warren; D, April 25, at Morgan; E, April 24, at

New Lisbon; F, April 24, at Chardon; G, April 22, at Akron; H, April 22, at Salem; I, April 27, at Ashtabula, and K, April 27, at Akron. The companies at once left their homes for Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where they remained until May 27, when they repaired by rail to Columbus and occupied Camp Jackson. Here the regimental organization was perfected by the election of field officers and on May 29 the entire regiment was mustered into the service of the State of Ohio for a period of three months. The mustering of the regiment completed, Cos. A and B were immediately equipped and sent to Bellaire, where they were on duty guarding a ferry. On June 3 they left for Glover's gap and Mannington, where they performed similar duty until June 20, when they joined the regiment at Bellaire. The next day the 19th embarked on steamers for Parkersburg, W. Va., arriving there on June 23 and was made a part of Gen. Rosecrans' brigade. On June 25 it moved by rail to Clarksburg and became a part of Gen. McClellan's "Provisional Army of West Virginia." On the 29th it left Clarksburg with the advance and made its first real march, reaching Buckhannon on July 2, and Roaring creek July 7, encamping in front of the fortified Confederate position at Rich mountain. It distinguished itself in the fight at Rich mountain by the cool and handsome manner in which it held its post against a flank attack. On July 23, its term of service having expired, it was ordered home to be mustered out, arriving at Columbus, July 27, with a loss of only 1 man, who died of disease. The last company was mustered out on Aug. 31, 1861.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Samuel Beatty, Charles F. Manderson; Lieut.-Cols., Elliott W. Hollingsworth, Henry G. Stratton, James M. Nash; Majs., Timothy D. Edwards, William H. Allen, Solomon J. Firestone. The following statement concerning the 19th is taken from the Official Army Register: "This regiment was organized at Alliance, Ohio, from Sept. 25, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Oct. 24, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department." It took part in the battle of Shiloh, the occupation of Corinth and the engagements at Stone's river, Liberty gap, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, Rocky Face ridge, Cassville, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Hood's First Sortie at Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin, and Nashville. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding the brigade, said of the 19th at the battle of Shiloh: "The colonel and Capt. Manderson (acting major) held their men steady and deported themselves as did their officers and men, with coolness and courage until the colonel ordered them back to a position from under the fire of the enemy's battery. This position was held until the guns of the enemy were silenced by the well-directed fire of Capt. Bartlett's battery. Maj. Edwards (acting lieutenant-colonel) was shot dead from his horse and a number of privates were killed and wounded." The regiment entered the battle of Stone's river with 449 men and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 213—nearly one-half. The aggregate loss of the regiment at Chickamauga was 100 men killed, wounded and missing. In the charge at Missionary ridge it lost 1 man killed and 13 wounded. Seventy men were killed or wounded in the action at Lovejoy's Station, and the entire loss of the regiment in the Atlanta campaign was: killed, 2 commissioned officers and 28 men; wounded, 6 commissioned officers and 96 men; missing, 13 men; total, 145.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Thomas Morton; Lieut.-Col., John W. Cruikshank; Maj., Charles N. Lamison. The companies composing this organization were enrolled as follows: A and F, April 20, at Lima; B, April 19, at Oxford; C and D, April 22, at Eaton; E, April 17, at St. Mary's; G, April 25, at Chesterville; H, April 27, at

Sidney; I, April 22, at Steubenville, and K, April 25, at Columbus. Cos. A, B, C, D, I and K were ordered to Camp Jackson, Columbus, and E, F, G and H to Camp Goddard, Zanesville. The quota being full under the president's first call for 75,000 troops, the muster and regimental organization was delayed for several weeks, until the companies were mustered into state service. After being mustered in the six companies at Camp Jackson joined the remainder of the regiment at Zanesville and there the regimental organization was formed and the equipment and drilling for the field actively engaged in until early in June, when it was ordered to move to Virginia. Arriving at Bellaire, it crossed the Ohio river to Benwood, and was distributed along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as far as Grafton, with headquarters at Fairmount. The regiment performed a large amount of marching and guard duty, and rendered valuable service to the government in assisting to stay the progress of the Confederates, who were endeavoring to carry the war into the North. Its entire service was in this direction, with the exception of one expedition made to counteract the retreat of the Confederates from Carrick's ford. It would have been successful in this expedition if the news had not been carried to the enemy of its approach. The regiment then being on top of Knobby mountain, the Confederates at once broke camp and moved towards Petersburg. Its term of enlistment about to expire, the regiment moved back on the railroad for a few days and was then ordered home to be mustered out, which was done on Aug. 18, 1861. The casualties during its brief period of service were 2 killed in a railroad accident, 1 died from accidental gunshot wound, and 7 died of disease.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Charles Whittlesey, Manning F. Force; Lieut.-Cols., James N. McElroy, John C. Fry, Harrison Wilson; Majs., Edward C. Downs, Francis M. Shaklee, Peter Weatherby. This regiment was organized at Columbus, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 21, 1861, to serve for three years. During the winter it was employed in guarding several batteries in the rear of Covington and Newport, Ky. In Feb., 1862, it participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., with no little credit to every man. It also participated in the battle of Shiloh, with considerable loss, and it is fully entitled to a share in the glory of that victory. On Aug. 30, 1862, the Confederate Gen. Armstrong, with fifteen regiments marching to destroy railroad communications northward, was held in check the entire day at Bolivar, Tenn., by the 20th Ohio, a portion of the 78th Ohio, and two companies of the 2nd Ill. cavalry. The regiment assisted in driving Price from Iuka, and in the engagement between Hurlburt and Price at Big Hatchie river, it arrived on the field at 4 p. m., with a wagon train loaded with supplies, having marched 28 miles since 10 a. m. The regiment moved south the following spring, and in the battle of Raymond, Miss., distinguished itself, losing in the engagement 12 killed and 52 wounded. At Champion's hill, though the adjoining regiments on each flank were pushed back as the enemy moved up in mass, the 20th held its ground without wavering till its ammunition was exhausted, then fixed bayonets and prepared to maintain its position, but the 65th Ohio came to its assistance from the reserve and the enemy was driven back. Crossing the Big Black river, the regiment reached the rear of Vicksburg and acted as support to the assaulting party. After the fall of Vicksburg it camped at Bovina Station, but was shortly ordered to join Sherman's army besieging Jackson. In Jan., 1864, two-thirds of the men present reënlisted, and in February the regiment crossed the Big Black and joined the celebrated Meridian expedition. After being furloughed home, the regiment joined Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and was engaged in the assault upon Kennesaw mountain. It marched with its corps to the mouth of Nickajack creek and a few days later reached the Confederate works before Atlanta.

In the engagement of July 22, the regiment lost 44 killed, 56 wounded and 54 missing, and instances of personal daring were numerous. In the battle of Jonesboro the regiment was on the left of the 15th corps, at a right-angle to the main line as "refused flank," and in this position was greatly annoyed by a heavy artillery fire. On Sept. 2 it took position on a hill near Lovejoy's Station, where it remained for several days, exposed to some annoyance from the enemy's sharpshooters, and finally settled down in camp on the East Point road near Atlanta. It left Atlanta with Sherman's army; participated in the siege of Savannah; then up through the Carolinas until the surrender of Lee and Johnston put an end to its war career. Leaving Raleigh on May 1, the regiment marched via Richmond to Washington; thence was sent to Louisville, Ky., and then to Columbus, where it was mustered out on July 15, 1865.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., Jesse S. Norton; Lieut.-Col., James M. Neibling; Maj., A. J. Taylor. The companies composing this organization were enrolled as follows: A, F and G, April 19, 20 and 26, respectively, at Findlay; B, April 23, at Gilead; C, April 25, at Perrysburg; D, April 20, at Ottawa; E, April 20, at Kalida; H, April 23, at Fostoria; I, April 26, at Elmore, and K, April 24, at Defiance. They at once proceeded to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where the regimental organization was formed, and active preparation made for the field. When the quota under the first call had been filled, it was found by the state officials that nine full regiments were in camp and had to be cared for—the 21st being one of them. Ohio being a border state and liable to invasion, these additional troops were mustered into the state service to provide more effectually for defense. On May 23, the regiment moved to Gallipolis, stopping at Columbus for arms and accouterments. It remained in camp until July 3, when it was ordered to Ravenswood, W. Va., by Gen. McClellan, to reinforce other troops there, expecting an attack from O. J. Wise, whose forces were at Ripley. It made a forced march to Ripley, surprised and drove the Confederates away, and then returned to Gallipolis by steamer. On July 11, it became part of Gen. Cox's brigade and marched to Red House, on the Kanawha river, where it was ordered to make a reconnoissance for the purpose of discovering the Confederate position. It performed gallant duty at Scarey creek, where Col. Norton led the forces in a successful bayonet charge and received a painful wound through the hips. The enemy was reinforced and advanced his column, capturing Col. Norton and Lieut. Brown, of the 12th Ohio, who remained with the colonel and the other wounded. The regiment's loss in this battle was 2 killed, 2 mortally, and a number slightly wounded. It remained in the field under Lieut.-Col. Neibling, until ordered home to be mustered out, which occurred on Aug. 12, 1861, at Columbus. Its casualties during its term of service was 4 men killed in battle, 3 drowned and 8 died of disease.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Jesse S. Norton, James M. Neibling; Lieut.-Cols., Dwella M. Stoughton, Arnold McMahon; Majs., Samuel A. Strong, George F. Walker. This regiment was organized at Findlay on Sept. 19, 1861, to serve for three years. It received marching orders a few days thereafter, was supplied with arms at Camp Dennison on Oct. 2, and marched the same day for Nicholasville, Ky. During that campaign no engagement occurred, excepting that at Ivy mountain, in which the Confederates attempted an ambush, but were foiled and whipped, mainly through a flank movement executed by the 21st. In Gen. O. M. Mitchel's division it marched on Bowling Green, driving the Confederates from that strong position. It participated in the movement on Huntsville, Ala., driving the Confederates out, capturing 300 prisoners, 16 locomotives, and a large number of freight and passenger cars. At La Vergne, Tenn., during the siege of Nashville, the

regiment captured a part of the 3d Ala. rifle regiment, with their colors, camp and garrison equipage, and 54 horses. The 21st was engaged in the fighting at Stone's river, first in the center and then on the left of the army. In the last day of the fight it charged across the river, through water waist-deep, and captured 3 brass field-pieces, the only artillery captured in the battle. In this battle the regiment lost 1 officer and 46 men killed, 76 wounded and 17 captured. Then the regiment moved with the army upon the enemy at Tullahoma and was also engaged at Dug gap. It took part in the hottest of the fighting on both of the days at Chickamauga, expending in this battle 43,550 rounds of Colt's fixed ammunition and sustaining a loss of 1 officer and 50 men killed, 3 officers and 98 men wounded, 12 officers and 104 men captured. It also was present at the battle of Missionary ridge. The remnant of the regiment veteranized, was furloughed home, and the following spring joined Sherman's grand army upon the campaign to Atlanta. Fighting soon commenced, and the regiment opened its veteran campaign with the battles of Buzzard Roost and Resaca. Moving forward the regiment was present at the battle of New Hope Church, and in capturing a ridge which had been abandoned without a fight on the evening before. Co. K sustained a loss of 4 men killed and 2 wounded. Skirmishing continued daily until the enemy presented front at Kennesaw mountain, and the 21st was engaged at this point every day, holding the front line at Bald knob for twelve days and nights in succession, at which point 3 men were killed and 10 wounded. In a severe engagement at Vining's station the regiment lost 15 men killed, 2 officers and 37 men wounded and 1 officer missing. Having crossed the Chattahoochee river, the regiment again engaged the enemy at Nancy's creek and continued to engage him until the battle of Peachtree creek was fought. During the siege of Atlanta the 21st was engaged with the enemy on several occasions and was under fire every day. At the battle of Jonesboro it was again engaged and added new laurels to its character as a fighting regiment, its loss in this battle being 5 killed, 30 wounded and 1 missing. The total loss of the regiment in this campaign, from May 7 to the occupation of Atlanta, Sept. 2, was 2 officers and 32 men killed, and 5 officers and 119 men wounded, many of whom subsequently died. The regiment then moved with Sherman to the sea and from Dec. 12 to 20 was engaged with the enemy's outposts before Savannah, entering the city the following morning in advance of its army corps. It was engaged at Rocky Mount, S. C., at Averasboro, N. C., and participated in the battle of Bentonville, which was the last hostile meeting of the regiment with the enemy. It returned to Washington, via Richmond, was present at the grand review, and then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 25, 1865.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., William E. Gilmore; Lieut.-Col., John A. Turley; Maj., Julius A. Penn. The several companies composing this organization were enrolled as follows: A, April 16, and C, April 21, at Chillicothe; B, April 21, and H, April 13 to May 2, at Athens; G, May 4 to 12, at Portsmouth; E, April 23, at Batavia; F, April 20, at Washington C. H.; I, April 24, at Felicity, and K, April 26, at Greenfield. The companies arrived at Camp Jackson, Columbus, when it was soon learned that the quota under the first call had been filled and that nine additional regiments were in camp in excess of the quota. The state being on the border and liable to invasion at any moment by the enemy, it was decided that they should be held as state troops and accordingly this regiment was mustered into state service for a period of three months. The regimental organization being complete, it left Camp Jackson on May 30, en route to Parkersburg, W. Va., under orders. Near Raysville, Vinton county, there was a railroad accident, in which 4 men lost their lives, and 14 others were injured so badly that

they were never able to rejoin the regiment for duty. Arriving at Parkersburg, it fortified Jackson's hill and the approaches to the bridge on the Kanawha river. It remained at Parkersburg some days, when reinforcements arrived and it moved to Burning Spring and Elizabethtown to protect the lives and property of Union citizens that were in danger. It dispersed the marauders and from there sent the first prisoners of the war to Camp Chase. It next marched to Three Forks and scattered a body of the enemy just forming a camp. It then made a forced march to Glenville to reinforce three companies of the 7th Ohio, who were in danger of being captured. At Glenville several detachments went on expeditions into the mountains of Gilmer, Calhoun and Braxton counties to break up Confederate organizations. This service and guarding the important bridges, trestles and tunnels of the railroads were zealously and faithfully performed throughout its term. The 22nd was connected with no other part of the army. It was in no considerable engagements, but had several small skirmishes with bands of the enemy, and aside from the railroad accident above mentioned, its casualites were slight—only 2 men wounded. Its term of service being about to expire, it was ordered home to be mustered out of service, which occurred on Aug. 19, 1861.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., Crafts J. Wright, Oliver Wood; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph Felix St. James, Benjamin T. Wright, Homer Thrall; Majs., Charles W. Anderson, George R. French. This regiment, although originally known as the 13th Mo., organized at St. Louis, from Aug. 9 to Nov. 5, 1861, to serve for three years, was commanded by Ohio officers and its ranks filled mainly by soldiers from this state. Its designation was changed to the 22nd Ohio infantry by order of the secretary of war, May 29, 1862. Its first baptism of fire was at Fort Donelson, Tenn., and in that engagement the regiment behaved very creditably. At Shiloh the numerical force of the regiment was 450 officers and men and during the two days of that well-contested battle it was warmly engaged, losing in killed and wounded 89 officers and men. In the slow and tedious advance on Corinth, succeeding the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was continually in the front. On the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy it marched with the army to Booneville, Miss., in pursuit and then returned to Corinth. It joined in the pursuit of the Confederates after their attempt to recapture the place had been repulsed in October, but, like the whole army engaged in that fruitless race, gained no laurels. While on garrison duty at Trenton, Tenn., in Dec., 1862, a detachment of the 22nd captured the notorious guerrilla chief, Col. Dawson, who afterward died in the Alton (Ill.) penitentiary. The regiment participated in the occupation of Little Rock, Ark., in Sept., 1863, and during the year following remained on guard duty in that state. In Oct., 1864, it received orders to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to complete its record and be mustered out of service, which was done on Nov. 18.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—Cols., William S. Rosecrans, E. Parker Scammon, Rutherford B. Hayes, James M. Comly; Lieut.-Cols., Stanley Matthews, Russell Hastings; Majs., James P. McIlrath, Edward M. Carey, Harry Thompson. This regiment was organized at Columbus, from June 1, 1861, to March 23, 1862, to serve for three years. It left the state in July, 1861, for western Virginia and was at once launched into the arena of war. It was in line of battle at Carnifix ferry in September and engaged in sharp skirmishing with the enemy. The winter of 1861 was devoted to recruiting, drill and discipline. At Princeton, the following May, the regiment was attacked by four regiments of the enemy's infantry and 6 pieces of artillery, but made a determined stand, and when overwhelmed and forced to retire did so in good order, fighting as it went. It proceeded

to the city of Washington in September and a few days after its arrival was ordered to Maryland, where it took part in the battles of South mountain and Antietam. At South mountain it lost nearly 200, of whom almost one-fourth was killed on the field or afterward died of their wounds. In Nov., 1862, the regiment went into winter quarters in the Great Kanawha valley and remained there until March, when it was ordered to Charleston, W. Va., and remained at that place until July, performing little or no duty with the exception of a few scouts, an advance as far as Raleigh, W. Va., and its participation in the movements against the Morgan raid in July. In the last-named affair the regiment performed good service in heading off Morgan's band on the line of the Ohio river at Buffington island and near Hockingport, picking up a number of the guerrillas as they attempted to cross the river. The regiment then returned to Charleston and lay there in camp until the spring of 1864, when the battle of Cloyd's mountain was fought. In May there was an affair at New River bridge, in which the regiment participated. It then started on the long march to Lynchburg and the subsequent retreat from that place. It then engaged in the battle of Winchester in July, in which the Federal forces were defeated after a well-contested fight that continued from early in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. The 23d lost in this engagement 153 men, 10 of whom were commissioned officers. Nothing of importance transpired until in September at Berryville, where the regiment was sent out on picket. A general engagement was brought on, in which there was desperate fighting. After the usual amount of marching and countermarching the battle of Opequan was fought, in which the regiment captured about 200 men. On Oct. 19, occurred the battle of Cedar creek, in which a defeat was turned into victory by the timely arrival of Gen. Sheridan. The following winter was spent in West Virginia, and the collapse of the Southern Confederacy in the spring made the regiment's services no longer required. It was therefore mustered out on July 26, 1865.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Jacob Ammen, Frederick C. Jones, David J. Higgins; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel A. Gilbert; Lucien C. Buttles, Albert S. Hall, Armstead T. M. Cockerill; Majs., Shelton Sturgess, Henry Terry, Thomas M. McClure, William B. Sturges. This regiment was organized at Camps Chase and Jackson, from May 29 to June 17, 1861, to serve for three years. It left Camp Chase for the field on July 26 and reached Cheat mountain, Va., on Aug. 14, there joining the 14th Ind., which had been on duty at this mountain pass for some weeks. At this place, on Sept. 11, in its first engagement, the 24th gave indications of that coolness and discipline for which the regiment was at a later period distinguished. Its loss was only 2 wounded. The next engagement in which it took part was at Greenbrier, where it was exposed to a heavy fire of shell, grape and canister, but stood firm and lost only 2 killed and 3 wounded. Being transferred to the western field of operations, it took part in the battle of Shiloh, not only sustaining its former reputation, but adding new laurels. The loss here was small, considering the desperate nature of the conflict, amounting only to 4 killed and 28 enlisted men wounded. It took part in most of the skirmishes between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was one of the first regiments to enter the latter place. It was at the battle of Perryville, but being on the extreme right did not take part in the general engagement. Reduced by sickness, desertion and other losses to 13 officers and 340 men, it went into the battle of Stone's river, where its loss was heavy, the regiment having been assigned an important position and held it faithfully. It lost in this battle one-fourth of the entire number engaged. It was next in the affair at Woodbury, but its loss there was small. After a long rest through the spring and summer, it advanced with the army on Tullahoma

and was then on duty at Manchester, Tenn., until the advance on Chattanooga. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, with a loss of a large number of men; in the engagement at Lookout mountain; fought at Missionary ridge, and participated in the affair at Taylor's ridge, near Ringgold. In April, 1864, the regiment was sent to Chattanooga to await orders for mustering out, and in June proceeded to Columbus, where it was mustered out on June 24, 1864.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., James A. Jones, William P. Richardson; Lieut.-Cols., George Webster, James F. Charlesworth, Jeremiah Williams, Nathaniel Haughton; Majs., John W. Bowlus, Carrington E. Randall, Edward C. Culp. "This regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, in June and July, 1861, to serve three years. Co. D was permanently detached as the 12th battery, Ohio light artillery, March 17, 1862. A new company was organized in Oct., 1864, to serve one year, and assigned to this regiment as Co. D. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out July 16, 1864, and Co. D Oct. 16, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until June 18, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department." (Official Army Register.) It fought at Cheat mountain, Greenbrier, Camp Allegheny, Huntersville, Monterey, McDowell, Cross Keys, Freeman's ford, Second Battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Fort Wagner, Honey hill, Deveaux neck, Gregory's landing, occupation of Charleston, Swift creek, and several minor actions. At Greenbrier, W. Va., the regiment was the last to leave the field; at Camp Allegheny it lost 9 killed and 75 severely wounded; it opened the battle of McDowell, Va., by a charge, in which the enemy was driven from his position, and remained until the last regiment had retired, when it covered the retreat, its loss in the engagement being 9 killed and 56 wounded. At Cross Keys its loss was 8 killed, 54 wounded and 2 missing, and in the second battle of Bull Run 10 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing. In the engagement at Chancellorsville, out of 444 men engaged its total loss was 174. It went into action at Gettysburg with 220 men and lost 20 killed, 113 wounded and 50 missing, the majority of the officers having been killed or wounded, and at the close of the battle the regiment was commanded by a first lieutenant. At Honey hill, S. C., the regiment's loss in killed and wounded was 150, and of these 16 were commissioned officers. At Deveaux neck and Gregory's landing it lost 54 men killed and wounded.

**Twenty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Edward P. Fyffe; Lieut.-Cols., Ephraim R. Eckley, William H. Young, William H. Squires, William Clark; Majs., Christopher Degenfeld, Norris T. Peatman, James A. Spence. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, from June 8 to July 24, 1861, to serve for three years. As soon as the organization was complete it was ordered to the upper Kanawha valley, where it performed its first service. Being then transferred to the western field it was present at the battle of Shiloh. In the advance from that place through the swamps of northern Mississippi upon Corinth, it occupied the front line and was among the first to enter the place. In the memorable forced marches of Buell and Bragg, from the Tennessee to the Ohio, and thence toward Cumberland gap in the fall of 1862, the 26th performed its whole duty. At the battle of Stone's river the 26th was one of several regiments which stood firm against the charge of the Confederates when three-fourths of the Federal forces on the right had given way and were in full flight, and though for many hours the heavily-massed columns of the enemy were hurled against them, they still stood their ground, the 26th Ohio forming the apex of that little convex line of battle that all Bragg's victorious army could not break nor bend. At this time the command lost one-third of its strength in killed and wounded. At Chickamauga the

regiment was in the thickest and bloodiest of the fight and acquitted itself with honor. Its loss in killed and wounded was very severe, being nearly three-fifths of the number engaged. At the storming of Missionary ridge it also maintained its good reputation, capturing about 50 prisoners and 2 cannon. The regiment suffered at this time a loss of about one-fourth of its strength in killed and wounded. By the close of 1863 the regiment had been reduced by arduous service from 1,000 to less than 200 rifles, yet this small remnant, with elbows out, trousers worn half way to the knees, socks and shirts gone to threads, hungry and shivering in the bitter January cold, almost to a man, reënlisted for three years more! Returning to the field at the expiration of its furlough, the regiment joined Gen. Sherman for his movement on Atlanta, marched with its corps and participated in that arduous campaign. It was at Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Jonesboro, and the minor engagements of that march, always maintaining its splendid fighting reputation. In the race that ensued, with Nashville as the goal, the 26th bore a part and again had the honor of contending with the Confederate forces. Then the regiment was sent into the Texas campaign and after remaining in that state for the better part of a year it was mustered out at Victoria, Oct. 21, 1865.

**Twenty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., John W. Fuller, Mendal Churchill; Lieut.-Cols., Henry G. Kennett, Swift Spaulding, Edwin Nichols, Isaac N. Gilruth; Maj., James P. Simpson. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase from July 15 to Aug. 18, 1861, to serve for three years. On the morning of Aug. 20, the regiment marched out of camp, 950 strong, and took the cars for St. Louis, Mo. In December it shared in the capture of 1,300 recruits, who were endeavoring to join the Confederate Gen. Price. The regiment was actively engaged during the siege of New Madrid and after the surrender of the town remained in camp about two weeks, constantly engaged in drilling. It then moved to Island No. 10, assisting in the capture of that place, and a few weeks later moved to the vicinity of Fort Pillow. During the siege of Corinth it was repeatedly under fire and in every instance behaved well. It was a part of the force sent to recapture Iuka in September and participated in the fight at that place. In the following engagement at Corinth it was in the heat of the conflict and lost about 60 men. It was with the brigade that encountered Forrest at Parker's cross-roads, Tenn., and took an active part in the engagement at that place, capturing 7 guns, 360 prisoners and 400 horses. At the close of 1863 the soldiers of the 27th reënlisted as veterans and after their furlough home in May, 1864, joined the main army at Chattanooga. It was engaged with Hood's corps at Dallas; skirmished at Big Shanty; fought at Kennesaw mountain, losing heavily, both in officers and men; participated in the action at Nickajack creek, advancing at the head of a division with fixed bayonets and charging the Confederate works with complete success. On July 22, before Atlanta, the regiment was engaged in one of its most severe battles, and sustained its heaviest loss. From the time it left Chattanooga till the fall of Atlanta the regiment had lost 16 officers and 201 men, only 6 of whom were reported "missing." This was a loss of more than half the men present for duty when the regiment left Chattanooga. It pursued Hood northward, then marched with Sherman to the sea, skirmishing near Savannah with slight loss. It shared in the campaign of the Carolinas and at the crossing of the Salkehatchie river literally hewed its way through forest and swamp, with water nearly up to the waist, for more than a mile, and was among the first to find a way to cross the river. At Cheraw it was the first regiment to enter the town, skirmishing with the Confederate cavalry, driving them through the streets and across the Pedee river. At Bentonville, N. C., Monroe's division, to which the 27th

belonged, attacked the enemy's left and pushed forward so vigorously that the skirmish line was at Gen. Johnston's headquarters before they were aware of it. The regiment was mustered out of service on July 11, 1865.

**Twenty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Augustus Moor; Lieut.-Cols., Gottfried Becker, Alexander Bohlender; Majs., Rudolph Heintz, Ernest Schache. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from June 10, 1861, to March 1, 1862, to serve for three years. It moved to Point Pleasant, Va., July 31, and to Parkersburg on Aug. 10, 1861. Its first engagement was at Carnifix ferry, where it lost 3 killed and 27 wounded. It was actively engaged in the affair at Princeton the following May, and having been sent to the vicinity of Washington, D. C., was ordered to force an entrance to Frederick City and drive the Confederates out of the town, which was accomplished after a sharp contest. At the battle of South mountain the Kanawha division, which included the 28th, bore the brunt of the battle. At Antietam the regiment was the first to ford the creek above the stone bridge, and it remained in front of the 9th corps in skirmish-line all night. It lost 42 killed and wounded. The following year was spent in the district of West Virginia, and in Nov., 1863, the regiment was in the affair at Droop mountain, where the Confederates were routed. In April, 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the army of the Shenandoah and in May participated in the battle of Newmarket. It bore a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, in which 1,300 prisoners were captured and about the same number of the enemy were killed and wounded. The 28th lost 33 killed and 105 wounded out of 484 combatants, 2 color-bearers being killed and 3 wounded in quick succession, and the regimental flag was perforated by 72 balls and pieces of shell. The term of service expiring in July, the regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, where it received a cordial welcome and was honorably discharged on July 23, 1864. The regiment lost while in the field, 2 officers killed, 7 wounded; 90 men killed, 162 wounded, and 175 disabled by disease, making a total of 434.

**Twenty-ninth Infantry**—Cols., Lewis P. Buckley, William T. Fitch; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Clark, Edward Hayes, Jonas Schoonover; Majs., John S. Clemmer, Myron T. Wright, Everson J. Hurlbert. This regiment was organized from Aug. 14, 1861, to March 13, 1862, at Jefferson, to serve for three years. The regiment remained in camp until Jan. 17, 1862, when it was ordered to Cumberland, Md. It participated with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the spring of 1864 it joined the Atlanta campaign and participated in the battles of Dug gap, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine knob, and Peachtree creek. Then it followed Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas, participating in the grand review, and was mustered out at Cleveland, July 13, 1865.

**Thirtieth Infantry.**—Cols., John Groesbeck, Hugh Ewing, Theodore Jones; Lieut.-Cols., George H. Hildt, Emerson P. Brooks; Majs., John Ferguson, David Cunningham, Charles Townsend. This regiment was organized at Columbus, in Aug., 1861, to serve for three years. It was armed and equipped immediately and on Aug. 30 was ordered to the field. The next day found the regiment at Benwood, Va., and on Sept. 2 it reached Clarksburg. Two companies were left at Big Birch bottoms and the remainder of the regiment moved on to Carnifix Ferry, where a sharp engagement took place. During the winter the regiment worked upon fortifications, which were upon several occasions of signal benefit to the army. In the following August it joined the army in eastern Virginia and participated in the severe engagement at South mountain, losing 18 men killed and 48 wounded. At Antietam the regiment lost 2 commissioned officers killed and 2 wounded, 8 men killed and 37 wounded. Being trans-

ferred to the western field of operations, from May 18, 1863, until the surrender of Vicksburg it was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy's works and in fatigue and picket duty. The casualties of the 30th during the siege were 1 commissioned officer killed and 6 wounded, 6 men killed and 48 wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched to Jackson and upon the evacuation of that place by the Confederates it returned as far as the Big Black river and went into camp. Sept. 24 found it in position in front of Missionary ridge and the next day, in company with a detachment of the 4th W. Va., it assaulted and carried the outer line of the enemy's works. Later in the day the 30th and 37th Ohio made two unsuccessful assaults on the works on Tunnel hill, the 30th losing 39 men killed and wounded. Veteranizing and being furloughed home, it rejoined the army at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign and was under fire at Dallas and at Kennesaw mountain. In an attack at the latter place on June 27 it lost 35 men killed and wounded. In the engagement at Atlanta on July 22, it lost 27 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 28th the regiment maintained its ground manfully and lost 30 men killed and wounded. The enemy abandoned a stand of colors under the regiment's fire and 105 dead Confederates were picked up in its immediate front. In the engagement at Jonesboro the 30th lost 25 killed and wounded. On Dec. 13, it was in front of Fort McAllister, where at a given signal all moved forward to the crest of the works and engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict. The regiment then participated in the Carolina campaign, and after the surrender of Lee and Johnston it was retained on guard duty until Aug. 13, 1865, when it was mustered out.

**Thirty-first Infantry.**—Col., Moses B. Walker; Lieut.-Cols., Cyrus W. Grant, Frederick W. Lister, Milton B. W. Harmon; Majs., Samuel L. Leffingwell, John W. Free. This regiment was organized at Columbus, in Aug. and Sept., 1861, to serve for three years. It left the state on Sept. 30 and on Oct. 2 reached Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., where a regular course of drill began, which rendered the regiment more efficient. It became attached to Buell's army and was in the advance toward Corinth, during which it was engaged frequently in skirmishing with the Confederates. It participated in the siege and was engaged at times quite warmly. In July the regiment was divided into detachments, two companies being sent to Decatur and one to Trinity. The latter detachment, consisting of 28 men, was attacked by a force of some 200 or 300 mounted Confederates. The attack was repulsed, but one-half of the detachment was killed or wounded. Participating in the march to Louisville the regiment was under fire at the battle of Perryville, but was not actively engaged. It was actively engaged, however, at the battle of Stone's river, where it acquitted itself nobly. The regiment then enjoyed a few months' rest and in June it started on the Tullahoma campaign. It was engaged at Hoover's gap and, in connection with the 17th Ohio, carried a position defended by two Confederate brigades. The regiment was engaged on both days at Chickamauga and suffered severely. Its next engagement was Brown's ferry and then followed Missionary ridge, where it was among the foremost regiments to bear the loyal standard into the enemy's works. About this time the regiment reënlisted, received a furlough of 30 days, and in the following spring it marched on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged in an assault on the enemy's line in front of Resaca and lost heavily. It participated in all the important engagements of the campaign except the battle of Jonesboro, then moved with Sherman's army to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas, and was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

**Thirty-second Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas H. Ford, Benjamin F. Potts, Jefferson J. Hibbetts; Lieut.-Cols., Ebenezer H. Swinney, Robert H. Bent-

ley, Sheldon Guthrie; Majs., Sylvester M. Hewitt, Abraham M. Crumbecker, Isaac B. Post. This regiment was organized near Mansfield, from Aug. 20 to Sept. 20, 1861, to serve three years. Its first assignment was in western Virginia. In October it made a forward movement and led the advance of the army through the mountains and pines of that region by night against Greenbrier, and in December accompanied Gen. Milroy in his advance on Camp Alleghany. In his report Gen. Milroy complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this affair was 4 killed and 14 wounded, some severely. On the return from this expedition it was ordered to Beverly, where it remained the rest of that severe winter. At the battle of McDowell the following May the 32nd lost 6 killed and 53 wounded, some mortally, being the last regiment to leave the field. In Fremont's pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley the regiment bore its part, participating in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic. It remained at Winchester doing garrison duty until Sept. 1, the day the place was evacuated by Gen. White, when the regiment removed with the brigade to Harper's Ferry and assisted in the defense of that place, but after making a hard fight and losing 150 of its number, the regiment, with the whole command, was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post as prisoners of war. The regiment was exchanged in Jan., 1863, when it was sent South, moved with the army to Lake Providence, La., and during the campaign against Vicksburg took a prominent part in the gallant achievements of the 3d division, 17 corps. At the battle of Champion's hill the regiment made a bayonet charge and captured the 1st Miss. Confederate battery—men, guns and horses—with a loss of 24 men. The total loss of the regiment during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg was 225, rank and file. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion's hill; was in the extreme front of Logan's division when Vicksburg surrendered; was assigned to post duty under Gen. Logan; was also with Sherman in Feb., 1864, at Meridian, and lost 22 men at Clinton. At about this time more than three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted as veterans and after a furlough home rejoined the army in the movement on Atlanta. It was identified with the movements of the 17th corps in Sherman's advance; participated in the assault on Kennesaw mountain; was engaged at Nickajack creek, and was also in the battles of July 20, 21, 22 and 28 before Atlanta, losing more than half its number in killed and wounded. After the fall of Atlanta it moved with the army in pursuit of Hood, then rejoined Sherman and accompanied him on his "March to the Sea." It was in the advance of the army, contributed its share toward driving the enemy into his works at Savannah, on Dec. 21 entered the city, and then went into camp near Fort Thunderbolt. It moved with the army through the Carolinas, and a detachment of the regiment entered and captured Fayetteville, N. C., after a severe fight with Wade Hampton's cavalry. It was also engaged with the enemy at Bentonville and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army. It was mustered out on July 20, 1865. The 32nd entered the field, 950 strong, and during the war received more than 1,600 recruits, but only 565 remained at its muster-out.

**Thirty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Joshua W. Sill, Oscar F. Moore; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick J. Lock, James H. M. Montgomery, Joseph Hinson; Majs., Joshua V. Robinson, Ephraim J. Ellis, Benjamin F. Barger, Thomas Sikes. This regiment was organized at Portsmouth, from Aug. 27 to Oct. 11, 1861, to serve for three years. It entered the service with an aggregate of 839 men and joined the forces of Gen. Nelson at Maysville, Ky. Its service was somewhat varied during the first year, but it was in no actual engagement until at Perryville, where it went into the

fight with 400 muskets and lost 129 men killed and wounded, 25 of whom were buried on the field. It took part in the battle of Chickamauga, going into action with 343 men, and losing in killed, wounded and missing, 168. It fell back with the main army to Rossville and Chattanooga and was cooped up in that beleaguered city until Nov. 24, when it participated in the battle of Lookout mountain and lost heavily. It then rejoined its division and took part in carrying Missionary ridge, losing in that brilliant affair 31 men out of 200 engaged. The regiment then veteranized and after being furloughed home joined Gen. Sherman's forces on the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and Jonesboro. The aggregate number of officers and men killed and wounded in this campaign was about 170. The 33d followed Hood as far as Villanow, Ga., in his mad movement toward Nashville, after which it accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea and the campaign through the Carolinas. At Bentonville N. C., it suffered severely, paying there its last tribute to the cause of the Union. It then made the triumphant march through the Confederate capital to Washington, where it participated in the grand review; was then taken to Louisville, Ky., and mustered out on July 12, 1865.

**Thirty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., A. Sanders Piatt, John T. Toland, Freeman E. Franklin; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Shaw, Luther Furney; Majs., Thomas W. Rathbone, Alfred Butters. This regiment was organized at Camps Lucas and Dennison, from July 27 to Sept. 14, 1861, to serve for three years. It left Camp Dennison on Sept. 15, for western Virginia, with full ranks, and arrived at Camp Enyart on the Kanawha river on the 20th. During the autumn and winter it was engaged in the arduous duty of guarding the rear of Gen. Rosecrans' army, and the counties of Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Wayne and Logan, were kept pretty free from guerrillas by continual scouting. It participated in the battle of Princeton, losing several men. Part of the time at the battle of Fayetteville the 34th fought in the open field and repeatedly charged the enemy, its loss being necessarily heavy. Of six companies engaged the loss was 130, or fully one-third, one-half of the officers being either killed or wounded. Cutting their way out under a heavy fire, the Federal troops fell back towards the Kanawha river, made a stand at Cotton hill the next day and at Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1862, where a severe engagement took place. From this time until May, 1863, nothing of moment occurred to vary the monotony of garrison duty. At Wytheville in the following July, Co. C was attacked by a superior force of Confederate cavalry, and a number was killed and wounded, Capt. Cutter and 15 men being taken prisoners. Several expeditions to Lewisburg and vicinity completed this year's campaign. About two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted as veterans, and on June 5, 1864, the regiment skirmished with a body of cavalry at Piedmont. The next day the Confederates were met at Buffalo gap, in a position secure from direct attack, but the brigade succeeded in flanking and driving them out. Then ensued Hunter's disastrous raid upon and retreat from Lynchburg, in which the 34th participated. Then came the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Snicker's gap the regiment lost 10 killed and 20 wounded. Four days later occurred the fourth battle of Winchester, in which the 34th suffered severely. Aug. 21 found the regiment at Halltown, where heavy skirmishing ensued until the 27th, when the enemy withdrew to demonstrate on the upper Potomac. The regiment next participated in the battle of Berryville, then marched to Summit Point and lay in camp until day on which occurred Sheridan's famous battle of Winchester, it being the third time the regiment had fought over nearly the same ground. It suffered terribly that day, the color-guard having no less than 6 men, in quick succession, killed and wounded while carrying the flag. The next

evening found the regiment at Cedar creek, where it lay until the battle of Fisher's hill. The loss of the 34th in the last two engagements was 61 killed. The loss of the regiment in the affair at Cedar creek was 2 killed, 12 wounded and 18 prisoners. On Jan. 11, 1865, the post of Beverly, garrisoned by the 34th, which by this time was reduced to 300 men present for duty, and the dismounted portion of the 8th Ohio cavalry, was attacked by the enemy. So secret and sudden was the attack—no alarm whatever being given until the enemy was in the quarters—that resistance was out of the question and nearly every man was at one time a prisoner, though subsequently a great many escaped, favored by the darkness and intense excitement of the occasion. The survivors of this most unfortunate and disgraceful affair were consolidated with the 36th Ohio, the union of the separate organizations dating from Feb. 22, 1865, and in which the old 34th lost its identity.

**Thirty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Ferdinand Van Derveer; Lieut.-Cols., Charles L. H. Long, Henry V. N. Boynton; Maj., Joseph L. Budd. This regiment was organized at Hamilton, in Aug. and Sept., 1861, to serve for three years. When organized it numbered less than 900, rank and file. On Sept. 26, it broke camp at Hamilton, moved to Covington, Ky., and on the same night took a train on the Kentucky Central railroad, placing parties at all the bridges along the road, making the headquarters of the regiment at Cynthiana. It participated in some of the skirmishes during the siege of Corinth and was among the first to enter the works at the place. In the movement against Bragg, the fight at Perryville and the pursuit to Crab Orchard, it bore an honorable part. All through the campaign, which began at Murfreesboro and ended at Chattanooga, it was in the front of the marching and fighting. On the first day of the fight at Chickamauga, the 35th and the other regiments composing the brigade were stationed on the extreme left of the line, where, after several hours of a fair, stand-up fight, they repulsed and beat back three several attacks of the elite of the Confederate army. On the next day it was again brought early into action and fought all day, firing the last shots that were fired by friend or foe on the battle-field of Chickamauga. In the two days' fight the regiment lost just fifty per cent. of those engaged and scarcely a man was taken by the enemy—they were killed or wounded. The regiment was on the front line at Missionary ridge and was among the first to reach the enemy's works on the crest, from which it drove the Confederates and captured 3 pieces of artillery. In Feb., 1864, it was engaged in the first battle at Buzzard Roost, after which it was stationed at Ringgold until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and several other fights of that bloody contest. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864, at Chattanooga.

**Thirty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., George Crook, Melvin Clark, Ebenezer B. Andrews, William G. Jones, Hiram F. DuVal; Lieut.-Cols., William H. G. Adney, William S. Wilson; Majs., Jewette Palmer, Benjamin J. Ricker. This regiment was organized at Marietta, from July 30 to Aug. 31, 1861, to serve for three years. It first saw service in western Virginia and remained there until the spring of 1862. At the battle of Lewisburg in May, 1862, the 36th and 44th, containing in the aggregate not more than 1,200 effective men, repelled the attack of the enemy and in 20 minutes the Confederates were driven back over the summit of the hill, utterly routed, with a loss of 60 killed and left upon the field, 175 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, and 300 stands of small arms, besides a very large number of wounded whom they hurriedly carried off the field. The 36th lost 7 killed, 44 wounded and 5 captured on picket. In the second battle of Bull Run the regiment was held in reserve and on the evening of that defeat performed signal service in arresting strag-

glers and fugitives from the battle, thus preventing thousands from hurrying back to Washington and creating a panic of dismay similar to that after the first battle of Bull Run. At Frederick, Md., in advance of the rest of the army, it had a brisk skirmish with Confederate cavalry, the rear-guard of Lee's army. It was actively engaged in the battle of South mountain, where with the brigade it made a memorable bayonet charge, by which the enemy was so scattered and routed that he never rallied on that part of the field again. It was actively engaged in the battle of Antietam, but the loss here was small, its exposure being chiefly to artillery fire. Being transferred to the western field of operations in the spring of 1863, it participated in the Tullahoma campaign, and took part in the sharp engagement with the enemy at Hoover's gap. The casualty list of the regiment shows a sad loss in the battle of Chickamauga, 70 brave and gallant soldiers yielded up their lives for their country. The regiment participated in the memorable coup de main resulting in the capture of Brown's ferry, and took part in the victory at Missionary ridge, in which it lost 83 men. Early in 1864, the regiment reënlisted, furloughed home, and at the expiration of the 30 days it was sent to its old field of operations in West Virginia. In May a severe engagement occurred at Cloyd's mountain, in which the Confederates were driven from their works and 2 pieces of artillery were captured. It then participated in the ill-fated expedition against Lynchburg and the harassing retreat from that place. In the sharp little fight at Kabletown the regiment lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded, and at Kernstown both regiment and division lost heavily, retreating from the field in disorder. At Halltown the brigade of which the 36th formed a part was on two occasions, and the division at another, sent out to reconnoiter and develop the strength and position of the enemy, which was successfully accomplished each time, many prisoners being captured, but not without heavy loss in killed and wounded. On Sept. 3, the little Army of West Virginia had a severe engagement of 4 hours' duration at Berryville and the 36th distinguished itself as much in this battle, perhaps, as in any other of the war, its loss in killed and wounded being 25. In the battle of the Opequan it occupied the right of the army and lost 33 killed and wounded. At Fisher's hill it lost but 4 men wounded, and at Cedar creek 22 killed and wounded. The regiment was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., July 27, 1865.

**Thirty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Edward Siber; Lieut.-Col., Louis Von Blessingh; Majs., Charles Ankele, Charles Hipp. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, from Sept. 9, 1861, to March 1, 1862, to serve for three years. It moved to a point on the Kanawha river in West Virginia and spent the winter in that region. In the spring of 1862 it was engaged in some severe and unsuccessful fighting at and near Princeton, in which it lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 46 men wounded, and 14 men missing. In an expedition to Wyoming Court House in August, a detachment of the regiment fell into an ambuscade and was surrounded by the enemy, but cut its way out of the difficulty with the loss of 2 killed, and 1 officer and 7 men taken prisoners. At Fayetteville and Cotton hill the regiment was also engaged, and in the retreat that followed it lost 2 men killed, 3 wounded, and 62 missing, of which latter a large portion were teamsters and train-guard. In the early part of 1863 the regiment was transferred to the West, and in the bloody but unsuccessful assaults on the enemy's works at Vicksburg and the subsequent siege of that place, it lost 19 killed and 75 wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg the 37th participated in the expedition against Jackson and on the capture of that city the regiment performed provost-guard duty for some days. At Missionary ridge it participated in an assault on the enemy's fortified position, in

which it lost 5 men killed and 36 wounded, 5 of the latter being officers. In March, 1864, three-fourths of the men reënlisted for another term of three years and at the expiration of their furlough rejoined the army and participated in the advance on Resaca, in which the regiment lost 3 killed, 2 of whom were officers, and 10 men wounded. In the engagement at Dallas and that at New Hope Church it lost 4 men wounded. On the retreat of the enemy, the 37th pursued toward Acworth, went into line of battle in front of Kennesaw mountain, and participated in the memorable and dasastrous assaults made by the Federal forces upon that stronghold, in which the enemy was compelled to fall back and abandon the position. The regiment lost 4 men killed and 19 wounded. On July 22, it held a position on the right of its division, in breastworks abandoned by the enemy on the previous night, and being flanked it lost 4 men killed, 10 wounded, and 38 were taken prisoners. In the fierce encounter at Ezra Church, where the Confederates were severely punished, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the extreme right, and completely frustrated an attempt of the enemy to turn the Federal right, losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. The regiment participated in the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, then after the grand review at Washington was sent to Arkansas and was mustered out on Aug. 7, 1865.

**Thirty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Edwin D. Bradley, Edward H. Phelps, William A. Choate; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Greenwood, William Irving; Majs., Epaphras L. Barber, Andrew Newman. This regiment was organized at Defiance, from July 24, 1861, to April 12, 1862, to serve for three years, and was first ordered into active service in Kentucky. After various marches, covering a wide scope of country, it participated in the battle of Perryville and afterward in the campaign in Kentucky, until it went into camp on Rolling Fork near Lebanon. It acted a very conspicuous part in the battle of Stone's river, losing but few men, however, and after the battle went into camp near Murfreesboro, where it remained until March 13, when it joined the forces then at Triune. It marched with the Army of the Cumberland and took an active part in the Tullahoma campaign. It did not participate in the struggle on the field of Chickamauga, but it performed a task which the vicissitudes of war assigned it—guarded the supply train. On Nov. 25, the division to which the 38th belonged assaulted the fortifications at the foot of Missionary ridge, then ascended the hill and carried the works. In this charge the regiment lost 7 men killed and 41 wounded. The regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization, was furloughed home, and rejoined the army at Ringgold, Ga. It took an active part in the siege of Kennesaw mountain, fortifying and skirmishing, and on July 5 reached the banks of the Chattahoochee river. At Utoy creek a portion of the regiment (Cos. A, C, and K) charged the enemy's skirmish line and was successful, but out of the 120 men who charged, 9 were killed and 42 wounded. In the charge at Jonesboro the regiment lost out of 360 men, 42 killed and 108 wounded, making a total loss of 150 men. The regiment then marched up through the Carolinas with Sherman, participated in the grand review and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

**Thirty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., John Groesbeck, Alfred W. Gilbert, Edward F. Noyes, Daniel Weber; Lieut.-Cols., Henry T. McDowell, Henry A. Babbitt; Majs., William H. Lathrop, John S. Jenkins, George T. Rice. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from Aug. 3 to 13, 1861, to serve for three years. Being fully armed and equipped, it moved by rail to St. Louis, Mo., to join the forces organizing under Gen. Fremont. It assisted in all the operations that resulted in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, after which it embarked on transports and sailed down the Mississippi to within a few miles of

Fort Pillow. It held the advance of Pope's army on entering Corinth, being one of the first regiments to occupy the place, and participated in the sanguinary conflicts at Iuka and Corinth in September and October following. It fought at Parker's cross-roads in December, when the force under Forrest was met, defeated and driven across the Tennessee river. It was one of the regiments that veteranized, and after its furlough home, participated in the Atlanta compaign. It took part in the battle of Resaca, the action at Dallas, then moved to Acworth, thence to Big Shanty, pushing the Confederate army to the base of Kennesaw mountain, where the regiment remained under constant fire until the enemy abandoned his line and took position near the Chattahoochee river. Then the regiment engaged in a successful assault on the enemy's works at Nickajack creek and on July 22 assisted in repelling the attack of Hardee's corps on the left flank of the Army of the Tennessee. This was the most severe engagement in which the regiment participated during its term of service, losing one-third of its number in killed and wounded. During this campaign the regiment lost 24 men killed and 168 wounded. It then marched to the sea and in Jan., 1865, entered upon the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged in the action at Rivers' bridge, and struck the Charleston & Augusta railroad at Midway. It engaged the enemy 7 miles from Cheraw, drove him through the town and across the Great Pedee river, and captured large quantities of ordnance and other stores. It took part in the action at Bentonville, N. C., with a loss of 4 killed, 17 wounded and 3 missing. Then came the news of Lee's surrender, the capitulation of Johnston, the march to Washington, the grand review, and finally the muster-out on July 9, 1865.

**Fortieth Infantry.**—Cols., Jonathan Cranor, Jacob E. Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., Peter W. Taylor, William Jones, James Watson; Majs., Thomas Acton, John L. Reeves. This regiment was organized at Columbus, in Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861, to serve for three years. In December it left camp for eastern Kentucky, going by railroad to Paris and marching thence to Paintville, where it formed a junction with Col. Garfield, who was then moving up Sandy river. It participated in the battle of Middle creek, defeating Humphrey Marshall, and after that remained in camp at Paintville, suffering very much from sickness. In the following April, when the 40th was on picket south of Franklin, Tenn., Van Dorn attacked the line with a large mounted force, but was repulsed by the regiment alone. It moved to Triune in June, and was on the right of Rosecrans' army in its advance on Shelbyville, Wartrace and Tullahoma. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing quite heavily, and after falling back to Chattanooga it encamped at Moccasin Point, finally going into winter quarters at Shellmound, where four companies reënlisted. It shared in the battle of Lookout mountain and behaved with great gallantry. In May, 1864, the regiment marched on the Atlanta campaign, participating in many of the battles and being under fire almost constantly after it reached Dalton. In Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1864, those who were not veterans were mustered out, and the veterans were consolidated with the 51st Ohio infantry.

**Forty-first Infantry.**—Cols., William B. Hazen, Aquilla Wiley; Lieut.-Cols., John J. Wiseman, George S. Mygatt, Robert L. Kimberly, Ephraim S. Holloway; Majs., John H. Williston, Ezra Dunham. This regiment was organized at Camp Wood, from Aug. 26 to Oct. 29, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until Nov. 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, taken from the Official Army Register, Part V,

page 116: Shiloh, Stone's river, Woodbury, Liberty gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Brown's ferry, Chattanooga, Orchard knob, Missionary ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Siege of Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, Ga.; Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. Of 373 who entered the engagement at Shiloh, 141 were either killed or wounded in half an hour. Of 410 officers and men at Stone's river—the largest number it ever took into battle—112 were killed or wounded. At the close of the fight at Orchard knob, Gen. Thomas said to Col. Wiley, who commanded the 41st in that battle: "Colonel, I want you to express to your men my thanks for their splendid conduct this afternoon. It was a gallant thing—a very gallant thing." The losses of the regiment in this battle, and at Missionary ridge were severe, 115 of the regiment having fallen, most of them at Orchard knob. At Rocky Face ridge the regiment, now reduced to a battalion, was complimented for its steadiness under a galling fire, and at Resaca it gained a crest within 75 yards of the enemy's main line and effectually prevented the use of his artillery. At Dallas it lost 108 men out of 260, one company losing 20 out of 22, and another 9 out of 11. At the Chattahoochee river it lost 2 men killed and 5 wounded. From 331 men at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign the regiment dwindled to 91. Of those lost 150 fell in battle.

**Forty-second Infantry.**—Cols., James A. Garfield, Lionel A. Sheldon; Lieut.-Col., Don A. Pardee; Majs., Frederick A. Williams, William H. Williams. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861, to serve for three years. On Dec. 15 it moved by railroad to Cincinnati and thence by steamer up the Ohio river to Catlettsburg, Ky., where it arrived the morning of the 17th. It participated in the battle of Middle creek, Ky.; engaged in several expeditions against guerrillas; led the advance against the defenses of Vicksburg in December; also led the advance at Fort Hindman, where, soon after getting fairly under fire, the enemy surrendered. It was engaged at Champion's hill and Big Black River bridge, but the loss was comparatively slight. It participated in the charges on the works at Vicksburg, the division of which it was a part holding an advanced position in the 13th corps. In these assaults the regiment lost heavily, especially on May 22. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched to Jackson, participated in the reduction of that place and then returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered to the Department of the Gulf. The remainder of its term of service was spent in Louisiana and the regiment was mustered out at different dates. The regiment bears upon its banners the names of eleven battles, in which it lost 1 officer and 20 men killed, 18 officers and 325 men wounded.

**Forty-third Infantry.**—Cols., J. L. Kirby Smith, Wager Swayne, Horace Park; Lieut.-Cols., Walter F. Herrick, John H. Rhodes; Majs., Harley H. Sage, Albert H. Howe. This regiment was organized at Camp Andrews, Mt. Vernon, and various places in the state from Sept. 28, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862, to serve for three years. It left its rendezvous for the front on Feb. 21, and 5 days later reported to Brig.-Gen. John Pope, commanding the district of Mississippi. It was but a few days before the regiment was introduced to active service, for in March it was under fire at New Madrid, Mo., and in all the operations against that post it bore a prominent part, especially in its final bombardment and capture, the loss of the regiment in killed and wounded being quite severe. At Iuka the regiment took part in the battle of Sept. 19, 1862, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy as far as Cripple creek. In the battle of Corinth the 43d and 63d Ohio claim to have done more to save the day than any other organizations. In a few minutes of fighting over one-fourth of those of the 43d engaged were either killed or wounded. From

this time until Oct., 1863, the regiment was stationed at different points on the railroads of West Tennessee and at Memphis, assisting to keep open the communications of Gen. Grant's army, then operating against Vicksburg. In Dec., 1863, the members almost unanimously reënlisted as veterans and after their furlough of 30 days returned to the field in a body, after which the first engagement was at Decatur, Ala. The regiment lay at the latter place until the opening of Gen. Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. The loss of the 43d was quite severe at Resaca. At Dallas it took an important part and in the advance on the enemy's position near Big Shanty, Co. D participated in a most brilliant charge of skirmishers, capturing a strong barricade from the 29th Tenn. and numerous prisoners. Immediately thereafter came the siege of Kennesaw mountain, with its deadly skirmishing, its grand cannonading, and the disastrous repulse of the Federal forces on June 27. The 43d participated in the general movements of its corps until the advance of the Army of the Tennessee from Roswell upon Decatur, Ala., when it was detached to hold the bridge across the Chattahoochee at the former place until the army transportation then loading at Marietta should cross the river. During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign it shared the trials and glories of the 16th corps and won the thanks of the division commander by splendid and steady fighting. After the fall of Atlanta it enjoyed the "full month's rest," and then joined in the great "march to the sea." In the operations around Savannah it performed its full share of duty and after the fall of the city, held the important post of Dillon's bridge. Up into the Carolinas it then marched, and after crossing Whippy swamp was in due time confronting the enemy strongly posted at Rivers' bridge. Down a narrow causeway the regiment rushed amid a storm of shot and shell compelling the Confederates to withdraw their battery and uncover the crossing. The war closing, the regiment went to Washington, took part in the grand review, and was mustered out on July 13, 1865.

**Forty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Samuel A. Gilbert; Lieut.-Cols., H. Blair Wilson, Lysander W. Tulleys; Majs., Ackber O. Mitchell, Alpheus S. Moore. This regiment was organized at Springfield, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 14, 1861, to serve for three years. On Oct. 14 it moved via Cincinnati, to Camp Piatt, W. Va., and remained in camp all the following winter, quietly drilling. In May, 1862, with another regiment, it penetrated as far as Dublin Depot and destroyed a portion of the railroad track. Hearing that a large force of Confederates was endeavoring to intercept their retreat, the two regiments withdrew to Lewisburg, where the enemy appeared and was not only repulsed but routed, leaving most of his dead and wounded to fall into the hands of Union troops, together with 3 pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Being sent to Kentucky the regiment partook in the engagement of Dutton's hill in March, 1863, charging the Confederates and contributing materially to their rout. In Jan., 1864, 550 men out of 600 reënlisted, and when they again reassembled it was under the name of the 8th Ohio cavalry, in the sketch of which organization their further history will be found.

**Forty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Benjamin P. Runkle; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander S. Ramsey, Joseph Hill, George E. Ross, John H. Humphrey; Majs., James E. Marsh, James T. Jennings. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Aug. 19, 1862, to serve for three years. The day following its muster-in it went to Kentucky, having been ordered to Cynthiana in that state, where it remained until the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith compelled it to fall back to Covington. About the middle of Feb., 1863, it was mounted at Danville and performed much arduous service in pursuit of a body of Confederate cavalry in the region lying between Crab Orchard and Mount Sterling. At Dutton's hill a part

of the regiment was engaged for the first time, having 1 man mortally wounded. At Monticello and Rocky gap it lost 2 men killed and several wounded—2 of the latter mortally. It constituted a portion of the force which pursued the Confederates in the raid from the Cumberland to the Ohio at Brandenburg and thence through Indiana and Ohio to Buffington island, where a part of the enemy surrendered. On that occasion this regiment, being in the advance and pushing the enemy hotly, had 1 man mortally and a few others slightly wounded. Returning to the scene of more strenuous hostilities, it lost at Philadelphia, Tenn., 3 men killed, 4 mortally wounded, 1 of whom was an officer, and more than 100 men captured. At the Holston river, the following month, the regiment was suddenly overpowered by a very spirited attack and thrown into disorder, 100 men and officers being taken prisoners, 5 killed and several wounded. In the fighting of Nov. 18, in the siege of Knoxville, the regiment lost 5 men killed and 6 mortally wounded, including the adjutant. It was next engaged in the action at Bean's station, but without sustaining loss. In May, 1864, the battle of Resaca was fought, in which the regiment had 2 men killed and 3 mortally wounded. It afterward participated in many of the actions of the Atlanta campaign, and then followed Hood to Tennessee. It was mustered out June 12, 1865.

**Forty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas Worthington, Charles C. Walcutt; Lieut.-Cols., William Smith, Isaac N. Alexander, Edward N. Upton; Majs., Henry H. Giesy, John B. Neil. This regiment was organized at Worthington, from Oct. 23, 1861, to Jan. 28. 1862, to serve for three years. It was sent to the field from Camp Chase in Feb., 1862, with an aggregate of 975 men, and reported at Paducah, Ky. It was engaged during the entire battle of Shiloh, with a loss of 280 killed and wounded, and 15 captured. It remained upon that field until April 27, when it moved with the army upon Corinth. Early in June, 1863, it was transported to Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that place. In the campaign against Jackson, Miss., the regiment suffered greatly from heat and the scarcity of water. At the battle of Missionary ridge it was engaged severely and sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Immediately after this battle the regiment moved on the Knoxville campaign, and having raised the siege of that place marched to Scottsboro, Ala., for winter quarters. There it veteranized and after its furlough home returned to camp. On May 1, 1864, it moved in the direction of Chattanooga and thence by way of Snake Creek gap to Resaca, where it was actively engaged for three days, but with slight loss. In two engagements at Dallas the Spencer rifles of the regiment caused such havoc in the charging columns, that ever after the 46th was known and dreaded throughout the opposing army. In the assault at Kennesaw mountain the regiment captured 60 prisoners, but its own loss in killed and wounded was severe. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing about Atlanta until July 22, when it assisted in repelling an attack on the 17th corps. From this time it was constantly engaged in skirmishing and participated in Sherman's flank movement to Jonesboro. On Sept. 2, it was again engaged and succeeded in capturing the enemy's fortified skirmish line. It shared in the final movements of Sherman's army, and was mustered out on July 22, 1865. During its term of service it lost 20 men captured and 705 men killed, wounded and died of disease.

**Forty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Frederick Poschner, Lyman S. Elliot, Augustus C. Parry; Lieut.-Col., John Wallace; Majs., Frederick Hesser, Thomas T. Taylor. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Aug. 27, 1861, to serve for three years. The day following it left by rail for Benwood in western Virginia. Going from there to Sutton, Co. B was left as a reinforcement to the garrison, while the remainder

moved forward and took part in the battle of Carnifix ferry. The regiment went into winter quarters on the Tompkins farm, Gauley mountain. In the spring of 1862 a portion of the regiment was sent on an expedition to Lewisburg, which proved a complete success, the enemy being completely routed and scattered and his camp equipage, horses and many prisoners falling into the hands of the Federals. After spending the remainder of the year in Virginia engaged in various duties, the regiment joined the expedition against Vicksburg, reaching Walnut hills on May 18, 1863, capturing many prisoners on the march. On the next day the regiment led an impetuous assault on Cemetery hill, gaining a footing close under the works, which position was held until nightfall, when it was abandoned, the loss being very severe. It led another charge on the 22nd with the same result, and from that time until the surrender was in the front line, occupying Cemetery hill fort. Being transferred to eastern Tennessee in Jan., 1864, the required three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and after their furlough home resumed their place in the army. The enemy was met at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain and at Hood's dash to the rear of Sherman's forces, the 47th participated up to and beyond Rome, Ga., almost constantly skirmishing. It then participated in the march to the sea, up through the Carolinas, and was mustered out on August 11, 1865. When the 47th entered the field it numbered 830 men; at the termination of the Atlanta campaign it numbered only 120, but was subsequently reënforced by 400 drafted men and substitutes.

**Forty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Peter J. Sullivan, Job R. Parker; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph W. Lindsay, James R. Lynch; Majs., James S. Wise, Samuel G. W. Peterson. This regiment was organized from the state at large, from Sept. to Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until Jan. 17, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 83d Ohio infantry. On July 24, 1865, a battalion of six companies was organized by the consolidation of the 83d and 114th regiments. Two companies, E and F, were mustered out Oct. 14, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the remaining four companies, A, B, C and D, were retained in service until May 9, 1866, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register, Part V, page 126: Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Chickasaw bayou, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Ark.; Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's hill, Big Black river, Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Carrion Crow bayou, Sabine cross-roads, La.; Fort Blakely, Ala. The 48th lost about one-third of its members in the battle of Shiloh. In the attack upon Corinth it was among the first organized troops to enter the Confederate works. At Sabine cross-roads, then a mere remnant of its former self, it severely punished the "Crescent regiment," but in turn was overpowered and captured.

**Forty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., William H. Gibson; Lieut.-Cols., Albert M. Blackman, Levi Drake, Benjamin S. Porter, Samuel F. Gray, Luther M. Strong, Joseph R. Bartlett; Maj., Milton F. Miles. This regiment was organized at Camp Noble, Tiffin, from Aug. 15, to Sept. 22, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until Nov. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles, in which the regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register, Part V, page 128: Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss.; Lawrenceburg, Ky.;

Stone's river, Liberty gap, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Missionary ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Siege of Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Ga.; Franklin, Columbia and Nashville, Tenn. In the battle of Shiloh the regiment twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under fire. At Stone's river it joined in a magnificent bayonet charge, which resulted in recovering lost ground and a severe defeat to the enemy. At Liberty gap it scaled the heights in the face of a severe fire, drove the enemy from his position and compelled him to fall back to another, but equally strong position, about a mile to his rear. At Missionary ridge, with conspicuous gallantry, it was among the first to plant its colors on the summit. In the battle of Nashville it participated in several brilliant charges and suffered severely in killed and wounded. The whole number of names upon the rolls of the regiment is 1,552. Nineteen were born in Europe, 760 in Ohio, of whom 440 were from Seneca county. Eight officers and 127 privates were killed in battle, 77 were mortally wounded, 165 died from hardships or disease, 7 perished in Confederate prisons, and 616 were discharged on account of wounds or other disability.

**Fiftieth Infantry.**—Cols., Jonah R. Taylor, Silas A. Strickland; Lieut.-Cols., George R. Elstner, James A. Bope, Hamilton S. Gillespie, John E. Cummins, Thomas L. P. Defries; Majs., Thomas P. Cook, Benjamin F. Le Fever. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in Aug., 1862, to serve for three years, with an aggregate of 964 men. On Sept. 1, it moved into Kentucky for the defense of Cincinnati against Kirby Smith's raid, and about the 20th of the same month it went to Louisville. In the engagement at Perryville it lost 2 officers killed, 1 mortally wounded and 162 men killed and wounded. From Feb. until Sept., 1863, it was engaged in building fortifications and constructing trestles in Tennessee. In the spring of 1864 it received orders to join Gen. Sherman's army at Kingston, Ga., and the next day after its arrival it participated in the engagement at that place. From this time until after the siege of Atlanta the regiment was in line of battle almost constantly. It shared in all the movements of the campaign, participated in the actions at Dallas, Lost mountain, Pine mountain and Atlanta, its ranks being fearfully thinned during the movement. The regiment then moved into Tennessee and skirmished three days at Columbia. It went into the battle of Franklin with an aggregate of 225 men and came out with 112. It fell back with the army to Nashville and participated in the battle at that place, losing several men. The regiment followed the retreating Confederates as far as Columbia, where it was consolidated with the 99th Ohio infantry, retaining its own name. At the time of the consolidation the regiment numbered only about 100 men. It then was sent over into the Carolinas and finally was mustered out at Salisbury, N. C., June 26, 1865.

**Fifty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Stanley Matthews, Richard W. McClain, Charles H. Wood; Lieut.-Col., David W. Marshall; Majs., Nathaniel Hayden, John M. Frew. This regiment was organized at Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover, from Sept. 0 to Oct. 12, 1861, to serve for three years. On Nov. 3 it went by rail to Wellsville on the Ohio river and was there placed on transports and taken to Louisville, Ky. It was variously engaged at different points during the first year of its service, but participated in its first actual engagement in the fall of 1862, when the regiment and brigade were sent out on a foraging expedition, and at Dobson's ferry, Tenn., met and defeated Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, who had by some means got in the rear. The regiment lost 13 men wounded, 3 of whom subsequently died. The 51st left 32 of its number dead on the field at Stone's river, 105 were wounded and 46 captured. The regiment lay at Murfreesboro until June 24, when it moved on the Tullahoma

campaign. At Ringgold, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry was met, defeated and driven to Tunnel Hill. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment lost 8 men killed, 37 men and 1 officer wounded and 30 captured. It participated in the storming of Lookout mountain and took part in the taking of Rossville gap through Missionary ridge, its loss in these two affairs being 1 killed and 7 wounded. It reënlisted, was furloughed home and returned in time to enter on the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca and at Kennesaw mountain, at the first-named place losing 1 officer and 10 men wounded and 1 killed, and at Kennesaw 2 officers and 10 men killed and 30 wounded. From this time until Atlanta was taken the regiment was almost hourly engaged with the enemy. It fought at Jonesboro and then pursued the enemy to Lovejoy's Station, losing 10 wounded at the latter place. Then followed the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after which the regiment was ordered to Texas, and was there mustered out on Oct. 3, 1865.

**Fifty-second Infantry.**—Col., Daniel McCook; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel D. T. Cowen, Charles W. Clancy; Majs., Israel D. Clark, James T. Holmes. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in Aug., 1862, to serve for three years. At sunrise on Aug. 25, it left Camp Dennison for Lexington, Ky., passing through Cincinnati. The fall and winter of 1862 and the summer of 1863 were occupied by the regiment in various marches and detail work in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, Chickamauga being its first actual engagement. There it took a prominent part and was one of the last regiments to leave the field. From that time until the opening of the Atlanta campaign the regiment was again variously employed, marching, doing guard duty, etc. At Resaca it performed a prominent part, making a charge with success, but at a sad cost of life. It was in the terrible struggle at Kennesaw mountain, and was busily engaged through all the movements up to Atlanta, maintaining throughout its fine reputation for discipline, courage, and endurance. From Atlanta it moved with Sherman's army to Savannah and thence through the Carolinas northward. Then came the march to Washington, the review before the president and cabinet, and the final muster-out on June 3, 1865.

**Fifty-third Infantry.**—Cols., Jesse J. Appler, Wells S. Jones; Lieut.-Cols., Robert A. Fulton, Preston R. Galloway; Majs., Harrison S. Cox, Ephraim C. Dawes. This regiment was organized at Camp Diamond, Jackson, from Oct. 5, 1861, to Feb. 5, 1862, and mustered in for three years. On Feb. 16 it embarked on a steamboat at Portsmouth, O., and proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where it was assigned to the 3d brigade of Sherman's division. It maintained itself tolerably during the battle of Shiloh, several of the companies keeping in almost perfect order all the time. After the battle it remained in camp, engaged in drilling, until April 29, when it advanced and took part in the siege of Corinth. During the following year it was employed in doing guard duty, building bridges, etc., and in June, 1863, was sent to the vicinity of Vicksburg. It met the enemy at the Black river, but after a little skirmishing retired to Jackson. It assisted in the capture of that city and then returned to the Black river and went into camp. It was transferred to eastern Tennessee and participated in the battle of Missionary ridge. In Jan., 1863, almost every man in the regiment reënlisted and after its furlough home was present at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the fighting at Resaca and Dallas; suffered severely in the engagement at Kennesaw mountain, but after winning a position in a hand-to-hand fight, held it for the remainder of the day under a terrific fire of shot and shell. It was engaged at Ruff's mill, being for an hour exposed to a heavy fire of grape and shrapnel. It skirmished continually during the siege of Atlanta, was closely engaged at Ezra Church and again on the

Macon railroad. It marched with Sherman to Savannah, shared in the capture of Fort McAllister, and then after remaining on duty a few weeks embarked for South Carolina. At the North Edisto river it assisted in driving the enemy from his intrenchments. It then continued the march through the Carolinas, then to Washington, and after the grand review was sent to Arkansas, on guard duty, where it was mustered out on Aug. 11, 1865. Its losses in battle were 60 killed and 264 wounded.

**Fifty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Thomas Kilby Smith; Lieut.-Cols., James A. Farden, Cyrus W. Fisher, Robert Williams, Israel T. Moore; Maj., George F. Kili. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison in Oct., 1861, to serve for three years. In Feb., 1862, it went into the field with an aggregate of 850 men at Paducah Ky., and was assigned to a brigade in the division commanded by Gen. Sherman. In the two days' fighting at Shiloh it sustained a loss of 198 men, killed, wounded and missing. It then moved upon Corinth, skirmishing severely at the Russell house, and on the morning of the evacuation was among the first organized bodies of troops to enter the town. During the summer it was engaged in several short expeditions and in November moved with the army to Jackson, Miss. It was engaged in the assault on the Confederate works at Chickasaw bluffs with a loss of 20 men killed and wounded. In Jan., 1863, it ascended the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers and engaged in the assault on and capture of Arkansas Post. In May it began its march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Grand Gulf, and was engaged in the battles of Champion's hill and Big Black river bridge. It was engaged in the general assaults on the enemy's works in the rear of Vicksburg on May 19 and 22, losing in the two engagements 47 killed and wounded. It was continually employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty during the siege of Vicksburg, except for six days, which were consumed in a march of observation towards Jackson. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment moved with the army upon Jackson and was constantly engaged in skirmishing from July 9 to 14. In Jan., 1864, it was mustered into the service as a veteran organization, and after its furlough home entered on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the engagement at Resaca; was in the general assault upon Kennesaw mountain, losing 28 killed and wounded; was engaged in a severe skirmish at Nickajack creek, losing 13 killed and wounded, and was in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, sustaining a loss of 94 killed, wounded and missing. It lost 8 men killed and wounded at Ezra Church and during the month of August was almost continually engaged in skirmishing before the works at Atlanta. It was in a heavy skirmish at Jonesboro on Aug. 30 and in the general action at the same place the two days immediately following. It was on that wonderful march to the sea; engaged in the assault on and capture of Fort McAllister; and after a rest of several weeks moved with the army on the march through the Carolinas, participating in its last battle at Bentonville, N. C. After the grand review it proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., and there performed garrison duty until Aug. 15, 1865, when it was mustered out. The aggregate strength of the regiment at muster-out was 24 officers and 231 men. It marched during its term of service a distance of 3,682 miles, participated in 4 sieges, 9 severe skirmishes, 15 general engagements, and sustained a loss of 506 men in killed wounded and missing.

**Fifty-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., John C. Lee, Charles B. Gambee; Lieut.-Cols., George H. Safford, James M. Stevens, Edwin H. Powers; Majs., Daniel F. De Wolf, Rodolphus Robbins, Charles P. Wickham. This regiment was organized at Norwalk, from Sept. to Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. In Jan., 1862, it left for Grafton, W. Va., and after a short stay there moved to New creek. In the battle of McDowell it constituted the reserve and served as support to a battery, which could not be brought

into action owing to the nature of the ground. It was present at the battle of Cross Keys, but was not engaged. It was under severe artillery fire at the second Bull Run, but was not engaged with the enemy's battle-line. It spent the following winter at Brooks' station, employing the time in inspections, drills and picket duty. In the engagement at Chancellorsville the regiment lost 153 men killed, wounded and missing. It marched into Pennsylvania with the army and was present at the battle of Gettysburg, losing about 50 men. The regiment was then sent to Tennessee and in the battle of Missionary ridge formed a part of the corps that drove the Confederate skirmish line beyond the East Tennessee railroad. In Jan., 1864, 319 men of the regiment reënlisted and were furloughed home, but they were present at the opening of the Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles in which the 20th corps was engaged. At the battle of Resaca it suffered severely, losing upward of 90 men. It was also engaged at Cassville and Kennesaw mountain, and in the siege of Atlanta the regiment occupied its place in the lines, sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left, assisting in the gradual but sure advancement of the parallels toward the city. It left Lookout valley with about 400 men and during the campaign lost over 200. The regiment joined in the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, losing at Averasboro 36 men and at Bentonville 33. It was mustered out on July 11, 1865.

**Fifty-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Peter Kinney, William H. Raynor; Lieut.-Cols., Sampson E. Varner, Henry E. Jones; Maj., Charles F. Reiniger. This regiment was organized at Camp Morrow, in Oct. and Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out at different dates in Nov. and Dec., 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was consolidated into a battalion of three companies. A new company was organized at Columbus, Nov. 23, 1864, to serve for one year and assigned as Co. D, which was mustered out Nov. 22, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The remaining three companies were retained in service until April 25, 1866, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is an official list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given by the Official Army Register, part V, page 139: Shiloh, Tenn.; Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Big Sand run, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss.; Carrion Crow bayou, New Iberia, Sabine cross-roads, Monett's ferry, Snaggy point, Dunn's bayou, La. In the battle of Port Gibson the regiment charged and captured 2 guns and 125 prisoners in the face of two Confederate regiments, with a loss of 40 killed and wounded. In the battle of Champion's hill it again distinguished itself, losing 135, killed, wounded and prisoners. In the battle of Sabine cross-roads the regiment lost 40 killed, wounded and missing.

**Fifty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., William Mungen, Americus V. Rice; Lieut.-Col., Samuel R. Mott; Majs., Silas B. Walker, John McClure. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in Oct., 1861, to serve for three years. It originally numbered 956 men and 38 commissioned officers. It left the state in Feb., 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donelson, but when it arrived at Smithland, Ky., the order was changed and it reported at Paducah. The regiment suffered much from sickness and at the battle of Shiloh it had but 450 men fit for duty. These formed and advanced until they reached the little eminence upon which stood the Shiloh church and they held this position for 4 hours, successfully withstanding three Confederate regiments, who left 78 dead in front of the 57th. In three days the regiment lost 27 killed, 150 wounded (16 mortally) and 10 captured. At Rising Sun, Tenn., a detachment of 220 men from the regiment, accompanying a supply train, was attacked by about 600 Confederate cavalry. The enemy charged the train three times,

but were repulsed each time, and at last were driven off with a loss of 11 killed, 26 wounded and some prisoners, horses and arms captured. The detachment lost 4 men wounded. The regiment was ordered into camp north of Memphis, near Wolf Creek bridge, and while there was attacked by a detachment of cavalry, but the Confederates were repulsed with a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded, the 57th sustaining no loss. The regiment was engaged for five days at Chickasaw bayou, where it lost 37 killed and wounded. It led its brigade in the charge on the works at Arkansas Post and after a desperate battle of 3 hours, during most of which time the regiment was within 90 yards of the Confederate parapet, the enemy surrendered. The regiment lost in this action 37 killed and wounded. It reached the works around Vicksburg on May 18, and participated in a general assault on the 19th, when it advanced under a terrific fire to within 70 yards of the Confederate line, and from this time until the surrender it was continually engaged, either on the picket-line or in the trenches. Then it marched upon Jackson and participated in all the skirmishing until the Confederates evacuated the place. Being sent to East Tennessee it participated in the battle of Missionary ridge, with heavy loss. In Jan., 1864, it reënlisted, being the first regiment to reënlist as veterans in the 15th corps, and after a furlough home was present at the beginning of the campaign against Atlanta. It participated in the battle of Resaca, where it received three successive charges from an overwhelming force of the enemy, but held its ground firmly. This was one of the most severe contests in which the regiment ever engaged, its loss being 57 killed and wounded. At Dallas the enemy made another stand and fighting continued for three days, the regiment losing 15 men. It participated in an assault on the enemy's lines at Kennesaw mountain, gaining a position very near the Confederate works, but was compelled to abandon it. In this engagement it lost 57 killed and wounded. At Atlanta, on July 22, the works in the immediate front of the 57th were captured by the enemy and recaptured by the regiment three times. The regiment was in the heat of the engagement and lost 92 men. On the 28th it lost 12 men killed and 55 wounded. At Jonesboro the number of killed and wounded in front of the 57th nearly equalled the number of men in the regiment. It left Atlanta on the march to the sea; engaged the Confederates at Statesboro, where it lost heavily; took part in the assault on Fort McAllister, in which the regiment lost 10 killed and 80 wounded; then started on the campaign of the Carolinas, and fought its last fight at Bentonville, N. C. The regiment was mustered out on Aug. 15, 1865. The names of 1,594 men had been on its muster rolls, and of that number only 481 were present at its muster out.

**Fifty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Valentine Bausenwein; Lieut.-Cols., Ferdinand F. Remple, Peter Dister, Ezra P. Jackson, William S. Friesner; Maj., Andrew Gallfy. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, from Oct. 1, 1861, to Jan. 28, 1862, to serve for three years. It remained at Camp Chase, perfecting itself in the "school of the soldier," until in Feb., 1862, when it was transported by rail to Cincinnati, and there embarked on steamers for Fort Donelson, Tenn., where it arrived on Feb. 13. Preparations were at once made to take part in the assault on the fort and after moving a short distance a furious attack was made by the enemy, but the shock was met with coolness, ending in the Confederates being hurled back into their intrenchments. Early on the morning of the 16th the regiment was marched to the center of the line, where it remained until the announcement of the surrender of the fort. It went into the battle of Shiloh on the morning of the second day's fighting and was under fire until 4 p. m., its loss being 9 killed and 43 wounded. Then came the tedious, exhausting march on Corinth, creeping with snail-like pace toward that miserable town, and after the evac-

uation the regiment with the rest of the army took possession. In a reconnoissance down the Mississippi on transports a Confederate steamer with 5,000 stands of arms and 2 pieces of artillery, was captured near Milliken's bend, La. In the affair at Chickasaw bluffs the regiment lost 47 per cent. of the whole number engaged. It remained in this vicinity until in January, when it reëmbarked on transports and sailed down the Yazoo river to its mouth; thence up the Mississippi and White rivers to Arkansas Post, where it took a prominent part in the capture of that place. In March an expedition was ordered up the Yazoo river to Deer creek, resulting in a three days' fight, in which the regiment lost a few men. In the battle of Grand Gulf the regiment lost heavily. It then joined the land forces at Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered home to be mustered out, which was consummated on Jan. 14, 1865.

**Fifty-ninth Infantry.**—Col. James P. Fyffe; Lieut.-Cols., Farran Olmstead, William Howard, Granville A. Frambes; Maj., Robert J. Vanosdol. This regiment was organized in the state at large, from Sept. 12, 1861, to Sept. 23, 1862, to serve for three years. It was engaged with the enemy during the whole of the second day's fighting at Shiloh, losing 4 killed and 53 wounded, 5 of the latter mortally. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment moved with the army on Corinth and participated in all the skirmishes and severe marches of that approach. Being in the front line of the Federal army it was among the first to enter the town, and in the pursuit followed the enemy to a point 6 miles beyond Rienzi. It participated in the pursuit of Bragg up through Tennessee and Kentucky, then back into Tennessee, where it operated continuously until the fall of 1863, when it had the honor of opening the battle of Chickamauga, and participated in both days' fighting. It also did its full share in the battle of Missionary ridge. Immediately afterward the regiment was ordered with others to Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside, where, and in the vicinity of Strawberry Plains, it spent the winter, enduring terrible privations from want of clothing and rations. In the following May it was in the fight at Rocky Face ridge, losing 1 man killed and 6 wounded. It was also engaged at Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas (or New Hope Church), Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In October orders were received to proceed to Nashville, where the regiment was mustered out on Nov. 1, 1864.

**Sixtieth Infantry.**—(One Year's Service.) Col., William H. Trimble; Lieut.-Col., Noah H. Hixon; Maj., Joseph K. Marley. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, Feb. 25 to 28, 1862, to serve for one year. In April it was sent to the field and joined Gen. Fremont's forces at New creek, W. Va. It participated in the brisk engagement near Strasburg, where it behaved like a veteran regiment and won reputation. It was highly complimented on the field for its firmness and coolness under fire at Cross Keys, in which engagement it lost severely. Its last service was in the unfortunate affair at Harper's Ferry, where, as a consequence of the surrender of the place, the entire membership of the 60th became prisoners of war. They were paroled, and on Nov. 10, 1862, were mustered out of service.

**Sixtieth Infantry.**—(Three Years' Service.) Col., James N. McElroy; Lieut.-Col., Martin P. Avery; Majs., William L. Stearns, Henry R. Stevens. Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and I of this regiment were organized at Cleveland and Columbus in the months of Feb., March, April and May, 1864, to serve for three years. Co. K was organized in Nov. and Dec., 1864, to serve for one year. The 9th and 10th independent companies, Ohio sharpshooters, were transferred to the regiment on Feb. 24, 1865, and known as companies G and H. Upon the completion of six companies the regiment was ordered to the field in Virginia. It crossed the Rapidan and took part in the battle of the Wilderness. It led

the advance of a column of two divisions in the attack at Marye's bridge over the Ny river and was specially distinguished in orders by the general commanding for the gallantry with which it crossed the stream and carried the position of the enemy. In all the actions about Spottsylvania in which the corps was engaged the regiment took an honorable part, suffering very much in that series of engagements. It also took an honorable part in the engagements at the North Anna river, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and the actions about Richmond. It was mustered out of service July 28, 1865, and the rolls show the casualties to have been 505, with but 17 missing.

**Sixty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Newton W. Schleich, Stephen J. McGroarty; Lieut.-Cols., Henry B. Hunter, William H. H. Bown; Maj., David C. Beckett. This regiment was organized in the state at large in March, April and May, 1862, to serve for three years. It left for the field in western Virginia on May 27, and at Freeman's ford had its first fight with the enemy—a part of Longstreet's corps. It took part in the second battle of Bull Run and covered the retreat of the Federal forces on the Centerville turnpike toward Washington. In the battle it lost 25 men killed and wounded. At Stafford Court House it established winter quarters and remained there until April, 1863. It was engaged throughout the entire battle of Chancellorsville and lost 4 officers wounded, besides a large number of men wounded and 5 killed. At Gettysburg it opened the battle, being thrown out as skirmishers, and was so roughly handled that it was compelled to fall back to Cemetery hill. In this action the regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. In September it was transported to the Army of the Cumberland and was engaged in a fierce fight at Wauhatchie, Tenn., defeating and driving the Confederates across Lookout creek. In this fight 3 were killed and a number wounded. It was in the assault on Missionary ridge, moving round to the extreme left of the Federal lines to prevent a flanking movement on the part of the enemy. In March, 1864, it reënlisted, was furloughed home, and then returned for the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the bloody action at Resaca, losing several men, and performed its part nobly during all of the succeeding campaign. The regiment lay at Atlanta until it started with Gen. Sherman's army on its "march to the sea." It then marched up through the Carolinas, and at Goldsboro, N. C., on March 31, 1865, was consolidated with the 82nd Ohio, the combined regiment taking the name of the latter organization.

**Sixty-second Infantry.**—Col., Francis B. Pond; Lieut.-Cols. Clemens F. Steele, Samuel B. Taylor, Henry R. West; Majs., Delafield Dubois, William Edwards, Francis M. Kahler, Thomas J. Platt. This regiment was organized at Zanesville, McConnelsville and Somerton from Sept. 17 to Dec. 24, 1861, to serve for three years. In Jan., 1862, it went by rail to Cumberland, Md., and there joined the forces under the command of Brig-Gen. Lander, then in camp at Patterson's creek. After a summer spent in strenuous activity in Virginia, in December it made several reconnoissances from Suffolk to Blackwater, in one of which a heavy skirmish was had with the enemy. It then went by transports to South Carolina and in the desperate affair at Fort Wagner in July, 1863, it lost 150 men killed, wounded and missing. In January, 1864, it reënlisted and received the usual 30 days' veteran furlough. During the spring, summer and fall of 1864, it was almost continually under fire—not a movement could be made without encountering the enemy. The men of the regiment were compelled to keep an incessant vigil and for weeks at a time dared not throw off their accouterments. In the spring of 1865 the regiment took part in the assault on the Confederate works below Petersburg, and on April 2 it was one of the foremost regiments

in the assault on Fort Gregg. It also participated in the action at Appomattox Court House. About Sept. 1, 1865, it was consolidated with the 67th Ohio, and thereafter lost its identity—the name of the 67th being retained.

**Sixty-third Infantry.**—Col., John W. Sprague; Lieut.-Cols., William E. Gilmore, Alexander L. Haskins, Charles E. Brown; Majs., James H. Odlin, John W. Fouts, Oscar L. Jackson. This regiment was organized by the consolidation of two battalions, known as the 22nd and 63d regiments, Ohio volunteer infantry, at Columbus, Marietta and Chillicothe, from Aug., 1861, to Feb., 1862, and was mustered in for three years. The regiment moved from Marietta in February, under orders to report at Paducah, Ky., and from there it joined the army of the Mississippi, at Commerce, Mo. The army took up the march for New Madrid, the regiment took part in the reconnoissance on the day of arrival there, and was under fire for the first time. It shared in a reconnoissance on March 7, and its services on the 13th were officially recognized in an order from Gen. Pope's headquarters. It was present in all the movements which resulted in the surrender of Island No. 10; embarked on April 12 on the transport Silver Wave and moved with the army to the vicinity of Fort Pillow. During the siege of Corinth it took part in all the operations on the left of Halleck's forces; was in the reconnoissance beyond Farmington and in the engagement at that place, sustaining severe loss. When Price's army advanced toward Iuka the troops fell back to Clear creek, but when Rosecrans advanced to Jacinto the regiment again marched for Iuka and was in reserve at the battle there. In the engagement at Corinth the regiment was much exposed, losing in killed and wounded 48 per cent. of the officers and men in action. It spent the following winter at Corinth and the ensuing summer in Tennessee. Having reënlisted and been furloughed home, it returned to the front and shared in the battle of Resaca, Cos. C, H and A being on the skirmish line and among the first troops to reach the river near the village. The regiment crossed the Oostanaula, moved to Adairsville and afterward to Dallas, participating in all the actions before that place, and losing heavily in killed and wounded. It was next under fire at Kennesaw mountain and sustained its part in all the operations at that point, being well up to the front the whole time. It was engaged in the battle of Decatur, losing 3 officers killed and wounded. It assisted in taking possession of the Macon railroad south of Atlanta and engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. From the time the regiment left Chattanooga in May until September it lost in action 158 men. It moved with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to Savannah, participating in all the dangers and pleasures of that great campaign, thence up through the Carolinas, meeting the enemy at Rivers' bridge and in the engagement lost 12 men killed and wounded. It fought at Bentonville, N. C., then moved on to Goldsboro, and after the surrender of Johnston took the northern route for Washington and home. It was mustered out on July 8, 1865. During its term of service it had enrolled an aggregate of 90 commissioned officers and over 1,500 men, and at its discharge from the service numbered 22 commissioned officers and 537 men.

**Sixty-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., James M. Forsythe, John Ferguson, Alexander McIlvane; Lieut.-Cols., Isaac Gass, John J. Williams, Robert C. Brown, Samuel M. Wolff; Majs., William W. Smith, Samuel L. Coulter, Norman K. Brown. This regiment was organized at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, from Nov. 6, to Dec. 14, 1861, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out at different dates, from Dec. 10, 1864, to May 31, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Dec. 3, 1865, when it was mustered out in ac-

cordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given by the Official Army Register: Shiloh, Tenn.; siege of Corinth, Miss.; Stone's river, Tenn.; Chickamauga, Ga.; Chattanooga, Missionary ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. Co. A was the only one of the regiment that succeeded in getting into action at Shiloh. Of about 300 engaged, it lost in the battle of Stone's river 75 men killed and wounded. The first day of the battle of Chickamauga it was closely engaged and also on the second day until after dark—loss in this battle in killed, wounded and missing over 100 men. At Rocky Face ridge 21 were killed and 65 wounded. At Resaca the regiment lost several men killed and wounded.

**Sixty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Charles G. Harker; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel French, Alexander Cassil, Horatio N. Whitbeck, Orlow Smith; Majs., James Olds, Samuel C. Brown. This regiment was organized in the state at large, from Oct. 3 to Dec. 14, 1861, to serve for three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until Nov. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Stone's river, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary ridge, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Big Shanty, Peachtree creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was not very actively engaged at Shiloh, and lost but 2 men wounded, but during the siege of Corinth it was under fire almost hourly. In the engagement at Stone's river it lost 2 officers killed and 8 wounded (one mortally), 38 men killed, 106 wounded, 19 missing and 3 deserted in the face of the enemy. The regiment was under fire throughout the entire engagement. In the engagement at Chickamauga it lost 3 officers killed and 5 wounded, 13 men killed, 60 wounded and 24 missing; in the battle of Missionary ridge it had 1 killed and 14 wounded; at Resaca it lost 2 killed and 26 wounded; in a skirmish near Kennesaw mountain, 2 men wounded; in a charge on Kennesaw it lost 3 killed and 7 wounded; at Peachtree creek it lost 4 men wounded and 1 missing; at Atlanta, July 22, 1 killed and 1 wounded; in the battle of Spring Hill it lost 5 killed, 22 wounded and 14 missing; and at Franklin, 1 killed, 22 wounded and 21 missing.

**Sixty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Charles Candy; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Dye, Eugene Powell, John T. Mitchell; Majs., Charles E. Fulton, Joshua G. Palmer, Samuel H. Hedges. This regiment was organized at Camp McArthur, Urbana, in Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. It was mustered into the U. S. service numbering 850 men and from the day of muster until the day of departure for the field it received additions to the number of 130. In Jan., 1862, it proceeded to join the forces of Gen. Lander on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in West Virginia. Its first service was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign against Stonewall Jackson and at the battle of Port Republic it acted a conspicuous part in defending a battery of 7 guns on the left of the line. The enemy had possession of these guns three times and as many times were driven from them by the regiment, with a loss of 109 men of the 400 engaged. At Cedar mountain its loss was 87 killed and wounded of 200 in arms, and after the defeat at that place the regiment pursued its way with the corps to Antietam, being actively engaged in that battle. It also helped to repel the attack of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart upon Dumfries, where after a

short and determined fight the enemy was driven off. In the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment held a position on the right of the plank road and in front of Gen. Hooker's headquarters, where the repeated attacks made upon the whole corps were repelled with coolness and courage. At Gettysburg it held a position near the right of the line. The regiment then being transferred to the Army of the Cumberland in the vicinity of Chattanooga, it participated in the battle of Ringgold, Ga., carrying the crest of the mountain and holding it against the forces on the summit. It reënlisted in Dec., 1863, and after a month of joys and pleasures, a day of leave-taking and tears, it was again on the road to the field. At Resaca it was kept well to the front, but was fortunate in having no losses beyond a few wounded. At Kennesaw mountain it acted its part and also in the important battle of Peachtree creek. After the capture of Atlanta it served with Sherman until the end, and was mustered out July 13, 1865.

**Sixty-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Otto Burstenbinder, Alvin C. Voris; Lieut.-Cols., John R. Bond, Henry S. Commager, Lewis Cass Hunt, Henry R. West; Majs., Edwin S. Platt, Lewis Butler, Thomas J. Platt. This regiment was organized in the state at large, from Oct., 1861, to Jan., 1862, to serve for three years, and left Columbus for the field, Jan. 19, 1862, going into western Virginia. It was the first to engage the enemy at Winchester on March 23, and lost in that action 15 killed and 32 wounded. At Harrison's landing it campaigned with the Army of the Potomac till the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Va., with only 300 men for duty out of the 850 which composed the regiment at the organization. Being then transferred to the Carolinas, for seven months it heroically endured all the hardships, privations, and dangers of the siege of Charleston, taking part in the attack on Fort Wagner and sustaining a heavy loss. The regiment reënlisted and returned to Ohio on furlough, then took the field again in Virginia, and May 10, 1864, will always be remembered as a sad but glorious day for it, when it lost 76 officers and men killed and wounded in the battle of Chester Station. Ten days later at Bermuda Hundred it participated in a charge and lost 69 officers and men killed and wounded. On Aug. 16, four companies charged the rifle-pits of the enemy at Deep Bottom and at the first volley lost a third of their men; but before the Confederates could reload the rifle-pits were in possession of the Buckeye boys. During the spring, summer and fall of 1864 the regiment confronted the enemy at all times within range of their guns; and it is said, by officers competent to judge, that in that time it was under fire 200 times. Out of over 600 muskets taken to the front in the spring three-fifths were laid aside during the year on account of casualties. It was in the siege of Petersburg, witnessed the close at Appomattox, and was mustered out Dec. 7, 1865.

**Sixty-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Samuel H. Steedman, Robert K. Scott; Lieut.-Cols., John S. Snook, George E. Wells; Maj., Arthur Crockett. This regiment was organized in the state at large, in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. Defiance, Paulding, Williams and Fulton counties each furnished one company and Henry county furnished the majority of the men in the other companies. In Jan., 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, where it remained until February, when it moved to Fort Donelson, Tenn. During 1862 it was actively engaged in guard duty, etc., and the following spring took an important part in the Vicksburg campaign. It moved down to Bruinsburg, where it crossed the river, and by a forced march was able to participate in the battle of Port Gibson. It followed closely after the retreating Confederates, and was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion's hill, sustaining considerable loss in all these engagements, especially at Champion's

hill. It engaged in an attack on the Confederate works in the rear of Vicksburg on May 19, and participated in the assault on Fort Hill on the 22nd. During the early part of the siege it was almost constantly in the trenches and it also furnished large details of sharpshooters; but during the latter part of the siege it was placed in the "Army of Observation," near the Big Black river. In October it moved on a reconnoissance with the 17th corps and was engaged in a skirmish at Bogue Chitto creek. It also participated in the fights at Clinton and Jackson while moving on the Meridian raid. It was one of the first regiments in the 17th corps to report three-fourths of its men reënlisted, and after its furlough home joined Gen. Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. It was on the advance line for 65 days and nights, being engaged at Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. Then came the march to the sea, up through the Carolinas, the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the grand review, and the muster-out at Louisville, July 10, 1865.

**Sixty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Lewis D. Campbell, William B. Cassilly, Marshall F. Moore; Lieut.-Cols., Charles L. Gano, George F. Elliott, Joseph H. Brigham; Majs., Eli J. Hickcox, James J. Hanna, Lewis E. Hicks. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Oct., 1861, to April, 1862, to serve for three years. In April, 1862, it received orders to report for duty at Nashville, Tenn., at which place it arrived on the 22nd. It particiapted in its first real engagement during the first day's fighting at Stone's river, where it suffered severely both in killed and wounded. On the last day of the battle it took part in the brilliant and desperate charge across the river against Breckenridge's Confederate corps, in which the enemy was driven back with heavy loss, and in this charge it captured a section of the famous Washington battery from New Orleans. The regiment participated in the battle of Missionary ridge and was among the first to reach the top of the mountain. In the following spring it veteranized, was furloughed home, and then joined Sherman's forces in May. It was engaged with the enemy at Resaca, losing 5 killed and 26 wounded. At Pumpkin Vine creek and at Dallas the enemy was again engaged and in these affairs the regiment lost 5 killed and 19 wounded. During the siege of Kennesaw mountain 2 men were killed in the regiment. At Marietta it lost 1 man killed and 7 wounded. In the affair at the crossing of the Chattahoochee river it escaped without loss, but at Peachtree creek 1 man was killed and 10 wounded. During the siege of Atlanta it lost 9 men wounded, 2 of whom subsequently died. The regiment took part in the fight at Jonesboro and lost 8 killed and 36 wounded, some of whom died in a few hours after the fight. It joined in Sherman's march to the sea and in the campaign through the Carolinas, participated in the battle at Bentonville, in which it lost 2 killed and 8 wounded. It was mustered out on July 17, 1865.

**Seventieth Infantry.**—Col., Joseph R. Cockerill; Lieut.-Cols., DeWitt C. Louden, Henry L. Phillips; Majs., John W. McFerren, William B. Brown, James Brown. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison from Nov., 1861, to Feb., 1862, to serve for three years. It was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and on its arrival was incorporated into Sherman's division, then organizing. It took part in both days of the action at Shiloh and established a lasting name for bravery and endurance. Gen. Sherman spoke of the conduct of the regiment to every one in the most flattering terms, and in the report of the battle said: "Col. Cockerill behaved with great gallantry and held together the largest regiment of any colonel in my division; and stood by me from first to last." The regiment engaged in no more fighting until after the fall of Vicksburg, when Gen. Sherman moved upon Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and

during the siege the 70th behaved in a gallant manner. A few days after the battle of Chickamauga the 15th corps, to which the regiment belonged, moved up the river to Memphis, then marched through northern Mississippi, Alabama and southern Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga in November. In Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted as veterans, every company carrying on its rolls the proper number of men to retain its organization. During the memorable march to Atlanta the regiment participated in all the battles on the way and around the city, and maintained in each and all its high reputation. During the autumn and winter months it marched through Georgia to the sea and participated in the storming of Fort McAllister, where it suffered severely. It was the first regiment to enter the work through the abatis and ditch, sweeping over the plain and through the works without a halt. It was with Sherman in his march through the Carolinas and participated in the battle of Bentonville. After the grand review it was sent to Little Rock, Ark., where it was finally mustered out on Aug. 14, 1865.

**Seventy-first Infantry.**—Cols., Rodney Mason, Henry K. McConnell; Lieut.-Cols., Barton S. Kyle, George W. Andrews, James H. Hart; Maj., James W. Carlin. This regiment was organized at Camp Dave Tod, Troy, Ohio, and at Paducah, Ky., from Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862, to serve for three years. It was first engaged at the battle of Shiloh, where it lost 130 men killed and wounded. The regiment was then ordered on the Cumberland river to hold the posts of Fort Donelson and Clarksville, and the detachment at the latter place was overwhelmed by a large Confederate force on Aug. 18 and obliged to surrender. After the men were exchanged, four companies engaged and completely defeated Woodward's force at Fort Donelson. In the early part of the campaign of 1864 the regiment moved south and was engaged in some skirmishes, in all of which both officers and men behaved gallantly. It took an active and effective part in the battle of Nashville, displaying great bravery and losing one-third of its number in killed and wounded—among them several valuable officers. Shortly after this battle the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it spent the following summer, being mustered out on Nov. 30, 1865.

**Seventy-second Infantry.**—Col., Ralph P. Buckland; Lieut.-Cols., Herman Canfield, Leroy Crockett, Charles G. Eaton; Majs., Eugene A. Rawson, Samuel A. J. Snyder. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Oct., 1861, to Feb., 1862, to serve for three years. It was equipped fully, and in February was ordered to Paducah, Ky. On April 4 Cos. B and H, while reconnoitering, became separately engaged with Confederate cavalry, Maj. Crockett and 2 or 3 men of Co. H being captured and several were wounded. Co. B was surrounded, but fought for an hour against great odds, when it was saved by the arrival of other companies, though it lost 4 men wounded. The regiment was at the front constantly in the battle of Shiloh and on the second day participated in the final charge which swept the enemy from the field, resting that night in the camp which it had abandoned the day before. The regiment lost 15 killed, 73 wounded and 46 missing. In the siege of Corinth it bore a conspicuous part and its losses were trifling in action but terrible by disease. It participated in the battle at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, and on the next day continued the march toward Vicksburg, where it participated in the assaults on the Confederate works on May 19 and 22, after which came the labor of the siege. It was finally thrown out on the advance picket line and continued to hold that position until the surrender. It then moved against Gen. Johnston at Jackson, and after the battle there pursued the Confederates to Brandon, where it was in an engagement. In Feb., 1864, it took part in the expedition to the Tallahatchie river, this really being a part of Gen. Sherman's Meridian ex-

pedition. The regiment veteranized and was furloughed home, and then resumed its duties in the field. In June it formed part of an expedition against Forrest, encountered him at Brice's cross-roads, Miss., and in the unfortunate affair 248 of the regiment were killed, wounded or captured —the greater portion captured—and of these very few ever returned to the regiment. On another expedition in the direction of Tupelo the casualties in the regiment were 21 men wounded, 5 of them mortally. In Dec., 1864, the regiment was on a reconnoissance and became warmly engaged with a band of Confederates, losing 11 men killed and wounded. On the first day of the battle of Nashville it participated in a charge, in which 350 prisoners and 6 pieces of artillery were captured. At night it was sent to Nashville with prisoners, but returned in time to take part in the fight the next day and was engaged in the charge on Walnut hills. The regiment was then sent to Louisiana and later participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, Ala., losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded. It then returned to Mississippi and was mustered out at Vicksburg, Sept. 11, 1865.

**Seventy-third Infantry.**—Col., Orland Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob Hyer, Richard Long, Samuel H. Hurst; Maj., Thomas W. Higgins. This regiment was organized at Chillicothe, Dec. 30, 1861, to serve for three years. It remained in camp perfecting its drill until Jan. 24, 1862, when it moved via Parkersburg to Grafton and Fetterman, W. Va., and thence a few days later to New creek. In the spirited engagement at McDowell in May the regiment was engaged, but met with slight loss. In June it was engaged in the battle of Cross Keys, and lost 8 men killed and wounded. In August the command took up its line of march for Culpeper, and it arrived in time to relieve Gen. Banks' corps on the battle field of Cedar mountain. Passing through Culpeper, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock at White Sulphur springs, moved down the river to Rappahannock Station, and thence up to Freeman's ford, where it engaged the enemy; thence back to White Sulphur springs and Waterloo to prevent the enemy from crossing. Passing through Warrenton, New Baltimore and Gainesville, the regiment reached the battle ground of Bull Run and in the second battle there acted a prominent part, the gallantry of the brigade of which it was a part saving the army from utter rout. The loss of the regiment was very severe—out of 310 men present for duty, 144 were killed or wounded and 20 captured. In the Chancellorsville campaign it formed part of the column which turned the left of Lee's army, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford and the Rapidan at Germanna. Nothing noteworthy then occurred until it entered upon the Gettysburg campaign. The regiment, with its brigade, held the line in front of Cemetery hill and was almost incessantly engaged on the ground in its front, its losses amounting to 143 officers and men out of about 300. After Lee's retreat over the Potomac the regiment crossed the river with the rest of the army and finally went into camp at Bristoe Station, where it remained until transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. In the fight in Lookout Valley the conduct of the regiment called forth praise and especial notice, Gen. Grant, in his official despatches, naming it "one of the most daring feats of arms of the war." In this action the regiment lost 65 men and officers out of 200. Encamping near the scene of its brilliant exploit, the regiment was occupied by picket duty and building earthworks until Nov. 22, when it crossed the river and was engaged in the battle of Missionary ridge. At the end of the year it veteranized and was furloughed home, then returned to its old camping ground in Lookout valley. In May it moved with the corps through Snake Creek gap, confronted the enemy at Resaca and it was highly complimented by its brigade and division commanders for brilliant conduct in this action. A severe battle followed

near New Hope Church, in which, though badly exposed and suffering severely every moment, the regiment stood firm and fought till nightfall, when it was relieved, having suffered a loss of 3 officers and 72 men killed and wounded. Pine mountain, then the railroad with Acworth and Allatoona, then Lost mountain were gained; and the army confronted the enemy strongly upon Kennesaw mountain and around Marietta. On July 20 the regiment reached Peachtree creek and in the engagement that followed there lost 18 men. During the month which followed it was constantly in the front line of works, under fire day and night, and continually at work skirmishing and fortifying, each day losing one or more killed or wounded. At length Atlanta was evacuated. In the campaign the 73d had lost 210 men and 8 officers out of less than 350; had been repeatedly engaged with the enemy, and had never retreated before him. It now encamped near the city, recruiting and working upon the defenses until it started with Sherman on his "march to the sea." Up through the Carolinas, at the battle of Averasboro, N. C., in which the regiment lost 15 men wounded, and then came Bentonville, the last battle of the war, in which it lost 5 men killed and 25 wounded. The regiment was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

**Seventy-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Granville Moody, Josiah Given; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Von Schrader, Robert P. Findley; Majs., Alexander S. Ballard, Thomas C. Bell, Joseph Fisher, Cornelius McGreevey. This regiment was organized at Columbus, Enon, Xenia, Hamilton and Cincinnati from Oct. 5, 1861, to March 27, 1862, to serve for three years. It was ordered to the field in April, 1862, reported at Nashville, and went into camp near that city. It spent the summer of 1862 performing detailed duty in Tennessee, went into the battle of Stone's river on Dec. 31, 1862, and remained in it until nightfall of Jan. 3, being hotly engaged Dec. 31, and was one of the regiments selected to charge across the river on Jan. 2, against Breckenridge's Confederate corps. The regiment went into this battle with 380 effective men, of whom it lost 109 in killed and wounded, and 46 captured. On the movement toward Chattanooga in June, the regiment participated in the battles of Hoover's gap, Dug gap and Chickamauga. It also participated in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. A majority of the men reënlisted as veteran volunteers and after the furlough home returned to the field in April, 1864, numbering 619 men. At Buzzard Roost gap the regiment was specially engaged and in an attempt to storm that stronghold, lost 16 men killed and wounded. At Resaca it lost 9 men killed and wounded. At Kennesaw mountain it had a most arduous and perilous duty to perform, and for two weeks was under a constant fire of musketry and shells. It was also engaged at the Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek and in front of Atlanta. At the battle of Jonesboro it made three distinct charges and lost 14 killed and 25 wounded. The aggregate loss of the regiment in this campaign was 18 killed and 88 wounded. It moved with Sherman through Georgia and up through the Carolinas, in which heavy skirmishing was encountered at Averasboro, and at Bentonville the last battle of the army was fought. It was mustered out on July 10, 1865.

**Seventy-fifth Infantry.**—Cols., Nathaniel C. McLean, Robert Riley, Andrew L. Harris; Lieut.-Cols., Robert A. Constable, Charles W. Friend, Benjamin Morgan; Maj., George B. Fox. This regiment was organized at Camp John McLean from Nov. 7, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1862, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out by detachments at different dates from Nov. 16, 1864, to Jan. 17, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of two companies, which was retained in service until July 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is the official list of

battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register: Monterey, Shaw's ridge, McDowell, Franklin, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar mountain, Freeman's ford, Waterloo bridge, Sulphur springs, second battle of Bull Run, Aldie, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Fort Wagner, John's island, Camp Baldwin, Gainesville, Pocataligo bridge, Charleston. At Monterey the regiment displayed bravery and gave evidence of the fine discipline to which it had attained under the teachings of the officers of the regiment. At McDowell it added new laurels to its former good name under the immediate eye of Gen. Milroy, who warmly congratulated Col. McLean on the gallantry of his regiment. It lost 88 men killed and wounded. It also lost heavily at Freeman's ford, which was also true at the second Bull Run—22 killed and 93 wounded. In the short space of half an hour at Chancellorsville the regiment lost 150 men killed and wounded. It was under fire every day of the battle at Gettysburg, where out of 292 enlisted men, 63 were killed, 106 wounded and 34 captured. In the unfortunate affair at Gainesville, Fla., 14 men were killed and 32 wounded, who together with about 72 others were taken prisoners.

**Seventy-sixth Infantry.**—Cols., Charles R. Woods, William B. Woods; Lieut.-Cols., Willard Warner, Edward Briggs; Maj., Reason C. Strong. This regiment was organized at Camp Sherman from Oct. 5, 1861, to Feb. 3, 1862, to serve for three years. It left Newark, O., and proceeding via Paducah, Ky., to Fort Donelson, took an active part in the engagement at that place. During the entire engagement at Shiloh it was exposed to the enemy's fire. It formed a part of the grand reserve during the advance on Corinth and after the evacuation moved to Memphis, marching 130 miles with wagon supplies. In August, forming a part of an expedition of observation, it moved down the Mississippi, landed at Milliken's bend, surprised the 31st La. regiment, and captured all its camp and garrison equipage. At the battle of Chickasaw bayou it was held in reserve, but at Arkansas Post the regiment charged within 100 yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire and held the position for 3 hours, when the enemy surrendered. It participated in the siege of Vicksburg; then marched and skirmished in northern Alabama and Tennessee, arriving at Chattanooga in time to join in the assault on Lookout mountain; was engaged at Missionary ridge, and at Ringgold charged up Taylor's ridge under a heavy fire, suffering a fearful loss. In one company of 20 men 8 were killed and 8 wounded, 7 being shot down while carrying the regimental colors. In Jan., 1864, about two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed to their homes. The regiment went away 962 strong, and returned in two years with less than 300. It returned to the field in due time and participated in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, up through the Carolinas and in the last battle at Bentonville. It was mustered out on July 15, 1865. During its service the regiment lost 241 men wounded in battle, 351 died on the field or in hospitals—a sad but noble record.

**Seventy-seventh Infantry.**—Cols., Jesse Hildebrand, William B. Mason; Lieut.-Cols., Wills De Hass, William E. Stevens; Maj., Benjamin D. Fearing. This regiment was organized at Marietta, Columbus and other places in Ohio from Sept. 28, 1861, to Jan. 5, 1862, to serve for three years. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out by companies at different dates from Dec. 10, 1864, to Jan. 3, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was consolidated into a battalion of six companies on Jan. 17, 1865, and retained in service until March 8, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is a list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register: Shiloh, Falling Timber,

siege of Corinth, Little Rock, Okolona, Prairie d'Ane, Marks' mills, Jenkins' ferry, Spanish Fort. So reduced was the regiment by the losses in its first engagement at Shiloh, and by sickness, details and straggling, that it numbered but a little over 200 men, with 13 officers, the loss in the battle and the subsequent affair at Falling Timber being 50 killed, 114 wounded and 56 missing—total, 220. Gen. Sherman commended the conduct of the regiment in its determined and protracted struggle for the position at Shiloh church and in baffling the enemy in all his attempts to capture Taylor's battery. The regiment took part in all the active operations of Sherman's division during the siege of Corinth, constructing field-works, roads and bridges, picketing, skirmishing and fighting, until the division rested beyond Corinth, returning from pursuit of the enemy. From Aug., 1862, until July, 1863, it was in charge of the military prisons at Alton, Ill. A portion of the regiment was captured at Marks' mills, and those not captured lost at Jenkins' ferry, in killed and wounded, more than half their number. Its strength at time of muster out was 365.

**Seventy-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., Mortimer D. Leggett, Zachariah M. Chandler, Greenbury F. Wiles; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Hawkes, Gilbert D. Munson; Majs., David F. Carnahan, John T. Rainey, Israel C. Robinson. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Oct. 24, 1861, to Jan. 16, 1862, to serve for three years. It left by rail for Cincinnati on Feb. 11, and at that city steamers were found on which it embarked for Fort Donelson on the Tennessee river. At daylight on the morning of the second day at Shiloh it went into the battle on the right and was under fire throughout the day, but with slight loss—1 man killed and 9 wounded. In August it was in the brisk engagement near Bolivar, but in this affair the loss was slight. For several months it was engaged in movements preliminary to the Vicksburg campaign; participated in the battle of Raymond, losing in killed and wounded, about 80 men, was also engaged in the battle of Champion's hill, where it lost 116 men killed and wounded; at Vicksburg it participated in the general charge on May 22, with slight loss, and later was sent to Bovina, where it remained until after the surrender. In Jan., 1864, it reënlisted as a veteran regiment and after its furlough home joined Gen. Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. It participated in the battle of Kennesaw mountain and at Atlanta on July 22 it lost 203 in killed and wounded. Of 13 flag and color-bearers of the regiment in the latter engagement, all were either killed or wounded. The regiment participated in the subsequent movements of the Army of the Tennessee till the fall of Atlanta and later was with Sherman's forces on the march to the sea. It marched up through the Carolinas, then to Washington, and was mustered out on July 11, 1865.

**Seventy-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Henry G. Kennett; Lieut.-Col., Azariah W. Doane; Majs., Henry S. Clements, William W. Wilson, Samuel A. West. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison from Aug. 20 to Oct. 21, 1862, to serve for three years. It crossed the Ohio river at Cincinnati, that city being menaced by the Confederate army concentrated at Lexington. It performed guard duty and other detailed work in Kentucky and Tennessee until the spring of 1864, when it joined in the campaign against Atlanta. The regiment was not engaged in the demonstrations at Buzzard Roost and Dug gap, being in the reserve line, but after passing through Snake Creek gap, near Resaca, it skirmished with the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. In the assault on Kennesaw mountain the regiment was in the charging party and it lost several men. At Peachtree creek it was in the front line, being the second regiment engaged, and in the battle lost one-half its men. After this battle and until the evacuation of Atlanta, when the

regiment received recruits, it was only a regiment in name, not in numbers. It commenced the campaign with 600 men and at its close had 182. Fifteen recruits were received during the campaign, of whom 7 were lost, thus making the loss 425 men in about 100 days. It was in the march to the sea and the campaign of the Carolinas, taking part in the affairs at Columbia, Averasboro and Bentonville. At Columbia the loss was small, not exceeding 30 men killed, wounded and prisoners. At Averasboro it took an active part, assaulting and carrying that part of the enemy's lines where his artillery was posted. It captured 3 pieces of artillery, 100 stands of small arms and 31 prisoners. For this charge the regiment received many encomiums, but its loss in killed and wounded was severe, being one-fourth of the number engaged. About May 1, it turned homeward by way of Richmond and was mustered out at Washington on June 9, 1865. Its loss, from all causes, was about 1,000 men—more than its original number.

**Eightieth Infantry.**—Cols., Ephraim R. Eckley, Matthias H. Bartilson; Lieut.-Cols., William Marshall, Pren Metham, Thomas C. Morris; Majs., Richard Lanning, David Skeeles, Henry C. Robinson. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Oct., 1861, to Jan., 1862, to serve for three years. In February it left Camp Meigs with 919 men and was taken by rail to Columbus, thence by rail and river to Paducah, Ky., where it was assigned to Gen. Pope's command and operated with that army throughout the siege of Corinth. On May 9 it was ordered to the support of a Missouri battery in front of Farmington and in performing that duty was for the first time under fire. In September it took part in the battle of Iuka and lost 45 men killed and wounded. It took a prominent part in the battle that ensued at Corinth and lost heavily, 80 killed and wounded. It engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, first participating in the battle of Raymond, but at that place did not lose any men. Two days later, at Jackson, the regiment with its brigade had a desperate fight and in a charge lost about one-third of its number killed and wounded. Just after the charge was ended, Gen. McPherson rode up to the regiment, and lifting his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty bless the 80th Ohio!" Its loss was 90 killed and wounded. It then returned to Vicksburg and took part in the entire siege and capture of that Confederate stronghold. Being then transferred to eastern Tennessee, it entered the fight at Missionary ridge and was hotly engaged until near nightfall, losing several commissioned officers and nearly 100 men. It reënlisted as a veteran regiment, went home for a 30 days' respite, then returned to the front in Georgia, and in the autumn joined in the march to the sea. In the Carolina campaign it participated in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at the Salkahatchie river, and in the closing scenes of the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out on Aug. 13, 1865.

**Eighty-first Infantry.**—Cols., Thomas Morton, Robert N. Adams; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Turley, James W. Titus, William H. Hill; Majs., Charles N. Lamison, Frank Evans, William H. Chamberlin, William Clay Henry. This regiment was organized in the state at large in Aug. and Sept., 1861, to serve for three years. Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., was the rendezvous of all the troops sent to Gen. Fremont's department and in the ample grounds of that well known camp this regiment entered upon its first military duties, having reached its maximum—not the legal, but the possible—numbering eight companies, with an aggregate of nearly 600 men. On both days of the battle of Shiloh the regiment was hotly engaged and in a charge on the second day it sustained a heavy loss. At the battle of Corinth it lost 11 men killed, 44 wounded and 3 missing. Establishing winter quarters at Corinth, the regiment remained at that place until the spring of 1863, when the scene of its first operations was in Alabama. In April there was a sharp skirmish at Town

creek, in which the regiment had a few men wounded. In the fall of the year it was transferred to eastern Tennessee, where it spent the winter, and in May, 1864, entered on the Atlanta campaign. It fought at the battle of Rome cross-roads, clearing its front of Confederates and holding its position until the 2nd division was relieved by the 4th. The regiment also contributed its full share in the actions around Dallas and was with the army when it closed around Atlanta. In the battle of July 22, with three companies in reserve, it was the second regiment from the right of Sweeny's division, standing like a rock, and never was there made a more daring or more effective resistance. The regiment captured a number of prisoners and 3 battleflags. It also took an active part in repelling the enemy on July 28, and then settled down into the regular duties of the siege. It marched on the flanking movement to Jonesboro, participated in the engagement at that place, and in the skirmish at Lovejoy, after which it withdrew to the vicinity of Atlanta. It made the march to the sea without any notable incident and assisted in the fortifications around Savannah. It participated in all the labors and dangers of the camapign of the Carolinas and was engaged in the battle of Bentonville. In April it started on its homeward march and was mustered out on July 13, 1865. During its term of service 34 men were killed in action, 24 died of wounds, 121 of disease, and 136 were discharged for disability.

**Eighty-second Infantry.**—Cols., James Cantwell, James S. Robinson, Stephen J. McGroarty; Lieut.-Cols., Bradford R. Durfee, David Thomson, James S. Crall; Maj., Frederick S. Wallace. This regiment was organized at Kenton, Hardin county, from Oct. to Dec., 1861, to serve for three years, with an aggregate of 968 men. In Jan., 1862, it moved for western Virginia, and was first under fire at the battle of Bull Pasture mountain. It joined in the pursuit of Jackson up the valley; fought in the battle of Cross Keys; was also present at Cedar mountain, and participated in a sharp skirmish at Freeman's ford. The destruction of Waterloo bridge being ordered, the work was intrusted to this regiment and a select party dashed forward under a brisk fire, ignited the timbers, and in a few moments the work of destruction was complete. At the second Bull Run the regiment lost heavily. It went into winter quarters at Stafford Court House and in the following April moved on the Chancellorsville campaign. In the battle of that name it moved steadily into the intrenchments and opened a rapid fire upon the advancing foe. As the enemy swept around the flanks of the regiment it was forced to retreat and when it reached its new position only 134 men were with the colors. It was on duty in the trenches or on the picket line until the army commenced to retire. The regiment went into action at Gettysburg with 22 commissioned officers and 236 men, of whom 19 officers and 147 men were killed, wounded or captured, leaving only 3 officers and 89 men; but this little band brought off the colors safely. In the autumn following the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland and at Wauhatchie, Tenn., it led the advance up the steep and rugged slope, driving the Confederates from the summit. It was held in reserve during the engagement at Orchard knob, but it moved up under a heavy fire from the batteries on Missionary ridge and assisted in the skirmishing which followed that engagement, and in building the intrenchments. In November it moved to the relief of Knoxville, but Longstreet having raised the siege it returned to Lookout valley. There, of 349 enlisted men present, 321 were mustered into the service as veteran volunteers in Jan., 1864. After a furlough home the regiment rejoined its brigade in March and soon afterward entered upon the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the charge at Resaca, but sustained little loss, as the enemy was too much surprised and embarrassed to fire

effectively. It was one of the first regiments in position at Peachtree creek and lost not less than 75 in killed and wounded. During the siege of Atlanta it held an important and exposed position on a hill adjoining Marietta street, being within range both of artillery and musketry, and on one occasion a cannon shot carried away the regimental colors, tearing them to shreds. The regiment remained in camp at Atlanta, engaged in work on the fortifications for a time, and then started with Sherman's army for Savannah. It met with nothing worthy of particular note until Wheeler's cavalry was encountered at Sandersville, where one company assisted in dislodging the enemy. The regiment moved on the Carolina campaign and performed its full share of marching, foraging and corduroying. It participated in the affairs at Averasboro and Bentonville, having 10 men wounded in the former and in the latter 11 wounded and 14 missing. It was mustered out on July 24, 1865.

**Eighty-third Infantry.**—Col., Frederick W. Moore; Lieut.-Col., William H. Baldwin; Maj., Stephen S. L'Hommedieu. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison in Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. The 48th Ohio infantry was consolidated with it on Jan. 17, 1865. The members whose term of service would have expired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out July 24, 1865, when the veterans and recruits were consolidated with the veterans and recruits of the 114th Ohio infantry, and formed into a battalion of six companies, designated the 48th battalion, Ohio infantry, whose final record is given in connection with the 48th infantry. The 83d originally numbered 1,010 men. After some time spent in Kentucky it was ordered to the field of operations in Mississippi. In the engagement at Chickasaw bayou, where it obtained its first full view of the grim visage of war, it did not lose heavily, but the men were under fire for several days and were compelled to eat their rations uncooked. It was the first regiment to plant the colors on the enemy's battlements at Arkansas Post, for which it was honorably mentioned in the official reports and the legislature of Ohio showed its appreciation of the regiment's bravery by a unanimous vote of thanks. The regimental colors were completely riddled, and more than one-fifth of the men were killed or wounded. The regiment was one of the first to reach the enemy's works at the Big Black river and on May 20, was confronting the Confederate works at Vicksburg. It participated in the second assault, losing about eight per cent. of the number engaged, and it assisted in the subsequent siege operations until the surrender of the city. It participated in the operations around Jackson and upon the evacuation of that place followed the fleeing Confederates as far as Brandon, when it returned to Vicksburg. It was later sent to Louisiana and in the encounter at Grand Coteau lost 56 men, mostly captured. At Sabine cross-roads it was again hotly engaged and was one of the regiments that bore the brunt of the fight. In May, while on a foraging expedition it had a brisk skirmish at Gov. Moore's plantation, coming off victorious. It remained in Louisiana until the spring of 1865, when it moved with the expedition against Fort Blakely, Ala. During the siege at that place the regiment captured 2 redoubts, 8 cannon, 2 mortars, a long line of breastworks, 800 prisoners, 2 flags, and a large quantity of small-arms, ammunition, and other stores. It lost 36 officers and men killed and wounded, the colors were well riddled, and the staffs, both of the regimental banner and the national colors, were shot in two, but the color-bearers gallantly carried the tattered flags over the parapet of the fort. This was the regiment's last engagement.

**Eighty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., William Lawrence; Lieut.-Col., John J. Wizeman; Maj., John C. Groom. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in May and June, 1862, to serve for three months, and on June 11 was ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it was employed in

preventing transportation of supplies into the Confederate lines. In September it was ordered to New creek, W. Va., where an attack by Confederate forces was anticipated. The enemy retired without making an attack and the regiment was ordered to Camp Chase, O., for muster-out. It was ordered from Camp Chase to Camp Delaware, where it was mustered out on Sept. 20, 1862, after having served about a month longer than its term of enlistment.

**Eighty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., C. W. B. Allison; Lieut.-Col., Percy S. Sowers; Maj., Peter Zinn. This regiment was organized in the state at large in May and June, 1862, to serve for three months and was retained at Camp Chase to aid in guarding the large number of Confederate prisoners there in confinement. It was mustered out, Sept. 23 and 27, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service.

**Eighty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Barnabas Burns; Lieut.-Col., Henry B. Hunter; Maj., Wilson C. Lemert. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, June 10, 1862, to serve for three months. It spent its term of enlistment in western Virginia, doing guard duty, etc., but it was in no engagements. It was mustered out on Sept. 25, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service.

**Eighty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Wilson C. Lemert; Lieut.-Col., Robert W. McFarland; Maj., William Kraus. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, July 14, 1863, to serve for six months. It participated in the chase of Gen. Morgan and then joined the expedition for the capture of Cumberland gap, Tenn. After the surrender of that place the regiment remained on guard duty there until its term of enlistment had expired, being mustered out Feb. 10, 1864.

**Eighty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Henry B. Banning; Lieut.-Col., John Faskin; Maj., Samuel L. Leffingwell. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, June 10, 1862, to serve for three months. It was first sent to Baltimore, Md., and after some weeks there was stationed at Harper's Ferry, where it was unfortunate enough to be included in the surrender of the Federal forces. However, the men were released from their paroles, and the regiment was sent home, where it was mustered out from Oct. 1 to 4, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service.

**Eighty-eighth Infantry.**—Lieut.-Col., Edward A. Bratton; Maj., George C. Crum. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in June, 1862, to serve for three months. It was mustered out on Sept. 26, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service.

**Eighty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., George W. Neff; Lieut.-Col., Edwin L. Webber; Majs., Peter Zinn, John W. Skiles. This regiment was originally composed of a battalion of four companies, organized at Camp Chase from Sept. 24 to Oct. 27, 1862, to serve for three years, and designated "First Battalion Governor's Guards." Six new companies, organized at Camp Chase from July 24 to Aug. 3, 1863, to serve for three years, were consolidated with this battalion and designated the 88th Ohio infantry. The regiment was mustered out of service on July 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department. This regiment was principally engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase. It was also engaged in the pursuit of the Morgan raiders and the suppression of the Holmes county rebellion in July, 1863.

**Eighty-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., John G. Marshall, Joseph D. Hatfield, Caleb H. Carlton; Lieut.-Cols., James Rowe, William H. Glenn; Majs., William Hays, John H. Jolly. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Aug. 22 and 26, 1862, to serve for three years, and numbered 1,000 officers and men. Crossing the Ohio river on a pontoon bridge, the regiment went into camp 3 miles in the rear of Covington, Ky. After spending a short time in Kentucky it moved into western Virginia and in the early part of 1863 was ordered to Tennessee to join Gen. Rose-

crans. After remaining at Murfreesboro until June, the regiment joined in the movement against Bragg at Tullahoma. It met with sturdy opposition from the enemy the first day out and at Hoover's gap it supported Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry in a sharp encounter, in which the enemy lost over 100 in killed and wounded. The regiment suffered terribly in this campaign from the incessant rains, which flooded the whole country and made it almost impossible to supply the army with rations. The regiment engaged in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, where on the second day it was in the hottest of the fight, holding its position until darkness began to settle like a pall upon the ground, when a division of the enemy came up in its rear, surrounded and captured it entire. The non-commissioned officers and privates were sent to Belle Isle and from there to Andersonville, where a majority of them died of starvation and exposure. Forty wounded, 20 sick and 75 well men who were not engaged in the battle, were all that were left of the 89th. Receiving recruits, the regiment soon mustered 200 men and established a respectable standing, and when the charge was made on Missionary ridge this little band went to victory in the front of the attacking column. It made a partial charge on the enemy's work at Rocky Face ridge, in which it had 2 men killed, 10 wounded and 2 captured. It was next engaged in the fight at Resaca, but without loss, and it bore its part in the almost constant fighting for four months, up to and into Atlanta. After participating in the expedition against Hood, in his mad attempt to capture Nashville, the regiment was at its post in Sherman's grand march to the sea and was present at the capture of Savannah. In the Carolina campaign it was at the crossing of the Cahawba river, when the pontoons gave way twice from the force of the swollen and raging stream; engaged in the fights at Averasboro and Bentonville, N. C.; and was at the surrender of Johnston. After two years and nine months' service the remnant of the 89th was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865.

**Ninetieth Infantry.**—Cols., Isaac N. Ross, Charles H. Rippey; Lieut.-Col., Samuel N. Yeoman; Majs., Alvah Perry, George Angle, Nicholas F. Hitchcock. This regiment was organized at Camp Circleville, Aug. 29, 1862, to serve for three years. Its aggregate strength was 38 commissioned officers and 943 men, and on the day of its organization it was on its way to Covington, Ky., where it reported to Maj.-Gen. Wright two days later. After various marches in Kentucky it approached to within 2 miles of Perryville, where the musketry of that battle was distinctly heard, but from some unaccountable cause the regiment was not permitted to engage in the conflict. At Stone's river it was first placed face to face with the enemy and it fought as coolly as if it had been on a hundred battle-fields. It lost in the first day's fighting 130 men killed, wounded and missing. The regiment remained in camp for several months in the vicinity of Murfreesboro and then was moved forward and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing in that engagement 88 killed, wounded and missing. It spent the greater portion of the following winter in camp at Ooltewah, Tenn., and in the spring commenced the movement on the great Atlanta campaign. For 120 days the regiment marched, fought and suffered, until it had the satisfaction of entering the city of Atlanta—"fairly won." It then followed Hood into Tennessee and participated in all the brilliant fights on the way, including that of Franklin, a battle which has been pronounced one of the most bloody and desperate of the whole war. It was also in the battle before Nashville and after victory had crowned the Federal arms joined in the pursuit of the demoralized Confederates to the banks of the Tennessee river. The original members of the regiment were mustered out on June 13, 1865, and the recruits on Oct. 3, of the same year.

**Ninety-first Infantry.**—Cols., John A. Turley, Benjamin F. Coates; Lieut.-Col., Lemuel C. Cadot; Majs., John R. Blessing, Samuel F. Neal. This regiment was organized at Camp Ironton, Sept. 7, 1862, to serve for three years. It was first sent to Guyandotte, Va., to watch the Confederate Jenkins, and then was ordered to Maysville, Ky., but before reaching the place was sent back to Virginia and started on its first raid up the Kanawha, on which a Confederate camp at Buffalo was captured with all its contents, except the occupants, who made good their escape. The regiment spent the winter at Fayetteville and in the following May participated in the attack on and pursuit of the Confederates, marching 20 miles and driving the enemy from that part of the country. It also spent its second winter at Fayetteville and in May, 1864, fought the battles of Cloyd's mountain and New River bridge. It then participated in Hunter's disastrous campaign against Lynchburg and bore an honorable part in the engagement at the latter place. In the brilliant affair at Stephenson's depot, near Winchester, in July, the regiment also played a conspicuous part, capturing 2 brass field-pieces. It was in the battle of the Opequan and there headed a charge which lifted the Confederates completely out of their position with the naked bayonet. The regiment lost more in killed and wounded in this battle than in any it was ever engaged. It participated in the remainder of the valley operations, then spent the winter at Martinsburg, and was mustered out of service on June 24, 1865.

**Ninety-second Infantry.**—Cols., Nelson H. Van Voorhes, Benjamin D. Fearing; Lieut.-Cols., Douglas Putnam, Jr., John C. Morrow; Majs., Dioclesia A. Smith, Elmer Golden. This regiment was organized at Camp Marietta and Gallipolis from Sept. 7 to 17, 1862, to serve for three years, numbering 949 rank and file. It was first ordered to Point Pleasant, Va., then in Jan., 1863, was sent to Tennessee and at the battle of Hoover's gap in June it was actively engaged most of the day, but lost only 1 man killed and a few wounded. In pursuit of the enemy the regiment participated in the movements at Tullahoma and the advance to Elk river. In September it had several skirmishes with the enemy in the vicinity of Lane's chapel, some of which rounded into the proportions of a battle. It was in the white heat of the fight at Chickamauga and formed a part of the rear-guard that heroically devoted itself to save the army. The noble part taken by the regiment is given in detail in the admirable report of Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam. "The smallness of the loss," says the report, "was due to the very skillful management of Col. Fearing and his coolness and bravery while under fire and in command. On Sunday, the 20th, the regiment, with its brigade, led the charge on the right (now the left), driving the enemy in utter confusion across the field, and compelling him to abandon his artillery. Several prisoners were brought off by the regiment after this charge, among whom were a colonel and several officers. The loss of the regiment was 3 commissioned officers and 15 men wounded, and 15 men missing." The regiment assisted in the capture of Brown's ferry and garrisoned the point until relieved by a force from Gen. Hooker's corps, when it returned to Chattanooga in time to take part in the initiative to Missionary ridge. Bracing itself for the perilous feat of scaling the ridge, it moved to the assault in double column and swept over the works enveloping guns and defenders. The loss of the regiment was very severe, losing in 20 minutes 33 per cent. of the officers and 10 per cent. of the men engaged, though it took many prisoners and 2 guns. In the fight at Rocky Face ridge the regiment lost heavily, some of the wounded being burned in the blazing woods. At Resaca it lost but 2 men killed and 2 wounded. It joined the division near Dallas and took an active part in the movements that forced the enemy to evacuate his works on

Pine mountain. It took an active part in forcing the enemy from the valley to take shelter among the rocks on the side of Kennesaw mountain, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. It was in line on July 22 in front of Atlanta, losing but 1 man, and supported the assaulting column that forced the passage of Utoy creek. It then withdrew from the enemy's front and joining the main army took part in the movement south that forced the evacuation of Atlanta, sharing in the glory gained by the 14th corps in the magnificent charge at Jonesboro. Leaving Atlanta in November, it was off for the sea, and it certainly did its share in "smashing things through Georgia." Passing into the Carolina campaign, it came up with the enemy at Averasboro and engaged with him at Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out on June 14, 1865.

**Ninety-third Infantry.**—Cols., Charles Anderson, Hiram Strong; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Martin, Daniel Bowman; Majs., Alfred A. Phillips, William Birch, Robert Joyce. This regiment was organized at Dayton, Aug. 20, 1862, to serve for three years. It left the rendezvous for Lexington, Ky., numbering 39 officers and 929 men, and moved with the army to Nashville. In December, while on duty guarding a forage-train, it was attacked by the Confederates, and in this, its first engagement, it lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. At the battle of Stone's river it suffered severely. Its next engagement was at Chickamauga, where during the first day's fight it charged a Confederate battery, killed all the horses, and captured the guns and the men. In the first day's engagement the regiment lost 124 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. It was in the charge on Orchard knob in November and suffered severely. The time occupied in making the charge was not more than 5 or 6 minutes, but in that time the regiment lost 11 killed and 49 wounded, 6 men being shot down while carrying the regimental colors. The regiment was in the assault on Missionary ridge and sustained a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded. It then started for East Tennessee and participated in the severe winter campaign of 1863-64. At a skirmish near Dandridge it lost 1 killed, 4 wounded and 3 captured. In May it broke camp and started on the Atlanta campaign with an aggregate of 300 men. It marched to Rossville and thence to Buzzard Roost, where a feint was made on the Confederate works, in which the regiment lost 4 men wounded. The loss of the regiment in the battle of Resaca was 4 killed and 21 wounded. In the fight at Dallas it was in the front line, losing 48 killed and wounded. In the operations around Kennesaw mountain it lost 3 killed and 44 wounded. It was present all through the siege of Atlanta; was in reserve at Jonesboro, and was in the front line at Lovejoy's Station. It then followed Hood into Tennessee; lay in reserve during the fight at Franklin; went into the fight at Nashville with 90 men and lost 4 killed and 21 wounded. It performed guard duty in various sections during the following winter and those of its members whose term of service would have expired previous to Oct. 1, were mustered out on June 8, 1865, the remaining members being transferred to the 41st Ohio infantry. Prior to the muster out of the regiment 8 officers and 241 men were discharged for disability; 4 officers and 204 men were accounted for as "died of disease, wounds and killed in action," 252 men were wounded once, 30 twice, and 8 three times.

**Ninety-fourth Infantry.**—Cols., Joseph W. Frizell, Stephen A. Bassford; Lieut.-Cols., David King, Rue P. Hutchins; Majs., Charles C. Gibson, William H. Snider. This regiment was organized at Camp Piqua, Aug. 24, 1862, to serve for three years, and 1,010 men were mustered into the service of the United States. Four days later, without uniforms or camp equipage and never having been drilled as a regiment, it was ordered to Kentucky, that state being then invaded by Confederate forces under Kirby Smith. But a veteran regiment could not have behaved

better than it did in the affair at Tate's ferry, where it was first under fire and lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded. With the exception of some hard work in the trenches and on fortifications for the defense of Louisville, and a participation in two or three "grand reviews," the regiment had a very easy time until the movement began which resulted in the battle of Perryville and the driving of Bragg's Confederate army from Kentucky. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Perryville, being highly complimented in general orders. It broke camp near Nashville on Christmas day; was in advance of the army marching on Murfreesboro; and during the battle of Stone's river was engaged every day from Wednesday until Saturday. It was again in the advance on Tullahoma; had a skirmish at Dug gap; and was engaged in the hard-fought battle of Chickamauga. At Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge it again took a prominent part, being in the grand charge upon the ridge. It was with Sherman on the march to Atlanta, taking part in the battles at Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It marched to the sea and up through the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Bentonville, and after the surrender came marched to Washington. There it was mustered out on June 5, 1865, with an aggregate of 338 men—"all that were left of the one thousand and ten!"

**Ninety-fifth Infantry.**—Col., William L. McMillen; Lieut-Col., Jefferson Brumback; Majs., James M. Stewart, William R. Warnock. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Aug. 19, 1862, to serve for three years. The next day it received marching orders and proceeded to Lexington, Ky., and a few days later had its initial experience in the ill-fated affair at Richmond, in which the regiment lost 8 killed, 47 wounded and 600 captured. In the following November the men were exchanged and after a winter spent in reorganizing and drilling, in May, 1863, it was ordered south for the Vicksburg campaign. It remained with the besieging forces at Vicksburg, digging canals, fighting on picket lines and living in bomb-proofs, until a few days before the capture of the city. It aided in the capture of Jackson, Miss., in the operations around the Big Black river, and was at one time fortunate enough to receive Gen. Sherman's thanks for being first inside a Confederate battery of 4 guns, which it captured, with 60 Confederate gunners. It participated in Sherman's vain attempt to storm the works of Vicksburg, when many brave men were sacrificed. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment participated in a second march on Jackson, driving out the Confederate army and finally went into winter quarters near Memphis. Early in June, 1864, it joined the expedition which undertook to strike the Mobile & Ohio railroad in the vicinity of Tupelo. At Brice's cross-roads it went in the fight with 19 commissioned officers and 300 muskets and got back to Memphis with 9 officers and about 150 men, one-half the force having been killed, wounded and captured. In July an attempt was made to retrieve the disaster and the regiment, now but a trifle over 100 strong, marched with the expedition. Engagements occurred at Harrisburg, Tupelo and Old Town creek, in which the regiment participated with some loss. It fought at the battle of Nashville, performed its part in the pursuit of Hood, and then went south and assisted in the reduction of Mobile and other forts. The regiment was mustered out on Aug. 14, 1865. Of 1,085 composing it 528 officers and men were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease in the service.

**Ninety-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Joseph W. Vance; Lieut.-Col., Albert H. Brown; Majs., Charles H. McElroy, Joseph Leonard. This regiment was organized at Camp Delaware, Aug. 19 and 22, 1862, to serve for three years. It was consolidated into a battalion of five companies on Nov. 18, 1864. At the time of its organization it numbered 1,014 men,

rank and file. Its first service was in Kentucky, occasioned by the Kirby Smith raid, but in November it was sent to Mississippi, where it took part in the first attack on Vicksburg at Chickasaw bluffs. On Jan. 10, it landed near Arkansas Post and took an active part in the attack upon that fort on the subsequent day, with a loss of 10 killed and 26 wounded. It returned to Young's point, La., accompanied the army in its flanking movement to the rear of Vicksburg, and took part in the operations and siege of that city until its surrender. It then marched to Jackson, Miss., and took part in the siege of that place up to its evacuation; then marched to Bryan's station and Dry creek, and thence to Vicksburg. It then moved to Louisiana and in the desperate fight at Grand Coteau lost 9 killed, 33 wounded and 68 taken prisoners. It engaged in the battle of Sabine cross-roads, with a loss of 6 killed, 24 wounded and 26 taken prisoners, and in that terrible and ever memorable retreat to the Mississippi river it was fighting and skirmishing most of the way. It formed part of the forces in the siege and capture of Fort Gaines, then moved to the rear of Fort Morgan and engaged in the siege of that fort until it fell. It was engaged in the operations around Mobile, taking part in the siege of Spanish Fort until its evacuation and in the capture of the city. The regiment was mustered out on July 7, 1865, numbering at that date 427, including one company that had been transferred to it from the 42nd regiment.

**Ninety-seventh Infantry.**—Col., John Q. Lane; Lieut.-Col., Milton Barnes; Maj., James W. Moore. This regiment was organized at Zanesville, Sept. 2, 1862, to serve for three years. It moved by rail to Covington heights, opposite Cincinnati, and during the Kirby Smith raid was in position near Fort Mitchel, 3 miles from the Ohio river. At the battle of Perryville it was with the main part of Buell's army and assisted in holding in check and driving back the Confederate forces in an attempt to turn the Union right. It was with the army at the battle of Stone's river, and in that engagement lost 25 men killed and wounded. In the battle of Missionary ridge the regiment lost 156 officers and men killed and wounded. It remained in East Tennessee the following winter and in May, 1864, entered upon the Atlanta campaign. It participated in an unsuccessful charge on Rocky Face ridge, with slight loss; was under constant fire for two days at Resaca, and at Adairsville it had a sharp fight, losing 20 men in less than 15 minutes. At Dallas it was under constant fire from May 25 to June 5. At Kennesaw mountain it made a charge on the enemy's position and with the assistance of the 28th Ky. drove his outposts into his second line of works. On June 22 the regiment was ordered to drive in the Confederate outposts and of 153 men who were sent forward to perform that duty 112 were either killed or wounded in the space of 30 minutes. On June 27 a general charge was made on Kennesaw mountain and in this disastrous affair the regiment lost 35 men killed and wounded. At Peachtree creek seven determined charges were made against the point held by the regiment, but the little band of less than 300 men stood firm and so pleased were Gens. Howard and Newton that they sought out the regiment and personally thanked the men for their bravery in standing up against the dreadful shock of the Confederate charges on the left. In addition an order was issued exempting the regiment from all further picket and fatigue duty during the campaign. The regiment participated in the action at Jonesboro and assisted in driving the enemy back to Lovejoy's Station. Following Hood into Tennessee it fought at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville and in the last engagement participated in two daring charges. The regiment spent the following winter in Alabama and after news had been received of the surrender of Lee returned to Nashville. The members whose term of service would have expired previous to

Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out on June 10, and the remaining members were transferred to the 26th Ohio infantry. During its term of service the 97th lost 113 officers and men killed and 560 wounded.

**Ninety-eighth Infantry.**—Cols., George Webster, Christian L. Poorman; Lieut.-Col., John S. Pearce; Majs., James M. Shane, David E. Roatch. This regiment was organized at Steubenville, Aug. 20 and 21, 1862, to serve for three years. It left Camp Mingo for Covington, Ky., where it received its arms, and then moved on to Lexington. In October it marched on the Bardstown turnpike and took a prominent part in the bloody battle of Perryville, losing 230 in killed and wounded. During the next year its operations were mostly in Tennessee. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, going into the engagement with 196 men and 11 officers, and lost 50 killed and wounded and 2 taken prisoners. It next followed the Confederates up to Graysville, Ga., where a brisk little skirmish occurred, resulting in a loss to the regiment of 5 or 6 men killed and wounded. It was with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the engagements at Buzzard Roost gap, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, and Kennesaw mountain, losing in the last named battle 34 men killed and wounded. It also lost several men in the battle of Peachtree creek, and at Jonesboro it lost 41 killed and wounded. It proceeded with Sherman's army in its march to the sea and up through the Carolinas and took part in the fierce fight at Bentonville, N. C. The regiment was mustered out on June 1, 1865.

**Ninety-ninth Infantry.**—Cols., Albert Longworthy, Peter T. Swaine; Lieut.-Col., John E. Cummins; Majs., James H. Day, Benjamin F. Le Fever. This regiment was organized at Lima, Aug. 22, 1862, to serve for three years. Seventeen hundred men were recruited for the regiment, but 700 were transferred to the 118th Ohio. The regiment left Camp Lima with an aggregate of 1,021 men, under orders to report at Lexington, Ky., but was later ordered to Cynthiana. Hard marches and exposure in the warmest season of the year occasioned sickness from which the regiment suffered severely, and when it moved forward to take part in the battle of Stone's river it could only muster for duty 369 men, 2 field, 7 line, and 3 staff officers. In this battle the regiment lost 20 killed, 43 wounded and 30 captured. It was engaged during both days of the battle of Chickamauga and lost 5 killed, 28 wounded and 24 missing. On Nov. 22, it moved up to Lookout valley, and two days later participated in the "battle above the clouds." On the next day it was engaged at Missionary ridge and in these two battles the regiment lost 4 killed and 12 wounded. The regiment then remained in camp at Shellmound until February, when it moved to Cleveland, Tenn., and in May started on the Atlanta campaign. Its courage and discipline were tested and not found wanting at Rocky Face ridge, Kennesaw mountain, Pine mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, indeed during the whole campaign it was under fire almost daily, but its most severe engagement was on the night of June 20, near Kennesaw mountain, where each man of the regiment fired upon an average 150 rounds of ammunition, a growth of small timber in front of the line being mown down as if by a scythe. The regiment here lost 8 men killed and 17 wounded, and in the campaign 30 killed and 56 wounded. It followed Hood into Tennessee and at the battle of Nashville lost 9 men killed and wounded. It pursued the retreating enemy as far as Columbia, where it was consolidated with the 50th Ohio, and the 99th ceased to be an organization.

**One Hundredth Infantry.**—Cols., John C. Groom, Patrick S. Slevin, Edwin S. Hayes; Lieut.-Col., Frank Rundell; Maj., John A. Shannon. This regiment was organized at Camp Toledo, in July, Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. It first moved to Cincinnati for the defense of that city and went into position on Covington heights, a few

rods in front and to the left of Fort Mitchel. It remained in Kentucky for nearly a year, going wherever the presence of the enemy rendered it necessary, and then was sent to East Tennessee, where it participated in the defense of Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 it moved on the Atlanta campaign and was present at almost every battle from Rocky Face ridge to Atlanta. On Aug. 6 it was engaged in an assault on the Confederate works in front of Atlanta, with a loss of 103 men out of 300. Thirty-six men were killed on the field and 8 more died from wounds within the next 30 days. After the evacuation of Atlanta it joined in the pursuit of Hood and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It then moved to North Carolina, was there actively engaged, and thence home, where it was mustered out on June 20, 1865. It lost during its term of service 65 men killed in action, 142 wounded, 27 died of wounds, 108 of disease, 325 were captured by the enemy, of whom 85 died in Confederate prisons.

**One Hundred and First Infantry.**—Cols., Leander Stem, Isaac M. Kirby; Lieut.-Cols., John Franz, Moses F. Wooster, John Messer, Bedan B. McDonald; Maj., Daniel H. Fox. This regiment was organized at Camp Monroeville, Aug. 30, 1862, to serve for three years. In September, although not quite ready for field service, it was hurried by rail to Cincinnati and thence across the river to Covington, Ky., to assist in repelling a threatened raid by Kirby Smith. In October it marched with the Federal force in pursuit of Gen. Bragg, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville. In this, its first encounter with the enemy, the regiment bore itself well and bravely, meriting and receiving the praises of its brigade and division commanders, and losing several men. It then moved into Tennessee and in the spirited encounter at Nolensville in December particularly signalized itself, behaving like a veteran regiment and capturing 2 bronze field pieces. At Stone's river it was in the hottest of the fight and on the third day of the battle was one of the regiments transferred to the left, where with the bayonet it helped to turn the tide of battle. The regiment lost in this engagement 219 killed and wounded. When the Tullahoma campaign was inaugurated the regiment moved with that portion of the army that demonstrated in the direction of Liberty gap, where it was engaged with Cleburne's Confederate division for two days. It crossed Lookout mountain to the field of Chickamauga, participated in both days of that battle, displaying great coolness and gallantry, and during the heat of battle on the second day retaking a Federal battery from the enemy, fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets. It marched with the army on the Atlanta campaign and was actively engaged in the almost constant fighting of that arduous march. It moved with the army around Atlanta, fighting at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station and then returned to Atlanta. It followed Hood into Tennessee and was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out on June 12, 1865.

**One Hundred and Second Infantry.**—Col., William Given; Lieut.-Cols., Absalom Baker, George H. Bowman, Jonas D. Elliott, John Huston; Maj., George H. Topping. This regiment was organized at Mansfield, in Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. It moved by rail to Covington, Ky., Sept. 4, 1862, and was engaged in the defense of that city against Gen. Kirby Smith. After about two weeks of duty it was sent to Louisville, Ky., participated in the defense of that city against Gen. Bragg, and joined in the pursuit of his army on Oct. 5, 1862. The regiment started for Nashville Sept. 21, 1863, where it remained about six months. On April 26, 1864, it was transferred to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it guarded the railroad from Normandy to Decherd until June 6. It then moved across the Cumberland mountains to Bellefonte, Ala., arriving on June 10, and continued its march to Dodsonville, where it was

employed on the defense of the Tennessee river from Stevenson to the foot of Seven-mile island, a distance of 50 miles. During the summer the regiment had frequent engagements with the enemy. On Sept. 23 about 400 men of the regiment were ordered to reinforce the fort at Athens, Ala., and on the 24th lost a large number of men killed and wounded, the remainder being captured and sent to Cahaba prison. After being paroled the prisoners were placed on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, and as near as can be ascertained 70 perished in that disaster. The regiment was engaged at the siege of Decatur, Ala., Oct. 26-29, 1864. After the siege it was frequently engaged in sharp and severe skirmishes with the enemy until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Third Infantry.**—Col., John S. Casement; Lieut.-Cols., James T. Sterling, Philip C. Hayes; Majs., DeWitt C. Howard, Henry S. Pickands. This regiment was organized in the state at large, in Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. Having received arms in Cincinnati, it crossed over to Covington, where it was furnished with clothing and other necessaries for camp life and thus equipped it marched out to Fort Mitchel. Its first year of service was spent in Kentucky, but in the fall of 1863 it was ordered to eastern Tennessee, where in its first engagement, at Blue Springs, it lost 3 killed, 4 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners. During the siege of Knoxville the regiment lost about 35 in killed and wounded. In May, 1864, it formed part of Sherman's grand army and in the engagement at Resaca lost over one-third of its effective force. The regiment lost heavily during the Atlanta campaign. On May 1 its effective force numbered 450 men, but when Atlanta had fallen it could only muster 195. It followed Hood to Tennessee and had another opportunity of showing its pluck at the battle of Spring Hill. After Hood had been driven from Nashville the regiment went to North Carolina, thence to Ohio, and was mustered out on June 12, 1865.

**One Hundred and Fourth Infantry.**—Cols., James W. Reilly, Oscar W. Sterl; Lieut.-Cols., Asa S. Mariner, William J. Jordan; Majs., Lawrin D. Woodworth, Joseph F. Riddle. This regiment was organized at Camp Massillon, Aug. 30, 1862, to serve for three years. It left for Cincinnati on Sept. 1 and on its arrival was taken across the Ohio river to Newport, going into camp 3 miles out on the Alexandria turnpike. A few days later it was transferred to Covington and sent out to Fort Mitchel, at which point the advanced pickets of the Confederate forces were met and skirmished with, the regiment losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. It continued to operate in Kentucky, watching and checkmating the movements of the Confederate forces, until the following summer, when it joined Gen. Burnside's army in East Tennessee. Nothing of importance occurred until the siege of Knoxville, during which the regiment occupied various important positions under fire and lost several men wounded. It remained in that portion of Tennessee until early in April, 1864, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., where troops were assembling preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. The regiment formed part of that grand army, participated in all its general engagements, and in the desperate assault at Utoy creek lost 26 killed and wounded. It followed Hood into Tennessee and at Columbia had a skirmish with a force of Confederate cavalry. The engagement at Franklin was the most severe the regiment had ever participated in, its loss there being 60 killed and wounded. It bore an honorable part in the battle of Nashville, then pursued the enemy to Clifton, Tenn., and from there was ordered to North Carolina. It skirmished with the Confederates at Fort Anderson, charged the enemy at Town creek, where it captured a number of prisoners and a quantity of small arms, with a loss of 2 killed and 20 wounded. It was mustered out on June 17, 1865.

**One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.**—Col., Albert S. Hall; Lieut.-Cols., William R. Tolles, George T. Perkins; Maj., Charles G. Edwards. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, Aug. 20 and 21, 1862, to serve for three years. Within one hour after muster-in the regiment, 1,013 strong, was on the march to the station, under orders to leave the state. Its first field of operations was in Kentucky and after various marches in which it suffered much, it left Louisville in October, marched via Taylorsville and Bloomfield, to Perryville, where it was engaged in the battle of that name. The regiment went into this battle 800 strong and of these 48 were killed and 217 wounded, many of whom died of their wounds. Passing next into Tennessee, the regiment remained at Murfreesboro until the following June, when it broke camp to participate in the Tullahoma campaign. It was engaged at Chickamauga and was highly complimented by the brigade commander. The casualties of the regiment in this battle were 80 killed, wounded and prisoners, and as two of the largest companies were not in the engagement the casualties were proportionately very heavy. The regiment took part in the maneuvers at Chattanooga and participated in the battle of Missionary ridge, its loss being comparatively slight. In the long and fatiguing Atlanta campaign of many skirmishes and battles, the regiment made a good record, and although not immediately engaged in any of the heavy engagements, its casualties were large. After the fall of Atlanta it marched to the sea and up through the Carolinas, thence to Washington, and then home, being mustered out on June 3, 1865. Of the 1,013 men who left Cleveland in 1862 only 427 were present at the final roll-call.

**One Hundred and Sixth Infantry.**—Col., George B. Wright; Lieut.-Col., Gustavus Tafel; Maj., Lauritz Barentzen. This regiment, with the exception of Cos. I and K, was organized at Camp Dennison from Aug. 26 to Oct. 25, 1862, to serve for three years. Cos. I and K were organized at Camp Dennison, in Sept. and Oct., 1864, to serve for one year. On Sept. 4, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Covington, Ky., to aid in repelling Confederate forces and subsequently participated in several expeditions against Gen. John Morgan. The regiment reached Hartsville, Tenn., on Nov. 28, and on Dec. 7 had an engagement with the enemy which resulted in the loss of quite a number of men killed, wounded and missing. From this time forward the regiment did valuable service in guarding railroads and in numerous expeditions against guerrillas and bush-whackers in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. It was mustered out of service on June 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.**—Col., Seraphim Meyer; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Mueller, John S. Cooper; Majs., George Arnold, Augustus Vignos, Fernando C. Suhrer. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, Sept. 9, 1862, to serve for three years. It first moved under orders to Covington, Ky., but soon afterwards was sent to Virginia, spending the winter at Brooks' station, and in the following April moved across the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville, where it took part in the battle of that name. In this disastrous affair the regiment lost 220 officers and men in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the first day's fight at Gettysburg it lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 250 officers and men and in the second day's fight, in a charge during the afternoon, it against lost heavily in killed and wounded, but captured a Confederate flag from the 8th La. Tigers. Its total loss in the battle of Gettysburg—killed, wounded and prisoners—was over 400 out of about 550, rank and file with which it entered. With 111 muskets, all that was left of the regiment, it joined in the pursuit of the Confederate army into Virginia. In August it sailed in transports to South Carolina, where it performed picket duty for several months. In Dec., 1864, it was ordered to De-

veaux neck, S. C., and while there had several skirmishes with the enemy, losing 5 men killed and 15 wounded. It did picket duty at Georgetown, S. C., until March, 1865, then marched to Sumterville, where it met and defeated the enemy, capturing 3 pieces of artillery, 6 horses and 15 prisoners; loss to the regiment, 4 men wounded. After the surrender it did provost duty at Charleston, until July 10, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned home.

**One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.**—Col., George T. Limberg; Lieut.-Cols., Carlo Piepho, Joseph Good; Majs., Frederick W. Elbreg, Jacob A. Egly, Frederick Beck, Jr. Eight companies of this regiment were organized from Aug. 21 to Dec. 19, 1862, and the remaining companies Feb. 25 and 26, 1864, at Camp Dennison, to serve for three years. Although its organization was only partially completed, in consequence of the alarm created by the Kirby Smith raid, it was hurried over the river to Covington, Ky., and while there it received additions until it numbered about 600 men. After a short season spent in Kentucky it moved into Tennessee, and at Hartsville met with a terrible disaster, being attacked by Confederates under Gen. John Morgan, and losing 46 killed, 162 wounded, while the remainder became prisoners of war. In due time the men were exchanged and the regiment took the field again. After spending the preceding winter in the vicinity of Chattanooga it entered the Atlanta campaign—one almost continuous scene of marching and fighting for four months. At Resaca, for 4 hours, the regiment stood firm amid a perfect hailstorm of bullets and lost many of its brave men, redeeming on this bloody field the unfortunate affair at Hartsville. At Kennesaw mountain and all the memorable places of that march the regiment was in its proper place, battling for its conception of right. In Aug., 1864, a few companies of the regiment, then accidentally in Chattanooga, participated in the engagement in front of Dalton with the Confederate Gen. Wheeler's forces then besieging that place. A charge was ordered and executed by the regiment with such effect as to compel the Confederates to abandon the siege. The regiment joined in the "march to the sea" and in the subsequent campaign of the Carolinas, saving the day at Bentonville by a heroic resistance, the fact of which is proudly inscribed on the banner of the regiment. It was again engaged at the Neuse river, which was its last hostile meeting with the enemy, and was mustered out on June 9 and July 22, 1865.

**NOTE.**—The 109th regiment failed to complete its organization, and the men were transferred to the 113th Ohio infantry.

**One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.**—Col., J. Warren Keifer; Lieut.-Cols., William N. Foster, Otho H. Binkley; Majs., William S. McElwain, Aaron Spangler. This regiment was organized at Camp Piqua, Oct. 3, 1862, to serve for three years. It moved by railroad to Zanesville, thence by steamer to Marietta, and from there by railroad to Parkersburg, W. Va. It was engaged in various duties in the Old Dominion until the spring of 1863, when it participated in several small engagements in the vicinity of Winchester. It was at Brandy Station in November, where it captured between 30 and 40 prisoners, and later four companies of the regiment, which had been detached as a train guard, took a prominent part in the Mine Run campaign, losing 5 killed and 20 wounded. Occupying winter quarters at Brandy Station, in May it crossed the Rapidan, took a position on the extreme right of the Federal line at the Wilderness, and in the first day's fighting lost 19 killed, 88 wounded and 11 missing. At the close of the battle it moved through Chancellorsville to the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House and there engaged in fortifying and skirmishing until May 14, when it marched toward Spottsylvania, waded the Ny river after dark, and occupied the enemy's works from which he had been driven. It was engaged at Cold Harbor, where in

the assault on the Confederate works it was in the front line, losing 5 killed and 34 wounded. It was at Petersburg in June and then was transported to Maryland in time for the engagement at Monocacy, where it lost 4 killed, 74 wounded and 52 missing. In August it was engaged in several skirmishes in the vicinity of Cedar creek. In September it crossed the Opequan, and engaged in the battle of that name, charging the enemy three times and being among the first to occupy the heights at Winchester. It then joined the pursuit of the Confederates, engaging them at Fisher's hill, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and 100 prisoners. On Oct. 19 it was engaged at Cedar creek and in the final effort, which resulted in the Confederate rout no regiment took a more active part than the 110th Ohio. It lost 5 killed, 29 wounded and 2 missing. In the spring of 1865 it was at Petersburg and on March 25 participated in the assault on the strongly intrenched picket line of the Confederates. On April 2 it again assisted in an assault upon the enemy's works, which resulted in gaining possession of the fortifications and many prisoners and guns. The regiment pursued the enemy, routing him at Sailor's creek, and continued the pursuit until the surrender of Lee. During its term of service the regiment was in 21 engagements and sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 795 men. It was mustered out on June 25, 1865.

**One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.**—Col., John R. Bond; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin W. Johnson, Moses R. Brailey, Isaac R. Sherwood; Maj., Thomas C. Norris. This regiment was organized at Camp Toledo, Sept. 5 and 6, 1862, to serve for three years. It was a northwestern Ohio regiment, having been raised in Sandusky, Lucas, Wood, Fulton, Williams and Defiance counties. It took the field at Covington, Ky., and remained in that state employed in various duties for the greater part of a year. It was then ordered to East Tennessee, where it was first engaged at Huff's ferry, losing only a few wounded, as it was on the right flank of the brigade and partially under cover of dense woods. At Loudon creek a brisk skirmish took place between the regiment and the 6th S. C. sharpshooters, composing Gen. Longstreet's advance, and in this engagement the regiment lost 4 killed and 12 wounded. In the engagement at Campbell's station the regiment occupied the front line, directly in front of two batteries of Confederate artillery, and was for 6 hours exposed to the shells of the enemy's concentrated fire, but lost only 8 men killed and wounded. It passed through the siege of Knoxville, occupying the fort on College hill, and lost 6 men killed and wounded. After Gen. Longstreet's retreat it took part in the skirmishes at Blain's cross-roads and Dandridge, and occupied an outpost 6 miles in front of the city when Gen. Schofield fell back the second time on Knoxville. In May the regiment united with the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army to participate in the Atlanta campaign. It marched to Tunnel Hill on May 7, and on the following day skirmished into a position in front of Buzzard Roost gap. It had but seven companies engaged at Resaca, but out of the number 7 men were killed and 30 wounded. In the engagement at Dallas it lost 15 men killed and wounded. It was actively engaged in the siege of Kennesaw mountain, the battles at Pine and Lost mountains, on the Chattahoochee river, near Nickajack creek, at Peachtree creek, in the siege of Atlanta and the skirmishes at Utoy creek and Lovejoy's Station. It started on the Atlanta campaign with 380 men and of this number lost in killed and wounded 212. Following Hood into Tennessee, it participated in the skirmishes at Columbia and was detailed to remain in the rear to guard the forks of Duck river while Gen. Thomas' army fell back on Franklin. In the fight at Franklin, out of 180 men engaged the regiment lost 22 men killed on the field and 40 wounded, many being killed by Confederate bayonets. It was severely engaged during both days of the fighting in front of Nashville and in a charge on the second

day it captured 3 Confederate battleflags and a large number of prisoners, losing 7 killed and 15 wounded. After pursuing Hood for some distance, the regiment was sent to North Carolina, where it joined the army under Gen. Terry and took an active part in the capture of Fort Anderson and in the skirmishes at Town creek and Goldsboro. It then did garrison duty at Salisbury until ordered home to be mustered out, the latter event occurring on June 27, 1865. The regiment numbered 1,050 when it entered the service and received 85 recruits. Of these men 234 were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service; 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds, and 401 were mustered out, leaving 48 unaccounted for.

**One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and the men recruited for it were transferred to the 63d Ohio infantry.

**One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.**—Cols., James A. Wilcox, John G. Mitchell; Lieut.-Cols., Darius B. Warner, Toland Jones; Majs., L. Starling Sullivant, Otway Watson. This regiment, with the exception of Cos., I and K, was organized at Camps Chase and Zanesville, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 12, 1862. Co. I, formerly a company of the 109th Ohio infantry, was organized at Camp Dennison, Dec. 1, 1862, and Co. K at Urbana and Columbus, from Dec. 8, 1863, to March 31, 1864, all to serve for three years. In Dec., 1862, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, where danger was expected from the Morgan raid, and, although the organization was incomplete, in 2 hours it was on its way, finely equipped. After a few months spent in Kentucky it was ordered to Tennessee and in Sept., 1863, after a wearisome and trying march over the mountains, the regiment bore a distinguished part in the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, being brought into action in the afternoon of the second day at the most critical point and moment. It was a bloody baptism for the regiment, as its loss was 138 officers and men out of 382. It moved to the relief of Knoxville and endured all the sufferings and trials of the campaign. Then the monotony of the winter was broken only by an occasional reconnoissance, until the regiment moved on the Atlanta campaign. It was in action at Resaca, Dallas and Kennesaw mountain. In the last named engagement the regiment formed the first line of assault and consequently lost heavily, the casualties being 10 officers and 153 men. In the numerous engagements around Atlanta the regiment was not actively concerned except at Peachtree creek, though it was always present and almost always exposed to the fire of the sharpshooters. It joined Sherman in his "march to the sea;" participated in the siege of Savannah; shared in all the labors and glories of the campaign in the Carolinas; was severely engaged at Bentonville, fighting hand-to-hand and during the heaviest of the battle leaping the breastworks to repel assaults from either direction. This was its last battle and it was mustered out on July 6, 1865.

**One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.**—Cols., John Cradlebaugh, John H. Kelly; Lieut.-Cols., Horatio B. Maynard, John F. McKinley; Majs., John Lynch, Emanuel Gephart, Ephraim Brown. This regiment was organized at Camp Circleville, in Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. The 120th Ohio infantry was consolidated with it on Nov. 27, 1864. In Dec., 1862, the regiment moved on transports down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Johnston's landing, on the Yazoo river, where it joined Gen. Sherman's army, then about to operate in the rear of Vicksburg. It was present during the whole of the battle at Chickasaw bayou and was severely engaged on Dec. 28 and 29, losing several in killed and wounded. The regiment was in the whole of the great Vicksburg campaign and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Big Black river, and the siege of Vicksburg. In the battle at Port

Gibson it lost several men killed and wounded in a charge made upon the enemy about 5 p. m., in which the enemy was driven from the field and 2 pieces of artillery with a number of prisoners were captured. In the battle of Big Black river the regiment had a number killed and wounded, and this was also true in the charge at Vicksburg on May 22. It spent the following winter in the operations in Louisiana and Texas, and in April, 1864, while at Alexandria, La., was engaged in the affair at Graham's plantation, 12 miles out on the road. The last year's service of the regiment was devoted to various expeditions, guard duty, etc., and it was mustered out on July 31, 1865. It lost during its term of service 86 killed and wounded, about 200 died of disease, and quite a number were discharged for disability.

**One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.**—Cols., Jackson A. Lucy, Thomas C. Boone; Lieut.-Cols., Asa H. Fitch, Harrington R. Hill. This regiment was organized in the counties of Portage, Stark and Columbiana in Aug. and Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. It was ordered to Cincinnati and on Oct. 9 was divided—five companies left at Cincinnati, where they acted as provost guard, and five sent to Columbus to perform guard duty. In Oct., 1862, the detachment sent to Columbus was ordered to Maysville, Ky., and in December to Covington, where it performed provost duty until Oct., 1863. It was then ordered to report at Chattanooga, Tenn., and from there was sent to Murfreesboro, where a part of the regiment was mounted and sent out against Confederate guerrillas. In June, 1864, that part of the regiment not mounted was stationed in blockhouses on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, to prevent the Confederates from destroying it. While engaged in this service the regiment had an engagement with Wheeler's forces at La Vergne. In the early part of Dec., 1864, nearly 200 members of the regiment stationed in blockhouses were captured and after being paroled were placed on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, which exploded on the Mississippi river, near Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865. The regiment was engaged in several actions near Murfreesboro early in Dec. 1864. The detachment stationed at Cincinnati in 1862-63 was engaged in guarding prisoners and forwarding convalescent soldiers to their respective regiments. In July, 1863, it was called out for 5 or 6 days in pursuit of Gen. Morgan, then on his raid through Ohio. In October it was sent to the front and was assigned to the 4th division, 20th corps. The regiment was mustered out on June 22, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.**—Col., James Washburn; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas F. Wildes, Wilbert B. Teters; Maj., William T. Morris. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis and Marietta in Sept. and Oct., 1862, to serve for three years. On Oct. 16 it moved to Belpre, crossed the river to Parkersburg, and was immediately transported to Clarksburg, W. Va., Its first engagement was at Moorefield, where it lost 2 or 3 men slightly wounded by fragments of shell, and about 20 were captured on the picket line. After a little scouting and foraging in the Moorefield valley, the regiment moved to Romney, where it had about 50 men captured while guarding a forage train. In June Cos. A and I participated in an engagement at Bunker Hill, and lost about half their number in killed and captured, the remainder making their escape with great difficulty. It was comparatively idle, so far as fighting was concerned, until the spring of 1864, when it started up the Shenandoah Valley under Gen. Sigel. It participated in two charges at Piedmont, losing 176 men killed and wounded, and at Lynchburg it also lost several men. The regiment fought with courage at Snicker's ferry and participated in a charge which had much to do in deciding the fortunes of the day. At the battle of Halltown it lost quite heavily and was engaged

with slight loss at Berryville. It participated in the battle of the Opequan, losing 4 killed and 22 wounded, and at the battle of Fisher's hill it charged a battery in the angle of the Confederate works, receiving the enemy's fire when only 100 yards distant, but rushed in and captured the battery in the very smoke of its discharge, losing 1 man killed and 4 wounded. It participated in the general engagement at Cedar creek and remained in that vicinity until December, when it joined the Army of the James. In the spring of 1865 it was engaged almost constantly, participated in the assault on Fort Gregg and then joined in the pursuit of the Confederates. It was mustered out on June 14, 1865.

**One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.**—(See 1st Heavy Artillery.)

**One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.**—Col., Samuel R. Mott; Lieut.-Cols., John Walkup, Thomas L. Young, Edgar Sowers; Majs., Lester Bliss, John W. Kincaid. This regiment was organized at Cincinnati and Camp Mansfield from Sept. 12 to Nov. 7, 1862, to serve for three years. It moved with other troops toward Lexington, Ky., and at Cynthiana was detached to guard the railroad. It was similarly occupied during nearly the entire first year of its service and then moved into East Tennessee, receiving its baptism of fire at the battle of Mossy creek, where it lost about 40 killed and wounded. The regiment was engaged in marching and counter-marching, with nothing of special interest occurring until the campaign of 1864, when in May it moved upon Dalton and from there advanced upon Resaca. At this place it participated in a charge upon the enemy's works and out of 300 men actually engaged it lost 116 in less than 10 minutes. After a few days' rest it engaged in the fierce battle of Dallas, bearing a gallant part. It was also engaged at Kennesaw mountain and in the final movements which occasioned the fall of Atlanta, losing in these latter operations about 75 men. At no time during the campaign, after June 1, did it number over 250 men and it was diminished at one time to 120. After the fall of Atlanta it fell back to Decatur, where it rested a short time and then joined in the pursuit of Hood. It participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and the pursuit of the retreating Confederates as far as Columbia. It then proceeded to North Carolina, where it participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, being the first regiment to plant its colors on the walls. It was engaged in the action at Town creek, and in the final movements against Gen. Johnston at Mosely Hall. It was mustered out on June 24, 1865.

**One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and the men recruited for it were tranferred to the 124th Ohio infantry.

**One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.**—Cols., Daniel French, Marcus M. Spiegel; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Beekman, Williard Slocum; Maj., John F. McKinley. This regiment was organized at Mansfield from Oct. 7 to 17, 1862, to serve for three years, and was consolidated with the 114th Ohio infantry on Nov. 27, 1864. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service with an aggregate of 949 men and its first service was performed in Kentucky. It remained in that state until ordered south preparatory for the Vicksburg campaign. The regiment was ordered to cover a working party engaged in laying a pontoon across Chickasaw bayou, and hence took no part in the assault on the bluffs, but it was exposed to the enemy's fire during the entire day. In the movement against Arkansas Post the regiment was in position on the extreme left of the line and charged directly upon the fort. In the battle of Port Gibson the loss of the regiment was 1 for every 8 it had engaged. It remained at Vicksburg as part of the besieging force until May 24, when it was ordered to the Big Black river to guard against an approach of Confederate

forces under Gen. Joe Johnston and remained there until after the fall of Vicksburg. It was actively engaged in the attack on Jackson from the day the investment began until the enemy evacuated the place and retreated across the Pearl river. In August the regiment was ordered to Louisiana and remained there until the following May, when, while on the transport "City Belle," on Red river, near Snaggy point, it was attacked by a large force of Confederates and compelled to surrender, only a few of the men escaping. The following November the regiment went out of existence by consolidation and up to that time the aggregate losses numbered 600 men.

**One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.**—Cols., William P. Reid, Henry B. Banning; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Irwin, Maecenas C. Lawrence, Aaron B. Robinson; Majs., Reason R. Henderson, John Yager, Jacob M. Banning. This regiment was organized at Delaware, Sept. 11, 1862, to serve for three years. It entered Kentucky 985 strong, and participated in the fall campaign in that state, the most stirring event of which was the battle of Perryville, in which the regiment engaged at great disadvantage and of course did not win for itself much reputation for military efficiency. It remained in Kentucky doing guard duty until Jan., 1863, when it was ordered to Tennessee. It remained in that state during the summer and in the second day's fighting became fully engaged at the battle of Chickamauga. In a charge made by the regiment to save the only remaining road into Chattanooga, it performed feats of bravery second to no other in the army and won for itself an enduring name. It met and vanquished the 22nd Ala. Confederate infantry, capturing its colors and a majority of the regiment. But the loss of the 121st was severe—19 killed, 77 wounded and 3 missing, who were also probably killed. Falling back with the army behind the intrenchments at Chattanooga, the regiment remained quiet until the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, in which it took a prominent part. It then remained in camp until it moved with the army on the Atlanta campaign. The first engagement on this campaign in which the regiment participated was that of Buzzard Roost gap, in which it drove the enemy from an important position. In the affair at Rome it was complimented by the brigade commander for having been first inside the city. It formed part of the charging column upon Kennesaw mountain and in that disastrous affair lost 164 killed and wounded. It was engaged at Peachtree creek, through the siege of Atlanta, and participated in the final assault at Jonesboro, which ended the Atlanta campaign. The regiment lost in that campaign 240, killed, wounded and captured—only one captured, however. The regiment marched with the expedition to Savannah and the sea and after the fall of that city joined in the movement through the Carolinas. At Bentonville, where the Federal forces were engaged with the enemy, it took a prominent part and lost 6 men killed and 20 wounded. This ended the fighting of the regiment and it was mustered out on June 8, 1865.

**One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.**—Col., William H. Ball; Lieut.-Cols., John M. Bushfield, Moses M. Granger, Charles M. Cornyn; Majs., Joseph Peach, John W. Ross. This regiment was organized at Zanesville from Sept. 30 to Oct. 8, 1862, to serve for three years. It left camp with an aggregate of 927 men, descended the Muskingum and encamped at Parkersburg, W. Va. It did garrison and guard duty, participating in scouts, expeditions, etc., in Virginia for several months. At Union Mills, near Winchester, in June, 1863, Cos. A and F met the advance of J. E. B. Stuart's raid on the Strasburg road, and after a brisk skirmish retired to Winchester. The next day the entire regiment was engaged and at night, with other troops, forced a way through the Confederate lines and marched to Harper's Ferry. It took part in the

skirmish at Brandy Station in November and later in the month crossed the Rapidan in the Mine Run campaign. It then returned to Brandy Station and established winter quarters on the farm of J. Minor Botts. In May the regiment maintained itself well through the fight of the Wilderness, losing on the first day over 120 men. In the subsequent movements to Spottsylvania it performed its full share of skirmish and picket duty, being under fire almost every day. Arriving at Totopotomy creek, it was placed on the skirmish line and aided in capturing a line of rifle-pits from the enemy. It then moved to Cold Harbor and was engaged in a general assault on the Confederate works, taking and holding those in its front. It then crossed the Appomattox, marched to the lines in front of Petersburg, and after some heavy skirmishing obtained possession of the Weldon railroad. It marched to Reams' station, fortified, destroyed a mile or two of railroad and then returned to Petersburg. Being then sent to Maryland, one-half of the regiment fought in the battle of Monocacy. After various marches and skirmishes the regiment became engaged in the battle of the Opequan, and a few days later fought at Fisher's hill. On Oct. 19 it was again actively engaged and assisted in driving Gen. Early across Cedar creek. It was then sent to the lines before Petersburg and in March assisted in capturing and holding the Confederate picket trenches. It participated in the final assault on April 2, and marching in pursuit of the Confederates was present at Lee's surrender. The regiment was mustered out on June 26, 1865, with an aggregate of 585 men.

**One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry.**—Col., William T. Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., Henry B. Hunter, Horace Kellogg; Maj., A. Baldwin Norton. This regiment was organized at Monroeville from Aug. to Oct., 1862, to serve for three years. It was assigned to western Virginia and spent the winter in that section, nothing of interest occurring in the way of actual conflict until the spring of 1863. It then participated in the engagement with Gen. Early at Winchester, in which it lost in killed and wounded nearly 100 men, and the following day the entire regiment, with the exception of Co. D, became prisoners of war as a result of the surrender of the whole brigade. The following September the men were exchanged, but it did nothing but provost and picket duty until the spring of 1864. In May it participated in the sharp fight at New Market, with a loss of 79, and in the affair at Piedmont in June. The regiment lost a number of men, killed, wounded and missing, in the fight at Lynchburg, and then shared in the disastrous retreat to the Kanawha valley. It started on this expedition of Gen. Hunter's with 700 men, and returned to the leaving point with 250. In July, Early's Confederate corps was met at Snicker's gap and in the brisk fight which ensued the regiment lost a number of men. It was also engaged in another affair with Early at Winchester. At Berryville in September the regiment had a sharp fight with the enemy and lost 25 men, killed, wounded and captured, and at the Opequan it formed part of the grand flanking column which changed the fortunes of the day. The loss of the regiment in this battle was 5 officers and about 50 men. The infantry extended the pursuit of the enemy to Fisher's hill, at which place the devoted Confederates were charged and scattered like chaff. In this action the regiment lost 6 men It was again engaged at Cedar creek and soon thereafter joined Gen. Butler near Bermuda Hundred and remained there during the winter. In the long skirmish which ended in the fall of Petersburg the regiment captured 2 battleflags and a number of prisoners, but its loss was quite severe. Then began the pursuit of Lee's army, the regiment being included in a force sent out on an expedition to burn High bridge near Farmville, but just as the regiment was opening a fight with a brigade of home-guards the Confederate cavalry in advance of Lee's army came

in the rear, and after a desperate fight with heavy loss on both sides the Federal forces, including the regiment, were captured. The members of the regiment remained prisoners of war until Appomattox Court House was reached, at which place the Confederate army surrendered, and the prisoners were of course released. The regiment left immediately for home, and was mustered out on June 12, 1865.

**One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Oliver H. Payne; Lieut.-Col., James Pickands; Majs., James B. Hampson, George W. Lewis. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland from Aug. to Sept., 1862, to serve for three years. In Jan., 1863, it went via Cincinnati to Louisville, and thence to Elizabethtown, Ky., where it made its first camp. In March it was transferred to Tennessee, went into camp near Franklin, and during the month had frequent skirmishes with the Confederates—one in particular, at Thompson's station, giving the regiment a fine chance to exhibit its efficiency of movement in battle. Nothing further of special interest occurred during the summer, but in September the regiment was one of the large force gathered in the vicinity of Chattanooga. In the first day's fight at Chickamauga, in summing up the losses, it was found that 100 gallant men of the regiment were either killed, wounded or captured, and the total loss in the battle was 140. In the heroic charge at Missionary ridge the regiment captured 7 pieces of artillery, 2 caissons, 80 stands of arms and a wagon-load of ammunition, its loss being 23 killed, 4 wounded and 19 missing. After spending a dreary winter in East Tennessee, the regiment was ready for the Atlanta campaign, first engaging the enemy at Rocky Face ridge, where it made a charge against his works and suffered severely. Marching and fighting it made its way to Resaca and then until the flanking movement at Jonesboro and consequent evacuation of Atlanta. It then followed Hood into Tennessee, participated in the battle of Nashville and at its close joined in the pursuit of the defeated and demoralized Confederate army. It then returned to Nashville and was mustered out on July 9, 1865.

**One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Emerson Opdycke; Lieut.-Cols., Henry B. Banning, David H. Moore, Joseph Bruff; Maj., George L. Wood. This regiment was organized at Columbus and Camp Cleveland from Sept. 16, 1862, to Dec. 5, 1863, to serve for three years. Co. A was mustered out of service on June 8, Co. B on June 20, and the remaining companies on Sept. 25, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department. The following is an official list of battles in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as given in the Official Army Register: Franklin, Tenn., (March 9, 1863); Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dandridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Big Shanty, Peachtree creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin (Nov. 30, 1864), and Nashville. Chickamauga was the first general engagement the regiment participated in, and just as it entered the battle Col. Opdyke turned in his stirrups and said: "Men of the 125th Ohio, if I or others fall, stand in the ranks until victory is ours." At a crucial moment during the second day's fighting, Gens. Thomas and Garfield rode up to the regiment, and the former said: "This point must be held." And to this Col. Opdyke replied: "We will hold this ground or go to Heaven from it." Then ordering the regiment to fix bayonets, he rode to the front and said: "Men, I will lead you; follow me!" and plunged into the midst of the fight, followed by the entire brigade. While the battle was raging at its fiercest Opdyke rode along the ranks of his regiment and raising his voice above the din, said: "Stand firm, my boys; I am willing to fight for my country, to die for her, and I hope you are with me." His men responded with cheers and the enemy was repulsed at that point with great

slaughter. So prominent was the bravery and the noble fighting of the regiment that Gen. Rosecrans gave it a personal compliment, and Gen. Woods christened it "The Tiger Regiment of Ohio." This fittingly describes the morale of the regiment, and the list of battles tells the story of its heroic service.

**One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Benjamin F. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Harlan, Aaron W. Ebright, Thomas W. McKinnie; Majs., George W. Voorhes, William G. Williams. This regiment was organized at Camp Steubenville from Sept. 4 to Oct. 11, 1862, to serve for three years, and was sent to Parkersburg, W. Va., a few days later. It remained in the western part of Virginia during the succeeding winter and spring, and in June was engaged in a brisk skirmish at Martinsburg, in which Co. I was captured entire by the enemy. At Bristoe Station in October the regiment and its corps took part in a fight with a portion of Lee's army, and for many days thereafter were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy up to Centerville. After spending the winter at Brandy Station, the regiment in April, 1864, went to Rixeyville, where it remained until the opening of the grand compaign under Gen. Grant, in his march on Richmond. It took part in every engagement of the campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan to the crossing of the James. The loss of the regiment at Spottsylvania was 16 killed and 54 wounded, and in front of Cold Harbor it was in the assault of Ricketts' division, 6th corps, on the enemy's works, carrying and holding them under a heavy fire. After crossing to the south side of the James the regiment participated in all the marches, skirmishes, etc., of the 6th corps, up to July 2, when it went into intrenchments at the Williams house, 5 miles south of Petersburg. Four days later it embarked for Baltimore, and there took cars for Monocacy Junction, where it played an important part in the severe battle of Monocacy, in which it lost heavily. It marched in pursuit of Gen. Early's army and participated in engagements at Snicker's gap, Charlestown and Smithfield. It was in the battle known as the Opequan, losing a large number in killed and wounded. In the action at Fisher's hill the regiment performed a conspicuous part, losing 4 men killed and 17 wounded. Then it was engaged in a number of marches and countermarches, arriving at Cedar creek just in time to take part in the memorable battle of that name. In December it rejoined the Army of the Potomac and spent the winter in the trenches around Petersburg. In a charge on the enemy's picket lines on March 25, 1865, the regiment behaved with great gallantry, being the first to enter the intrenchments. At 3 a. m., April 2, it went into position in the front line of battle and participated in the charge which was to dissipate the last hope of the Confederate States. The regiment was mustered out on June 25, 1865. It lost during its term of service 9 officers and 111 men killed; 10 officers and 379 men wounded; aggregate, 509.

**One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry.**—(See 5th U. S. Colored Troops.)

**One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Charles W. Hill; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Pierson, Edward A. Scovill, Thomas H. Linnell; Maj., Junius R. Sanford. This regiment was organized at Columbus, Johnson's island, and Camp Cleveland from Dec. 7, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1864, to serve for three years. Cos. A, B, C and D were originally known as Hoffman's battalion and were transferred to this regiment Jan. 5, 1864. The regiment was principally engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners at Johnson's island, but had frequently furnished detachments for service elsewhere, including a short but active campaign in pursuit of Confederate troops in West Virginia in 1862. The original members of Cos. A and B were mustered out on Jan. 20, and Feb. 28, 1865, by rea-

son of expiration of term of service, and the remainder of the regiment was mustered out on July 13, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Howard D. John; Lieut.-Col., George L. Hayward; Maj., Charles Mitchener. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, Aug. 10, 1863, to serve for six months, and on the same day started for Camp Nelson, Ky. On Aug. 20 it left Camp Nelson for Cumberland gap, at which place it assisted in the capture of the Confederate garrison—more than 2,000 prisoners, with a large amount of war materials of all kinds. The regiment remained at and about the gap, engaged in foraging, scouting, picket duty, etc., until Dec. 1, when it was ordered to move in the direction of the Clinch river, which was reached the next day, at a point where the Knoxville road crosses that stream. There a sharp engagement was in progress, in which the regiment took an active part. From Dec. 2 to 31, the regiment had occasional skirmishes with the enemy. It was mustered out from March 4 to 10, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.**—Col., Charles H. Phillips; Lieut.-Col., John Faskin; Maj., Elijah B. Hall. This regiment was organized at Johnson's island from May 13 to 31, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 1st regiment Ohio National Guard, from Lucas county, and the 75th battalion Ohio National Guard, from Fulton county. The regiment left Toledo on May 12, 1864, to report to Brig.-Gen. Hill at Sandusky for consolidation and muster-in. It moved to Johnson's island and was engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners. On June 4 the regiment took the cars for Washington, D. C. It remained there but three days, when it embarked on the transport George Weems and reported to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, from which place it was ordered to Point of Rocks. The time was occupied in drilling, digging rifle-pits and picketing the lines until June 21, when it marched to Deep Bottom and remained there until Aug. 11. It was mustered out at Toledo, Sept. 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry.**—Col., John G. Lowe; Lieut.-Col., Levi Waltz; Maj., Elijah Culbert. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 14, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 2nd and 12th regiments Ohio National Guard, both from Montgomery county, except Capt. Beard's company of the 12th, which went to the 132nd Ohio Infantry. The regiment was ordered to report at Camp Chase for consolidation and muster-in, and on May 14 orders were received placing it immediately en-route to Baltimore. Upon its arrival at Baltimore the regiment was assigned to garrison duty at Forts McHenry and Marshall and on Federal hill. It remained in charge of the forts until Aug. 19, when it left for home, arriving at Columbus on the 21st and was mustered out four days later, on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.**—Col., Joel Haines; Lieut.-Col., John J. Patton; Maj., Andrew P. Meng. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 15, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of three companies of the 42nd battalion Ohio National Guard, from Montgomery country, and the 38th Ohio National Guard, from Logan county. On May 22 the regiment marched to Columbus, where it took the cars for Washington, D. C., arriving May 24, and was ordered into camp near Fort Albany. On May 30 it embarked at Alexandria on the steamer John Brooks and proceeded to White House, reporting on arrival to Gen. A. J. Smith. It remained there performing fatigue and picket duty until June 11, when it embarked on a steamer and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred. On Aug. 12 it embarked for Norfolk, where it remained until Aug. 27, at which time it started for Columbus. It was mustered out on Sept. 10, 1864, its term of service having expired.

**One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.**—Col., Gustavus S. Innis; Lieut.-Col., William Ewing; Maj., Joseph M. Clark. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 6, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of two companies of the 58th battalion Ohio National Guard, from Hancock county, and two companies of the 76th battalion Ohio National Guard, from Franklin county. The regiment was immediately ordered to Parkersburg, W. Va., where it arrived on May 8. From this place it was ordered to New creek, thence to Washington, D. C., and on June 7 was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, where it arrived on June 12. On June 16 the brigade to which it was assigned was ordered to destroy the Richmond & Petersburg railroad. The regiment was assigned to the support of a battery, which opened a cannonade on the enemy, and then with other troops, succeeded in holding the Confederates in check for 5 hours. On July 17 it embarked at Point of Rocks and proceeded to Fort Powhatan, where it was employed on work on the fortifications and in repairing telegraph lines. On Aug. 10 it proceeded to Washington, thence to Camp Chase, where it was mustered out on Aug. 20, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., James B. Armstrong; Lieut.-Col., David W. Todd; Maj., John C. Baker. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 6, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of two companies of the 94th battalion Ohio National Guard, from Shelby county, one company of the 58th battalion, from Hancock county, and the 4th regiment Ohio National Guard, from Shelby county. On May 7 it was ordered to Cumberland, Md., via Parkersburg, W. Va. It remained at Cumberland until June 6, when it moved to Washington City and proceeded from there to White House. It did not disembark, but proceeded immediately to City Point, where it aided in pontooning the river, building roads, and on June 17 was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Port Walthall Junction. It was mustered out on Aug. 31, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Andrew Legg; Lieut.-Col., Conduce H. Gatch; Maj., David Thomas. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 11, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 5th Ohio National Guard, from Licking county, and the 32nd battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Hardin county. It started on the day of its organization for Cumberland, Md., but was soon ordered to Martinsburg, and the companies were distributed along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Kearneysville, North mountain, Van Clevesville, and Opequan Station, with headquarters at Martinsburg. The companies at North mountain were surrounded by the enemy and after about 3 hours of hard fighting were compelled to surrender. The regiment encamped near Maryland heights until July 6, when it moved to John Brown's school-house, at which place it was engaged in a skirmish. After this it was placed on the heights to guard the artillery and remained on duty there until it was ordered to be mustered out. It arrived at Camp Chase on Aug. 28, and was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., W. Smith Irwin; Lieut.-Col., David A. Williams; Maj., Alexander W. Diller. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 13, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of four companies of the 62nd battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Union county; five companies of the 56th battalion, from Morrow county; three companies of the 6th battalion, from Crawford county, and one company of the 89th battalion, from Marion county. It left Camp Chase on the evening of May 13 for Washington, D. C., and on May 20 was placed on garrison duty at Forts Ellsworth, Williams and North, a part of the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac. It remained on garrison duty during its term of service, which expired on Aug. 20, and was mustered out on Aug. 30, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Leonard A. Harris; Lieut.-Col., George M. Finch; Maj., George A. Vandegrift. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 10, 1864, for 100 days. It was designated under the militia law of Ohio as the 7th Ohio National Guard, composed of citizens of Cincinnati, and was organized for the 100 days' service as the 137th Ohio volunteer infantry. It was put en-route for Washington, D. C., on May 12, but on reaching Baltimore it was retained there and assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, with detachments at Forts Federal Hill, Marshall and Carroll, and at various headquarters in Baltimore. On Aug. 1 it was concentrated at Fort Marshall and there remained until the 14th, when its term having expired, it was transported to Camp Dennison, O., and mustered out on Aug. 19, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Samuel S. Fisher; Lieut.-Col., Eri F. Jewett; Maj., Charles Gilpin. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 15, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 5th Ohio National Guard, from Licking county; the 32nd battalion, from Hardin county, and one company of the 37th battalion, from Lorain county. It proceeded at once via Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on May 22, and was placed in the defenses south of the Potomac, with headquarters at Fort Albany, detachments being stationed at Forts Craig and Tillinghast. On June 15 the regiment was ordered to White House landing, where it was employed in picket duty and in guarding Confederate prisoners. On June 16 it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred and proceeded on steamer to Fort Powhatan. On June 19 it arrived at Fort Spring Hill on the eastern bank of the Appomattox, opposite Point of Rocks, and was engaged in picket and fatigue duty at Point of Rocks and Broadway landing. It next moved to Cherrystone inlet and companies were distributed at various points to guard telegraph lines and to intercept blockade-runners and Confederate mail-carriers. It was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1864.

**One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry.**—Lieut.-Col., Jacob L. Wayne; Maj., Alonzo W. Baker. This regiment, composed of nine companies, was organized at Camp Chase, from May 13 to 21, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 9th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Cincinnati; one company of the 82nd battalion, from Van Wert county; and one company of the 71st battalion, from Ottawa county. Soon after the organization it started via The Central Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio railroads for Washington, D. C., where it went into barracks. On June 1 it was placed on duty at Point Lookout, Md., where it was engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners until Aug. 22, when it moved to Baltimore and from there to Camp Chase, Ohio, where on Aug. 26, 1864, it was mustered out on expiration of its term of service.

**One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.**—Col., Robert B. Wilson; Lieut.-Col., Van B. Hibbs; Maj., David T. Harkins. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, May 10, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 15th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Meigs county, and the 20th regiment, from Scioto county. Immediately after the organization it was sent to Charleston, W. Va., to relieve the veteran troops stationed at that point. The entire period of service was spent in frontier duty and guarding army stores along the Kanawha and Gauley rivers. The regiment was mustered out on Sept. 3, 1864, at Gallipolis.

**One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.**—Col., Anderson D. Jaynes; Lieut.-Col., Taylor W. Hampton; Maj., Archibald D. Brown. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, from May 11 to 14, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 36th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Athens county; 16th battalion, from Gallia county; part of the 84th battalion, from Adams county; and a part of the 20th battalion,

from Scioto county. On May 21 it was ordered to report at Charleston, W. Va., to relieve the 13th W. Va. infantry. The regiment remained at this point on guard duty until Aug. 25, when it was ordered to Gallipolis, O., and there mustered out on Sept. 3, 1864.

**One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.**—Col., William C. Cooper; Lieut.-Col., William Rogers; Maj., William M. Young. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 13, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 22nd battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Knox county; 68th battalion, from Williams county; and a part of the 69th battalion, from Coshocton county. On May 14 it left Columbus for Martinsburg, W. Va., where it remained until May 19, when it left for Washington, D. C. From Washington it marched to Fort Lyon and remained there until June 5, when orders were received to report to Gen. Abercrombie, at White House landing. It took steamer at Alexandria on June 7 and arrived at White House on the 9th, but was immediately sent to guard a supply-train through the Wilderness to Gen. Grant's front near Cold Harbor. It was then ordered to report at Bermuda Hundred, but without being permitted to land it was conveyed on transports to Point of Rocks. On Aug. 19, it received orders to repair to Washington City and thence to Camp Chase, O., where it was mustered out on Sept. 2, 1864.

**One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry.**—Col., William H. Vodrey; Lieut.-Col., John D. Nicholas; Maj., John L. Straughn. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 12 and 13, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 18th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Columbiana county, and a part of the 69th battalion, from Coshocton county. On May 15 it left Camp Chase for Washington, D. C., and was placed on garrison duty in Forts Slemmer, Totten, Slocum and Stevens north of the Potomac. On June 8 it embarked for White House, Va., but without debarking was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the 10th corps and was placed in the intrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Pocahontas. It was relieved from duty at Fort Pocahontas on Aug. 29 and proceeded to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it arrived on Sept. 5, 1864, and was mustered out on the 13th on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Samuel H. Hunt; Lieut.-Col., Frederick R. Miller; Maj., Marquis D. L. Buell. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 11, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 64th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Wood county, and the 19th battalion, from Wyandotte county. It was ordered to report without delay to Gen. Wallace at Baltimore. Upon its arrival in that city Cos. G and K were detached for duty in the fortifications and the remainder of the regiment reported to Gen. Morris at Fort McHenry. From there Co. E was ordered to Wilmington, Del.; Co. B to Camp Parole, near Annapolis; and Co. I to Fort Dix, at the Relay House. On May 18 the regiment was relieved from duty at Fort McHenry and ordered to the Relay House. Cos. B, G and I were in the engagement at Monocacy Junction, losing in killed, wounded and prisoners about 50 men. On July 13 the regiment was ordered to Washington and from there moved toward Winchester. It halted at Snicker's gap and was moved back toward Washington, but it was soon again faced toward the Shenandoah Valley, moving via Harper's Ferry. On Aug. 13 a portion of the regiment, while guarding a train near Berryville, Va., was attacked by Mosby's command with 2 pieces of artillery. The detachment lost 5 killed, 6 wounded and 60 captured. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 24 and 31, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Henry C. Ashwill; Lieut.-Col., Lloyd A. Lyman; Maj., Henry C. Olds. This regiment was

organized at Camp Chase, May 12, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 21st battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Delaware county, and the 13th battalion, from Erie county. It was immediately ordered to Washington, D. C., and on its arrival was assigned to Gen. Augur as garrison for Forts Whipple, Woodbury, Tillinghast and Albany, comprising the southern defenses of Washington on Arlington heights. The service of the regiment consisted principally of garrison and fatigue duty. On Aug. 20, the time of its enlistment having expired, it was moved by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Baltimore and thence by the Northern Central, Pennsylvania Central, etc., to Camp Chase, where on Aug. 24 it was mustered out.

**One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Harvey Crampton; Lieut.-Col., John R. Hitesman; Maj., Thomas W. Brown. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 9 to 12, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 31st regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Warren county; 35th battalion, from Clarke county; and the 24th battalion, from Lawrence county. On May 17 it moved to Charleston, W. Va., when Cos. A and H were detailed to guard Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, O. On May 23 the regiment proceeded to Fayetteville, where it performed garrison duty. On Aug. 27 it was ordered to report at Camp Piatt for transportation to Ohio, and was mustered out on Sept. 7, 1864.

**One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., B. F. Rosson; Lieut.-Col., John R. Woodward; Maj., John B. Shannon. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 16, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 25th regiment and 87th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Miami county, and on May 20 started for Washington, D. C. Upon arrival it reported to Gen. Augur and was ordered on duty at Fort Ethan Allen. On May 27 four companies were ordered to Fort Marcy. On June 1 Co. A was detailed to perform guard duty at division headquarters and remained there during its term of service. At midnight on June 11 the regiment was ordered to Fort Reno. Marching as far as Fort Stevens, it moved into the trenches as a support to the 1st Me. and 1st Ohio batteries. In this position it remained until July 4, when it returned to Fort Ethan Allen. On Aug. 23, it was ordered to report at Camp Dennison, O., and was mustered out on Aug. 30, 1864.

**One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Thomas W. Moore; Lieut.-Col., Isaac B. Kinkead; Maj., William L. Edmiston. This regiment was organized at Marietta, May 17 and 18, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 46th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Washington county, and the 26th battalion, from Vinton county. On May 23 the regiment left Marietta for the field. After remaining about 10 days at Harper's Ferry it moved to Washington and on June 9 left that city for White House. On the 11th it left White House, arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the 12th, and on the 13th went into Gen. Butler's intrenchments at the front. On the 16th seven companies, under command of the lieutenant-colonel, left Bermuda Hundred for City Point. The regiment left City Point on Aug. 29, arrived at Marietta on Sept. 5, and was there mustered out on Sept. 14, 1864.

**One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Allison L. Brown; Lieut.-Col., Owen West; Maj., Ebenezer Rozelle. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 8 to 11, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 27th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Ross county, and the 55th battalion, from Clinton county. On May 11 it left the state for Baltimore, Md., where it was assigned to duty at various forts in and around the city, remaining there until May 29, when it was ordered to the eastern shore of Maryland and distributed at different points. About July 4 it was ordered to Monocacy Junction and on the

9th took part in an engagement with the enemy. The regiment lost in killed and wounded about 30 and in prisoners over 100. After the battle of Monocacy it took part with the 6th and 19th corps in the marches in Maryland and Virginia. Portions of the regiment were with the 144th when it was attacked by Mosby's guerrillas at Berryville, Va. The regiment returned to Ohio on Aug. 20, 1864, and was mustered out on the 30th.

**One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.**—Col., William H. Hayward; Lieut.-Col., John N. Frazee; Maj., J. Dwight Palmer. This regiment was organized at Cleveland, May 5, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 29th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Cuyahoga county; one company of the 30th battalion, from Cuyahoga county; and one company of the 37th regiment, from Lorain county. The regiment immediately started for Washington, D. C., and on arrival it was ordered to garrison Forts Lincoln, Saratoga, Thayer, Bunker Hill, Slocum, Totten and Stevens, forming part of the chain of fortifications surrounding the national capital. The regiment remained in these forts during the whole term of its service and participated in the fight before Washington with a part of Gen. Early's corps on July 10 and 11. It was mustered out on Aug. 23, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.**—Col., John M. C. Marble; Lieut.-Col., Richard T. Hughes; Maj., John L. Williams. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 13, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 33d regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Allen county, and the 57th battalion, from Hocking county. On May 14 the regiment left Camp Chase for Washington, D. C., via Ohio Central and Baltimore railroads. It reached Washington on May 21, reported to Gen. Augur, and was stationed at Forts Sumner, Mansfield and Simmons. During the active operations of the Confederates against Washington in July the larger part of the regiment was under fire, several of the companies being in the forts which were engaged in the battle. Cos. C and G were at Fort Stevens, I at Battery Smead, and K at Fort Kearny. On Aug. 17 orders were received to concentrate the regiment at Fort Simmons, and from this place it moved via Baltimore and Pittsburg to Camp Chase, where it arrived on the 23d. It was mustered out on Aug. 27, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.**—Col., David Putman; Lieut.-Col., Edward M. Doty; Maj., John H. Hunter. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from May 8 to 11, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 28th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Darke county, and two companies of the 35th regiment, from Clarke county. The regiment left Camp Dennison about the middle of May and on its arrival at New creek, W. Va., went into camp, where it performed guard and picket duty. From New creek it marched to Martinsburg and on June 4 started for the front, reaching Beverly, Va., on June 27. During this march it was twice attacked by the Confederates. After resting a couple of days at Beverly it started for Cumberland, Md., where it arrived on July 2. From here detachments were sent to various points, but they returned to Cumberland about the last of July and the regiment was mustered out on Sept. 2, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.**—Col., Israel Stough; Lieut.-Col., Marcellus A. Leeds; Maj., Zedekiah South. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 10, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 41st regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Clermont county, and a part of the 35th regiment, from Clarke county. It immediately started for Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and the greater part of May and June was consumed by the regiment in performing guard duty at Harper's Ferry and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

In the latter part of June it was ordered to join Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred and hold itself subject to his orders. A detachment of the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Hammack's mills, North river, W. Va., on July 3, and lost several officers and men killed and wounded. It was mustered out on Sept. 9, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Robert Stevenson; Lieut.-Col., Joseph E. Wilson; Maj., William A. Neil. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 9, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 23d battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Madison county, and the 60th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Green county. On May 12 it proceeded via Columbus and Bellaire to New creek, W. Va., arriving on the evening of the 14th. On the 22nd Co. F was ordered to Piedmont, where it remained until the regiment started to Ohio for muster-out. The regiment performed guard, picket and escort duty until May 29, when one company moved to Youghiogheny bridge and the remaining eight companies to Greenland gap. On June 4 a detachment of the regiment had a skirmish with McNeil's battalion near Moorfield. Detachments of the regiment were sent out on various scouting expeditions from June 12 to July 4, and on July 25 the regiment again fell back to New creek. An attack was made by the Confederates on the forces at New creek on Aug. 4. On the evening of Aug. 22 the regiment started for Ohio and was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Harley H. Sage; Lieut.-Col., Roswell Shurtleff; Maj., Peter Lutz. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, May 8, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 92nd battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Pickaway county, and the 44th battalion, from Mahoning county. Immediately after muster-in it was ordered to New creek, W. Va., and upon arrival was sent to Martinsburg, where it performed garrison and escort duty until June 3, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C. From there it proceeded to White House, thence to Bermuda Hundred and City Point, where it remained until the 29th, when it was ordered to Norfolk and there placed on duty in an intrenched camp. On July 26 500 men of the regiment, with other troops, marched to Elizabeth City, N. C. The expedition returned to Norfolk, where the regiment remained until Aug. 19, when it was ordered to Ohio for muster-out. It arrived at Camp Dennison on the 24th and was mustered out on the 27th.

**One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Caleb Marker; Lieut.-Col., William Sayler; Maj., Alben L. Whiteman. This regiment was organized May 15 to 17, 1864, at Camp Dennison, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 34th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Preble county; the 80th battalion, from Mercer county; and the 81st battalion, from Auglaize county. On May 20 Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and H proceeded to Cincinnati, where they performed guard duty. Cos. G, I and K remained at Camp Dennison on guard and patrol duty until Morgan appeared in the vicinity of Cynthiana, Ky., when they were sent to Falmouth, Ky. The seven companies remained on duty at Cincinnati until July 18, when the entire regiment was brought together at Covington and moved to Paris, Ky. It was soon ordered to Cumberland, Md., arriving on July 31, and went into camp near that city. On Aug. 1 it had an engagement with the enemy near Falck's mills, with slight loss. It was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1864.

**One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., George W. McCook; Lieut.-Col., John Morrow; Maj., William Herron. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 15, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 39th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Jefferson county, and the 88th battalion, from Carroll county. On May 17 it was ordered to report to Gen. Wallace at Baltimore, where it was

assigned to Gen. Tyler's command and after remaining in camp a few weeks was ordered by the war department to Fort Delaware. During the remainder of its term of service it performed guard duty over from 12,000 to 14,000 prisoners. At the expiration of its term of enlistment it reported at Camp Chase and was mustered out on Sept. 2, 1864, on expiration of term of service, except Co. C, which was on detached duty, and was mustered out on Sept. 10.

**One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry.**—The organization of this regiment was never completed.

**One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Lyman J. Jackson; Lieut.-Col., Horace D. Munson; Maj., William S. Harlan. This regiment was organized at Zanesville, May 9 and 10, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 11th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Muskingum county, and the 73d battalion, from Fairfield county. Immediately after muster-in it was sent to Harper's Ferry, W. Va. It went into camp on Maryland heights until the 17th, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Lew Wallace and by him was assigned to Gen. Kenly's command. Four companies were detailed on guard duty at Camp Bradford, Baltimore, Md., where they remained during their term of service. One company performed provost-guard duty in the city, another was detailed at Patterson Park hospital, and the remaining companies were detailed to guard bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. During the Confederate invasion, 100 men from the regiment were mounted and participated in the battle of Monocacy Junction and the skirmishes incident thereto. On July 12 Cos. B, E, G and I, with other troops, moved on an expedition to Pikesville against a force of the enemy. On July 28 four companies of the regiment were stationed at Havre de Grace in charge of the railroad at that point. On Aug. 13 the regiment was relieved from duty, arrived at Zanesville on the 17th and was mustered out on Aug. 22 and 24, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry.**—Col., Cyrus Reasoner; Lieut.-Col., David W. D. Marsh; Maj., Henry L. Harbaugh. This regiment was organized at Zanesville, May 12 to 14, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 53d battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Perry county; 91st battalion, from Muskingum county; part of the 40th battalion, from Brown county; and part of the 73d battalion, from Fairfield county. The regiment was immediately placed en-route to Harper's Ferry, where its first duty was to guard a supply train to Martinsburg. On its return it was placed in the 1st brigade, 1st division, of Gen. Hunter's army and on the morning of May 25 moved with it to Woodstock, Va. It then marched with Gen. Hunter toward the front, but was again detached and sent back to Martinsburg in charge of a supply train, and upon reaching the vicinity of Middletown was engaged in a skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas. From this time until the muster-out of the regiment it was subjected to almost continual marching and countermarching through the Shenandoah Valley, and engaged in a number of skirmishes. On Aug. 25 it started for Ohio and arrived in Zanesville on the 29th. It was mustered out on Sept. 7, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry.**—Col., Oliver P. Taylor; Lieut.-Col., George S. Corner; Maj., Samuel B. Pugh. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 9, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 70th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Tuscarawas county; the 43d battalion, from Noble county; and one company of the 58th battalion, from Hancock county. It was immediately ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it arrived at noon on the 12th. On the 28th it moved to Martinsburg, W. Va., and on June 4 Cos. A, B, D, F and H, with other troops, were sent up the Shenandoah Valley with a supply train for Hunter's army, then supposed to be near Staunton.

On reaching that place it was found that Hunter had advanced, but they finally overtook him at Lexington on the 11th. They remained with Hunter until he arrived at Lynchburg, when they were ordered back to Martinsburg. After considerable marching and guard duty the regiment fell back to Maryland heights. Early on the morning of July 6 skirmishing commenced and continued for two days, the regiment taking an active part. On Aug. 25 it was ordered to Ohio and was mustered out on Sept. 2, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry.**—Col., Ephraim Ball; Lieut.-Col., James E. Dougherty; Maj., Benjamin A. Whiteleather. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 20, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 45th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Stark county, and one company of the 40th battalion, from Brown county. Cos. A, C, F and K were assigned to duty at Tod Barracks, near Columbus, and the remaining companies were assigned to duty at Camp Chase, where they remained until they were ordered into Kentucky, to assist in repelling John Morgan. Several of the companies were placed on duty in and around Covington and the remainder of the regiment moved down the river to Carrollton. After remaining at Carrollton a few days the companies returned to Covington and performed post duty, until mustered out on Sept. 4, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry.**—Col., Hiram Miller; Lieut-Col., John Dempsey; Maj., Aaron S. Campbell. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, May 12, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 48th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Richland county; 72nd battalion, from Henry county; 96th battalion, from Ashland county; and the 99th battalion, from Stark county. On May 13 it proceeded to Washington, D. C., under orders from Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the Department of Ohio. It was assigned to duty with headquarters at Fort Reno, D. C., where it remained until June 8, when it was ordered to the front and proceeded in transports to White House, Va., thence to Bermuda Hundred. It reported to Gen. Butler, at Point of Rocks on June 12 and on the 14th took part in a reconnoissance on the Petersburg & Richmond railroad. On the 15th 250 men of the regiment were engaged in a severe skirmish and on the 16th it proceeded to Wilson's landing. From that point made several reconnoissances on the west side of the James. On Aug. 29 it was relieved from duty and proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out on Sept. 10, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., John C. Lee; Lieut.-Col., Augustus S. Bement; Maj., Michael Sullivan. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, May 11, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 49th regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Seneca county and the 54th battalion, from Summit county. On May 14 it left Cleveland, and proceeding via Dunkirk, Elmira, Harrisburg and Baltimore reached Washington, D. C., on the 17th. It took position in the defenses on the south side of the Potomac and during its 100 days' service garrisoned Forts Smith, Strong, Bennett, Haggarty, and other forts. At the expiration of its term of enlistment it returned to Cleveland and was mustered out on Aug. 27, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Battalion Infantry.**—Lieut.-Col., Alexander Bohlender; Maj., Matthew Reiching. This battalion, consisting of seven companies, was organized at Camp Dennison, May 14 and 19, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 10th regiment Ohio National Guard, from Cincinnati. It remained on duty at Camp Dennison until May 20, when it was transferred to Johnson's island, to guard Confederate prisoners. On June 25 it was ordered to Kentucky and remained there until Aug. 8, being then ordered to Cumberland, Md.

It remained in Maryland and Virginia until Aug. 27 and then returned to Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out on Aug. 31, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Harrison G. Blake; Lieut.-Col., Randolph Eastman; Maj., Robert E. Leggett. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, May 13 and 15, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 63d regiment, Ohio National Guard, from Huron county; 59th battalion, from Holmes county; 79th battalion, from Medina county; and one company of the 52nd battalion, from Wayne county. Immediately after muster-in it proceeded to Virginia and was placed on duty at Forts Richardson, Barnard, Reynolds, Ward and Worth, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. It returned to Ohio, and was mustered out on Sept. 9, 1864, on expiration of its term of service.

**One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Thomas Moore; Lieut.-Col., James E. Newton; Maj., John F. Bender. This regiment was organized at Hamilton, May 14, 16 and 17, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 61st and 65th battalions, Ohio National Guard, from Butler county. Two days after muster-in it received orders to proceed to Charleston, W. Va., which place it reached on May 21 and reported to Col. Ewart, commanding the post. Six companies were immediately sent to Camp Piatt and four to Gauley bridge, relieving the 2nd, 3d and 7th W. Va. cavalry. The points named were posts of supply and the only duty the regiment was called upon to perform was guarding government stores and accompanying trains to and from the main bodies of the Federal forces in that part of West Virginia. It was mustered out on Sept. 8, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Conrad Garis; Lieut.-Col., George W. Barrere; Maj., Emery C. Newton. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, from May 12 to 19, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 66th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Highland county; 67th battalion, from Fayette county; and one company of the 35th battalion, from Clarke county. On June 9 it proceeded to Covington, Ky., and moved down the Covington & Lexington railroad. Co. B, with 20 men from Co. G, was detached at Falmouth to guard the railroad bridge, and at other points companies were stationed to protect the road. On June 10 a detachment of 300 occupied Cynthiana. At 6 o'clock on the morning of June 11 a large force of Confederate cavalry moved against the town, in which engagement the regiment lost 7 men killed, 18 wounded and 280 captured. That portion of the regiment under command of Maj. Newton remained in Kentucky until July 10, when it was ordered to Camp Dennison to join the paroled prisoners. It was then sent to Cincinnati, where it performed guard duty until mustered out on Sept. 8, 1864.

**One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Nathaniel Haynes; Lieut.-Cols., James N. Robinson, Joseph H. Carr; Maj., Jacob Fickes. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland, from May 13 to 15, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 50th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Sandusky county, and the 52nd battalion, from Wayne county. On May 19 it proceeded to Washington, D. C., and upon its arrival was ordered on garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen, where it remained during its term of service. It participated in the defeat of Gen. Early's attack on Washington in July, and was mustered out on Sept. 4, 1864.

**One Hundred and Seventieth Infantry.**—Cols., Miles J. Saunders, Lewis Lewton; Lieut.-Col., Arthur Higgins; Maj., Milton W. Junkins. This regiment was organized at Bellaire, May 13 and 14, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 74th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Belmont county, and the 78th battalion, from Harrison county. It immediately proceeded to Washington, D. C., and upon its

arrival was assigned to duty in Forts Simmons, Mansfield, Bayard, Gaines and Battery Vermont. On the night of July 4 it left the defenses at Washington and proceeded to Sandy Hook, Md., to join the forces assembled in the defense of Maryland heights. It remained in the vicinity of Maryland heights until July 15, when it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of West Virginia, and during the remainder of its term participated in the movements and engagements of that army. While lying at Cedar creek it was detached and ordered to Harper's Ferry as escort to a supply train. It remained at Harper's Ferry until Aug. 24, when transportation to Ohio was furnished. It arrived at Columbus on Aug. 27 and was mustered out on Sept. 10, 1864.

**One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry.**—Col., Joel F. Asper; Lieut.-Col., Heman R. Harmon; Maj., Manning A. Fowler. This regiment was organized at Sandusky, May 7, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 51st battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Trumbull county; 14th battalion, from Portage county; 85th battalion, from Lake county; and the 86th battalion, from Geauga county. It was ordered to Johnson's island, where it was engaged in guard and fatigue duty until June 9, when it was ordered to Covington, Ky., reporting on arrival to Gen. Hobson. It was then placed on cars and ordered to Cynthiana, but on arriving at Keller's bridge it debarked, where it was attacked by a force of Morgan's cavalry, in which engagement the regiment lost 13 killed and 54 wounded. Soon after the fight at Keller's bridge, Morgan was pressed so closely that he was compelled to parole his prisoners, who made their way to Augusta, whence they were taken on boats to Covington and then transferred to Camp Dennison, where they joined the regiment. The regiment moved from Camp Dennison to Johnson's island, where it remained until Aug. 20, 1864, when it was mustered out on expiration of term of service.

**One Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry.**—Col., John Ferguson; Lieut.-Col., Henry M. Carver; Maj., Joshua K. Brown. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, May 14, 1864, to serve for 100 days. It was composed of the 47th battalion, Ohio National Guard, from Guernsey county; part of the 40th battalion, from Brown county; the 84th battalion, from Adams county; and the 77th battalion, from Jackson county. The regiment performed guard duty at Gallipolis during its whole term of service. It was mustered out on Sept. 3, 1864.

**One Hundred and Seventy-third Infantry.**—Col., John R. Hurd; Lieut.-Col., Calvin A. Shepard; Maj., Jeremiah Davidson. This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, in Sept., 1864, to serve for one year. Immediately after muster-in it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived about Oct. 1 and was assigned to duty in that city. Early on the morning of Dec. 15 it took position on the Murfreesboro pike. After daylight it was moved to the left of Fort Negley and in the afternoon to the right of the fort, where it remained during the battle. After the battle it was employed in guarding prisoners at Nashville and in their transit from Nashville to Louisville. On Feb. 15, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Columbia, and after remaining there a few days was directed to proceed to Johnsonville. On June 20 it was ordered to Nashville, where it was mustered out, June 26, 1865, by order of the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry.**—Col., John S. Jones; Lieut.-Col., A. James Sterling; Majs., Benjamin C. G. Reed, William G. Beatty. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase from Aug. 18 to Sept. 21, 1864, to serve for one year. It was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman. It reached Nashville on Sept. 26 and was immediately ordered to proceed to Murfreesboro, where it remained until Oct. 27, when it was ordered to report to the commanding

officer at Decatur, Ala. It was then moved to the mouth of Elk river, leaving on the way four companies as a garrison for Athens, Ala. The regiment soon returned to Decatur, where it remained until Nov. 26, when the town was evacuated. It then returned to Murfreesboro, where it remained during the siege and participated in the battle of Overall's creek. On Dec. 7 it was engaged in the battle of "The Cedars," and on Jan. 17 moved down the Tennessee and up the Ohio river to Cincinnati. It was then ordered to Washington, D. C., which place it reached on Jan. 29, 1865. It remained in camp at Washington until Feb. 21, when it started for North Carolina, reaching Fort Fisher on the 23d. It marched to Morehead City on the 24th and to New Berne on the 25th. It took part in the battle of Wise's Forks, near Kinston, N. C. Under the order mustering out volunteers whose term of service expired previous to Oct. 1, the regiment was mustered out on June 28, 1865.

**One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Wesley R. Adams; Lieut.-Col., Daniel McCoy; Maj., Edward E. Mullenix. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison in Oct., 1864, to serve for one year. It was ordered to Columbia, Tenn., where it performed post and garrison duty in the town, and in guarding the Tennessee & Alabama railroad. In the advance of Hood one of the regiment's outposts south of Columbia was captured, while the remainder of the regiment fell back to Franklin and took part in the battle at that place on Nov. 30. It then fell back to Nashville and took position in Fort Negley, where it remained during the battle. On Dec. 25 it was again ordered to Columbia, where it engaged in the usual garrison duties and in guarding the railroad bridges. It was mustered out on June 27, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Edwin C. Mason; Lieut.-Col., William Nesbitt; Maj., William F. Cummings. This regiment was organized at Columbus, Sandusky, Wooster, Alliance, Camp Chase and Circleville, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 21, 1864, to serve for one year. As soon as the organization was completed the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 20th army corps. Soon after its arrival it was detailed to perform provost guard duty at Nashville. During the battle of Nashville it was in the works, but with the exception of a few companies under Maj. Cummings, the regiment was not engaged. It was mustered out on June 14, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Arthur T. Wilcox; Lieut.-Col., William H. Zimmerman; Maj., Ernst J. Kreiger. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland from Sept. 23 to Oct. 4, 1864, to serve for one year. Immediately after its organization it proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., via Indianapolis and Louisville. The day after its arrival it was ordered to Tullahoma and constituted a part of the garrison at that place under Gen. Milroy. It remained at Tullahoma until Hood's invasion, when it was ordered to Murfreesboro, where it arrived on Dec. 2. On Dec. 7, Milroy's command, including the regiment, charged the works and drove the Confederates back, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and over 200 prisoners. A few days after this, while on a foraging expedition, the regiment had an engagement with the enemy, in which it lost several wounded. After Hood had been driven from Tennessee the regiment was ordered to Clifton. About the middle of Jan., 1865, it embarked at Clifton, proceeded down the Tennessee and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, where it took the railroad for Washington, D. C. From there it moved to Annapolis, Md., and embarked on a vessel for North Carolina, arriving at Fort Fisher on Feb. 7. It was engaged in two attacks on the enemy's works from the Cape Fear river to the coast, and crossed the river and participated in the flank movement which compelled the Confederates to evacuate Fort Anderson. It next engaged

the enemy at Town creek, charging in the rear and capturing the entire command. The next morning it arrived opposite Wilmington, where it remained about a week, then joined Gen. Cox at Kinston and proceeded to Goldsboro, where it joined Sherman's army. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston the regiment was sent to Greensboro, N. C., where it was mustered out on June 24, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Joab A. Stafford; Lieut.-Col., Aaron C. Johnson; Maj., John C. Hamilton. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Sept. 26, 1864, to serve for one year, and was at once despatched by rail and river to Nashville, with orders to report to Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas for duty. It remained in Nashville some two weeks, performing guard duty, when it was sent to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it composed part of the post command. The post at Tullahoma was evacuated in the winter of 1864 and the regiment was sent to Murfreesboro, where it remained during the siege. After the defeat of Gen. Hood's army at Nashville the regiment was ordered to North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City with the 23d corps and a few days thereafter participated in a skirmish with the enemy at Wise's Forks. After the surrender of Johnston's army the regiment was ordered to Charlotte, N. C., where it performed garrison duty, until mustered out on June 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Harley H. Sage; Lieut.-Col., Peter Grubb; Maj., Emanuel T. Hooker. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in Sept., 1864, to serve for one year. It moved to Nashville, Tenn., arriving on Oct. 8, and was placed on duty at that post. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 20th corps, and was present at the battle of Nashville. The regiment remained on duty at Nashville until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eightieth Infantry.**—Col., Willard Warner; Lieut.-Cols., Hiram McKay, John T. Wood. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in Sept. and Oct., 1864, to serve for one year, and left camp on Oct. 15 for Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville it was ordered to Decherd, Tenn., where it remained for the most part of three months, being used as guard to the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. On Jan. 6, 1865, it was ordered to Nashville and after remaining there a few days was ordered to guard a train of wagons bound for Eastport, Miss. It went as far as Columbia, where it was met by an order to return to Nashville, and from there was ordered to Washington, D. C. It reached Washington on Jan. 31 and was placed in Camp Stoneman near that city. After remaining about three weeks in camp it was ordered to Fort Fisher. On reaching the mouth of Cape Fear river the fall of Fort Fisher was announced, rendering its services unnecessary, and it was then taken to New Berne, where it joined a force, under Gen. J. D. Cox to open railway communications with Goldsboro and Gen. Sherman's army. At Kinston, N. C., the regiment had an engagement with the forces under Gens. Bragg and Hoke, in which it lost a number killed and wounded. From Kinston the regiment marched to Goldsboro, which place it reached on March 21. It remained here until April 9 and then marched with Sherman's army to Raleigh, N. C., where it performed garrison duty until the surrender of Johnston's army. The regiment then moved to Greensboro and from there to Charlotte, where it remained as the city garrison until July 12, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-first Infantry.**—Cols., John O'Dowd, John E. Hudson; Lieut-Col., James T. Hickey. This regiment was organized

at Camp Dennison from Sept. 29 to Oct. 10, 1864, to serve for one year. On Oct. 24 it was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where it arrived on the 29th. In November it operated around Decatur, Ala., and then went by rail to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where in December it took part with other troops in repelling an attack by the Confederate Gen. Forrest, in which several men were wounded. The greater part of December was spent in foraging around Murfreesboro. In these expeditions the regiment was frequently engaged with the enemy. On Dec. 24 it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps, and joined its command at Columbia, Tenn., on the 29th. On Jan. 2 it was taken to Goldsboro, N. C., where it joined Sherman's army, and in April was in the advance on Raleigh, N. C. It was mustered out on July 14, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-second Infantry.**—Col., Lewis Butler; Lieut.-Col., John A. Chase; Majs., William W. West, Amos S. Whissen. This regiment was organized in the state at large from Aug. 4 to Oct. 27, 1864, to serve for one year. On Nov. 1 it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and on the 6th joined Gen. Thomas' forces at that place. The regiment took part in the battle of Nashville, where it remained performing guard and provost duty until July 7, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-third Infantry.**—Col., George W. Hoge; Lieut.-Cols., Mervin Clark, August C. Hatry, John Lang; Majs., William F. Scott, Columbus Thornton. This regiment was organized at Cincinnati and Sandusky in Sept. and Oct., 1864, to serve for one year. On Nov. 19 it left Camp Dennison and arrived at Columbia, Tenn., on the 28th. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps, with which it remained during its entire term of service. It was engaged with the enemy at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It afterward moved with the corps to Clifton on the Tennessee river, and thence via Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., and Fort Fisher to Wilmington, N. C. Proceeding via Kinston it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Goldsboro and after the surrender of Johnston's army moved to Salisbury. It was mustered out on July 17, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Henry S. Commager; Lieut.-Col., Chandler W. Carroll; Maj., Ezra S. Dodd. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in Feb., 1865, to serve for one year. Immediately after muster-in it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained for a short time doing garrison duty. From Nashville it proceeded to Chattanooga, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., which place it reached about March 21 and was engaged in protecting an important railroad bridge over the Tennessee river. It also guarded the track of the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, a distance of about 30 miles. On July 25 the regiment was ordered to Edgefield for garrison duty, and remained at the place until it was mustered out of service, Sept. 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

**One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Infantry.**—Col., John E. Cummins; Lieut.-Col., Dennis E. Williams; Maj., Horatio N. Benjamin. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Feb. 25, 1865, to serve for one year. It left there on Feb. 27, under orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, but was detained at Louisville by Gen. Palmer, who applied to Gen. Thomas and obtained permission to retain the regiment in Kentucky. Regimental headquarters were established at Eminence and the companies were scattered through the state from Owensboro to Cumberland gap, the latter place being guarded for several months by four companies of the regiment. Mt. Sterling was guarded by two companies, together with a detachment of the 53d Ky., all under the command of

Maj. Benjamin. Shelbyville, Lagrange, Greensburg and several other towns were garrisoned at times by companies of the regiment. On Sept. 26 it was mustered out at Lexington, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Thomas F. Wildes; Lieut.-Col., George Wilhelm; Maj., Wesley L. Patterson. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in Feb., 1865, to serve for one year. It left there on March 2 for Nashville, Tenn., and on the 8th left Nashville for Murfreesboro, arriving on the 10th. The destination of the regiment was Cleveland, Tenn., where it went into camp. On May 2 it moved to Dalton, where it remained but a few days, moving from this place to Chattanooga. On July 20 the regiment was relieved from duty at Chattanooga and ordered to Nashville. It was mustered out on Sept. 18, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Andrew R. Z. Dawson; Lieut.-Col., Llewellyn R. Davis; Maj., Daniel A. Russell. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 2, 1865, to serve for one year, and left on March 3 for Nashville, Tenn. On its arrival at Nashville it was met by orders to report at Dalton, Ga. From Dalton the regiment marched to Kingston. Marching back to Dalton it went into camp for some 30 days, when the railroad being repaired it was placed on the cars and sent to Macon, Ga. It performed provost duty in Macon until Jan. 20, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry.**—Col., Jacob E. Taylor: Lieut.-Col., John C. Frankeberger; Maj., Jacob A. Leonard. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 2 to 4, 1865, to serve for one year. On March 4 it received orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, where it arrived on the 9th. It was assigned to duty under Brig.-Gen. Van Cleve, and ordered to Murfreesboro, where it remained for two months and was then ordered to Tullahoma. Here it remained for two months and was then ordered to Nashville, where it remained until Sept. 21, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Infantry.**—Col., Henry D. Kingsbury; Lieut.-Col., James McD. Roe; Maj., Norman Waite. This regiment was organized at Toledo, Camp Chase, Cincinnati, Marietta, Hillsboro and Dayton, from Jan. 12 to March 6, 1865, to serve for one year. On March 4 it was ordered to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville. From there it was ordered to Murfreesboro, where it remained for two months and was then ordered to Tullahoma. There it remained for two months and was then ordered back to Nashville, where it was mustered out on Sept. 28, 1865.

**One Hundred and Ninetieth Infantry.**—This regiment failed to complete its organization and the men recruited for it were assigned to other regiments.

**One Hundred and Ninety-first Infantry.**—Col., Robert L. Kimberly; Lieut.-Col., Edward M. Driscoll; Maj., Nathaniel J. Manning. This regiment was organized in the state at large in Jan. and Feb., 1865, to serve for one year. It left Columbus on the day of its organization under orders to proceed to Winchester, Va., and report to Maj.-Gen. Hancock, then organizing the 1st army corps at that place. At Harper's Ferry the regiment was halted by command of Gen. Hancock and ordered to report to Gen. John R. Brooke, by whom it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Army of the Shenandoah. Its only service was garrison duty in the valley, marching as far south as Winchester, where it remained until Aug. 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry.**—Col., Francis W. Butterfield; Lieut.-Col., Cyrus Hussey; Maj., William W. Williams. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 9, 1865, to serve for one year. It started for the field, arriving at Halltown, Va., near Harper's Ferry, and joining the provisional division. With the division it marched through Charlestown and a few days later moved to relieve another regiment picketing the Shenandoah river for 3 or 4 miles above and below Kabletown. The next day the line on the river was abandoned and the troops moved to Winchester, via Berryville. The regiment was stationed some time at Stephenson's Depot and afterward near Jordan Springs. It was then ordered to Rude's hill, at which place it encamped, except two companies stationed at Harrisonburg, until ordered to be mustered out. The regiment was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-third Infantry.**—Col., Eugene Powell; Lieut.-Col., John E. Jewett; Maj., Luke Murrin. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in March, 1865, to serve for one year, and immediately after its organization started for the Shenandoah Valley. It moved from Harper's Ferry to Halltown and Charlestown, and at the latter place was partly organized with other regiments into brigades and divisions. From Charlestown it marched up the Shenandoah Valley to Winchester, where it remained until after the surrender of the Confederate armies. It was mustered out of service on Aug. 4, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry.**—Col., Anson G. McCook; Lieut.-Col., O. C. Maxwell; Maj., H. Lee Anderson. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in March, 1865, to serve for one year. It was ordered to Charlestown, W. Va., and assigned to Maj.-Gen. Egan's division, composed of one brigade of Eastern and one brigade of Western troops. The surrender of Lee's army caused the division and brigade to be broken up and the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it remained performing garrison duty until Oct. 24, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Infantry.**—Col., Henry B. Banning; Lieut.-Col., Marcellus J. W. Holter; Maj., William H. Free. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase from March 14 to 20, 1865, to serve for one year. It arrived at Harper's Ferry on March 25, and after doing garrison duty there a few days went into camp near Winchester, Va., with the troops of Gen. Hancock. While in this camp news of Lee's surrender was received, and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, where it performed provost and guard duty until Dec. 18, 1865, when it was mus-was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Infantry.**—Col., Robert P. Kennedy; Lieut.-Col., Eben S. Coe; Maj., Thomas C. Thoburn. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 25, 1865, to serve for one year. It immediately started for Virginia, where it was assigned to the Ohio brigade at Winchester. Here it remained until July, when it was ordered to Baltimore and assigned to duty in the fortifications around the city, a portion of it being sent to Fort Delaware. The regiment was mustered out on Sept. 11, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Infantry.**—Col., Benton Halstead; Lieut.-Col., Gershom M. Barber; Maj., Robert Hill. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase from Jan. 8 to April 11, 1865, to serve for one year. On April 25 it left for Washington, D. C., and on its arrival received the tidings of the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army. The regiment was temporarily assigned to the 9th corps and on April 29 marched through Alexandria and encamped 2 miles beyond. On May

9 it was incorporated in the provisional brigade, 9th corps. Two days later the brigade broke camp, marched to Washington and embarked on cars for Dover, Del., arriving on May 5. It encamped at Camp Harrington until May 31, when it moved by rail to Havre de Grace, Md., was broken up into detachments and performed guard duty along the railroad southward to Baltimore. The regimental headquarters were removed to Fort Worthington, near Baltimore, on July 3, and at that time several companies were on duty as guards at the various forts, camps and hospitals in and around the city. The regiment reassembled at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and on July 31 was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Infantry.**—This regiment, composed of eight companies, was organized at Camp Chase from April 17 to 27, 1865, to serve for one year. Before the maximum was reached the Confederacy collapsed and the regiment was mustered out May 8, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Fourth Battalion Infantry.**—Lieut.-Cols., Frank J. Spalter, Charles C. Callahan, Sewell W. Dewitt. This organization was formed from the veterans and recruits of the 4th and 8th regiments Ohio volunteer infantry, June 26, 1864. It was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12, 1865. The list of battles in which it bore an honorable part includes Deep Bottom and Reams' station, Va.

**Eleventh Battalion Infantry.**—This organization was formed of two companies, whose terms of service had not yet expired, and the veterans of the 11th Ohio infantry, in June, 1864. It was assigned to Baird's division of the 14th corps, under command of Capt. D. Clinton Stubbs, who had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the battalion but not mustered. It accompanied Sherman in his wonderful campaign, and after the surrender of the Confederate armies was mustered out, June 11, 1865.

**Jones' Independent Infantry Battalion.**—Lieut.-Col., A. E. Jones. The four companies composing this battalion were in the service of the State of Ohio under command of Lieut.-Col. Jones, then a member of Gov. Dennison's staff. There was, in the fall of 1861, serious apprehension of raids by Confederate troops in Kentucky. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, then in command of the Department of the Ohio, deemed it necessary not only to protect the railroads in his department, but to be ready for any demonstration the enemy might make. There being no U. S. troops available, Gen. Mitchel obtained the consent of Gov. Dennison to muster the four companies into the U. S. service for an indefinite period from the date of enrollment. The battalion served the government faithfully, guarding the Ohio & Mississippi railroad from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg, Ind., also guns, magazines, etc. As the emergency and reasons for calling them into service no longer existed, the battalion was mustered in and out of service on Jan. 9, 1862, at Cincinnati.

**Wallace Guards, Infantry.**—Capt., Charles Worthington; First Lieut., Samuel K. Williams; Second Lieut., H. M. Diggins. This independent infantry company was an organization formed at Cincinnati, during the sudden alarm for the safety of that city in the fall of 1862. It was enrolled at Cincinnati, Sept. 2, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 9, for a period of 30 days, and was mustered out on Oct. 4, at Cincinnati, on expiration of term of service.

**Dennison Guards, Infantry.**—Capt., Edward V. Brookfield; First Lieuts., Chauncey Brown, James M. Barr; Second Lieut., Frank D. Jones. This independent company was an organization formed at Camp Dennison in 1862 for guard duty at that camp. It was enrolled at Camp Dennison during the months of May, June and July, was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 18, for a period of three years, but was mustered out on Jan. 24, 1863.

**Trumbull Guards, Infantry.**—Capt., Charles W. Smith; First Lieut., Thomas P. Gilman; Second Lieut., Josiah D. Freer. This independent company was an organization formed in Trumbull county to perform duty within the state. It was enrolled at Warren during the months of May and June, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 9, at Gallipolis, for a period of three years. It was mustered out on July 1, 1865, at Gallipolis. The company was principally engaged in guard duty at Gallipolis and points along the Ohio river as occasion required. It was also sent on expeditions into West Virginia, in one of which it recaptured Point Pleasant from the enemy. It also participated in the pursuit of Gen. John Morgan on his raid through Ohio, and assisted in capturing many of his raiders.

**Departmental Corps, Infantry.**—Early in the summer of 1863 the department of the Monongahela was organized by direction of the president with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pa. The territory included within the limits of the department was the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont in the State of Ohio, and portions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Authority was given for the enlistment of eight companies to be known as the Departmental Corps. Ohio's quota was four companies, all furnished by Belmont county, the recruiting being done in the month of July. Capt. Deens' company was enrolled July 12, at Barnesville, and mustered July 16, at Pittsburg, Pa.; Capt. Eaton's company was enrolled July 15, at Barnesville, and mustered Aug. 15; Capt. Arrick's company was enrolled July 15, at Hendrysburg, and mustered Aug. 19; Capt. Beard's company was enrolled July 27, and mustered Aug. 28, at Wheeling, W. Va. They were in active service for a period not exceeding 60 days, when they were sent home to await orders from the department commander. Being no further necessity for their services the organizations were mustered out on Nov. 1, 1864.

**First, Second and Third Independent Companies, Sharpshooters.**—In the fall of 1861 the recruiting of ten companies of sharpshooters was ordered by the government for Gen. John C. Fremont, then in command of the Department of the Missouri. The regiment was to be known as Birge's sharpshooters. Gov. Dennison received instructions from the war department that recruits for this service should undergo a rigid test before acceptance, which caused so much delay that the project failed. The regiment, however, was formed by a combination of troops from several states, Ohio furnishing three companies, the remaining seven companies being formed later. A battalion of four companies entered the Army of the Cumberland, one company was attached to the 79th Ohio infantry, and two companies to the 60th Ohio infantry. The 1st independent company was organized at Dayton, the enrolling of which took place from Sept. 18 to Nov. 14, 1861, by Capt.. Calvin Reed. It left Dayton on Oct. 15, via Cincinnati and the Ohio & Missisippi railroad for St. Louis, Mo., to join Birge's western sharpshooters. It was armed with the American target rifle, and equipped with bear-skin shot pouch, scraped powder horn, squirrel-tailed cap, blue coat and gray pantaloons. Arriving at St. Louis, it went into quarters at Camp Benton and on Nov. 23 was mustered into the U. S. service. The 2nd independent company was recruited in Hancock and Hardin counties, the organization being formed at Findlay during the months of September and October by Capt. Campbell Dougherty. It was also ordered to St. Louis, where it arrived a short time after Capt. Reed's company, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 30, being then assigned as Co. H, Birge's western sharpshooters. On Dec. 12, the regiment left Camp Benton and was engaged in scouting duty through the counties of Boone, Audrain and Macon, Mo., in pursuit of a Confederate force endeavoring to destroy the North Missouri railroad. It participated in the battle of Mount Zion Church,

Dec. 28. On Feb. 4, 1862, it left Camp McClellan, Sturgeon, Mo., for Fort Henry, Tenn.; was engaged with the enemy at Fort Donelson in February, capturing 3 stands of colors from the 3d, 16th and 18th Tenn. Confederate infantry; and was also at the battle of Shiloh. The 3d independent company was recruited in the counties of Allen and Hardin. It was enrolled at Lima, from March 12 to April 4, 1862, by Capt. George A. Taylor, and was mustered into the U. S. service on April 7, at Camp Chase, Columbus. The company was at once ordered to the front and on April 14 joined Birge's western sharpshooters at Camp C. F. Smith, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. On this date the designation of the regiment was changed to the Western Sharpshooters, 14th regiment infantry. Previous to this time, not having a state designation, Missouri and Illinois both claimed it. The regiment's final designation was 66th Ill. infantry. The three Ohio companies took the regimental letters G, H and K, but also retained the figures as independent companies until their reënlistment as veterans, when they were known afterwards by letter only. They established Camp Davies, Miss., as an outpost for Gen. U. S. Grant's army; served Gen. E. O. C. Ord as headquarters guard from June 23 to Aug. 23; accompanied Gen. G. M. Dodge, 2nd division, 16th corps, from Camp Davies to Pulaski, Tenn., to reinforce Gen. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga; guarded the Nashville & Decatur railroad and Rhodes' bridge; entered the service as veterans Dec. 22, 1863, at Camp P. E. Burke, Pulaski, Tenn.; received veteran furlough Jan. 28, 1864, the Ohio companies going to Chicago with their regiment, and thence to their home. Returning in time for the Atlanta campaign, they became a part of the left wing 16th corps, McPherson's army, with which they passed through the actions of this famous march. They subsequently participated in the march to the sea and in the campaign of the Carolinas. The three Ohio companies, blended as heroes, shared equally with great distinction and fortitude the trials, hardships, privations and dangers of war. The 1st and 2nd companies were mustered out on July 7, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., after serving nearly four years. The 3d company was mustered out on expiration of term of service April 26, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. Inscribed on the roll of honor of the three companies are the names of 59 heroes, killed or died of disease, whose sacrifices, sufferings and deaths during their brilliant service will never cease to be cherished by a grateful people.

**Fourth Independent Company Sharpshooters.**—Capts., Jacob Flegle, Robert C. Williamson; First Lieuts., Isaiah Daughman, Henry C. Corbin, William P. Juday. This independent organization was recruited in the fall of 1862, at Goshen, Clermont county, and Camp Dennison, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 29. It was ordered by the war department that a regiment be recruited and sent to Gen. John C. Fremont, then in command of the Army of the Missouri, and to be designated as Birge's western sharpshooters. The rigid test required previous to enrollment for this service caused so much delay that the project failed. The company was, however, assigned to the 79th Ohio infantry as Co. K. It joined the command sometime after at La Vergne Tenn., armed with Spencer rifles and was considered a great acquisition to the regiment. It was mustered out on June 9, 1865, near Washington, D. C. Upon its roll of honor are inscribed the names of 16 brave soldiers—2 killed in battle and 14 died of disease.

**Fifth Independent Company Sharpshooters.**—Capts., Gershom M. Barber, David W. Botsford; First Lieuts., Jonathan Rickard, Franklin H. Somers, William N. Watson; Second Lieuts., William L. Stearns, William C. Lemon. This independent organization was composed of recruits from Cleveland and vicinity, who were enrolled during the months of Oct. and Nov., 1862, and mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 5, at

Camp Cleveland. It left Cleveland on March 1, 1863, and proceeded to Murfreesboro, Tenn., via Cincinnati and the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. Arriving at Murfreesboro on March 9, it reported to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans. A battalion was formed of the 5th, 6th and 7th companies, Ohio volunteer sharpshooters. The battalion left Murfreesboro on June 24, and marched via Tullahoma to Normandy, where it arrived on July 5, guarded a bridge over Duck river, and then proceeded to Chattanooga, arriving there Sept. 10; marched to Crawfish Springs Sept. 15, and was engaged guarding headquarters train and picking up stragglers through the battle of Chickamauga; returned to Chattanooga Sept. 21, established a line of sharpshooters at Little Suck on Oct. 13, and was engaged with a continual line of sharpshooters of the enemy until Nov. 1, driving them from their post; crossed the Tennessee river and scouted Sand mountain, returning to Chattanooga on Nov. 4. From Feb. 1 to 13, 1864, it buried 875 dead on the battlefield of Chickamauga. This company was mustered out on July 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. The roll of honor shows that 17 men lost their lives during the period of service of the company, 14 of whom died of disease.

**Sixth Independent Company Sharpshooters.**—Capts. Charles H. Coe, James H. Reed, Samuel McCammant; First Lieuts., Robert Shank, David C. Johns, George L. Evans, George M. Barrick. This independent company of sharpshooters was organized at Camp Zanesville in the fall of 1862 and was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 20, at Camp Cleveland. On March 1, 1863, it was ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where it arrived on the 9th and was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters guard. A battalion having been formed of the 5th, 6th and 7th independent companies, it was transferred to Maj.-Gen Thomas' headquarters at the time he relieved Gen. Rosecrans and served in that capacity until mustered out of service on July 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Inscribed upon the roll of honor are the names of 13 men, 1 killed and 12 died of disease during its period of service.

**Seventh Independent Company Sharpshooters.**—Capt., Watson C. Squire; First Lieut., William McCrory; Second Lieut., James Cox. This company, known as Sherman's body-guard, was organized in the fall of 1862 and mustered into the U. S. service on Jan. 27, 1863, at Camp Cleveland. It was on duty as sharpshooters, first under Gen. Rosecrans from March 10, until his supersedure, and then under Gen. Thomas. On May 20 the company was ordered to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, where it remained near the person of the commanding general until the close of the war with inconsiderable loss, save on a foraging expedition near Marietta, Ga., in which 8 men were captured by guerrillas and remained in Confederate prisons until the close of the war. It was with Sherman through the march to the sea, the campaign of the Carolinas and the grand review, and accompanied him to St. Louis, Mo., where it continued to serve for a short time as headquarters guard. It was then ordered home to be mustered out, which occurred July 28, 1865, at Camp Chase. The roll of honor shows that it lost 18 men during its term of service, 17 of whom died of disease and 1 was killed in action at Rossville, Ga.

**Eighth Independent Company Sharpshooters.**—Capt., Charles A. Barton; First Lieut., Cyrus B. Moore; Second Lieut., David N. Long. The recruits composing this organization were enrolled on Oct. 9, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth. On Jan. 7, 1863, it was ordered by Gov. Tod to Camp Dennison, where it arrived two days later. On June 16 it was ordered to the command of Col. Wallace to suppress an insurrection of "butternuts" in Holmes county, returning June 23. On July 12, it was ordered to Cincinnati and participated with other troops in repelling Morgan's raid. It performed picket duty west of the city until July 17,

and then returned to the city and performed guard duty. It was mustered into the U. S. service March 9 and Aug. 22, at Camp Dennison. On Nov. 10 it was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Grant to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., at which place it arrived on the 25th and was attached to a temporary organization composed of the 5th, 6th and 7th companies of Ohio sharpshooters, performing duty as headquarters guard to Maj.-Gen. Thomas. It was mustered out on July 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. The company's loss during its term of service was 3 men died of disease, and 1 drowned in the Cumberland river.

**Ninth and Tenth Independent Companies Sharpshooters.**—These independent companies were organized at Cleveland, in the months of Feb. and March, 1864. The 9th was mustered into the U. S. service on Feb. 26, and the 10th on April 1, at Cleveland. They rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, and were temporarily attached to the 60th Ohio infantry, a three years' regiment then composed of six companies. They left Camp Taylor for the field, arriving at Alexandria, Va., on April 24, where they were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division. It is sufficient to say that they took an honorable part in the engagements at the North Anna river, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, and the actions about Richmond. The two companies were permanently transferred to the 60th Ohio on Feb. 24, 1865, and were mustered out on July 28, at Washington, D. C. The roll of honor of these two companies contains the names of 53 men who lost their lives while in the service of the government. Nine were killed in battle and 44 died from wounds received or from disease.

**Second Militia.**—Col., John F. Wiltsee; Lieut.-Col., George C. King; Maj., A. C. Horton. On or about Sept. 2, 1862, Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, by order of Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, then in command of the Department of Ohio, assumed command of the cities of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington and the defenses thereof, then threatened by the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith. Martial law was at once declared and the citizens called upon to turn out en-masse to erect fortifications and defenses on all the approaches leading to the cities of Newport and Covington. Gen. Wallace finding himself without any available military at his command for immediate defense, caused the 2nd regiment reserve militia which had been organized under the militia law of the state in July, 1861, to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and sent to the front to protect the workmen in the intrenchments and on the fortifications. It served the government faithfully during its 30-days' service, being on duty day and night nearly the entire term of enlistment, rendering most valuable service in protecting the working parties and doing picket duty in sight of the enemy. The regiment was mustered out at Cincinnati, April 30, 1865, to date Oct. 4, 1862.

**Fifth U. S. Colored Troops.**—Cols., James W. Conine, Giles W. Shurtleff; Lieut.-Col., John B. Cook; Maj., Ira C. Terry. This was the first colored regiment recruited in Ohio, the nucleus of which was a few colored men collected at Camp Delaware. Much difficulty was met in the organization, as there was no law of Congress regulating the same and no order from the war department calling for their services. The initiative, however, was taken by mustering into the U. S. service J. B. T. Marsh, as quartermaster of the 127th Ohio infantry, and the formation of this regiment was commenced under what was known as the "contraband law," which gave a colored laborer in the service $10 per month, $3 of which was for clothes. Recruiting progressed slowly and but for a few faithful men, who were ambitious to show themselves worthy of their freedom, the organization would have failed. The companies were mustered into the U. S. service as follows: B, C, E, G and H, July 23, 1863; D, Aug. 20; F, Sept. 9; I, Oct. 17, and K, Jan. 15,

1864. The war department finally called colored men into the service and promised that Congress would place them on an equality with other troops. Officers were examined and assigned to the regiment and early in November the regimental organization was formed. The synonym of the regiment was changed to 5th U. S. colored troops, the equipment was completed and the regiment was ordered to Virginia with nine companies and nearly the full complement of officers. It served the government honorably in many battles, and no troops ever did better fighting. Upon the roll of honor will be found the names of 266 brave soldiers, who gave up their lives on the field of battle, in hospital from mortal wounds received, or from disease. The regiment was mustered out on Sept. 20, 1865, at Carolina City, N. C.

**Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops.**—Col., Albert M. Blackman; Lieut.-Col., John W. Donnellon; Majs., William G. Neilson, Mathew R. Mitchell. This regiment was organized at Camp Delaware, from Jan. 16 to Aug. 6, 1864, to serve for three years. Shortly after being mustered into the U. S. service it was ordered to Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., where it was stationed for awhile, doing garrison duty. Thence it went to City Point and Petersburg, Va., it being at the latter place that it distinguished itself for unsurpassed gallantry and good conduct upon the battlefield. The bravery of this regiment was also displayed at Chaffin's farm and the Weldon railroad. It was sent down into North Carolina, where it was engaged a part of the time in doing garrison duty and the other part of the time in the operations in and around Fort Fisher, Wilmington, Goldsboro and Raleigh. It did heroic service, won the confidence and approval of its superior officers, and after as honorable service as any of the regiments, it was mustered out on Sept. 21, 1865, at Smithville, N. C. The roll of honor of this regiment shows 18 killed in action, and 149 died in hospital of disease or wounds received in battle.

**First Cavalry.**—Cols., Owen P. Ransom, Minor Milliken, Beroth B. Eggleston; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas C. H. Smith, James Laughlin, Valentine Cupp, Thomas J. Pattin, Stephen C. Writer; Majs., Michael W. Smith, Erasmus B. Dennison, David A. B. Moore, James N. Scott, John C. Frankeberger, William McBurney. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase from Aug. 17 to Oct. 5, 1861, to serve for three years. About the middle of September, Cos. A and C were ordered to western Virginia, whence, after performing considerable service in that department, they were ordered to the Shenandoah Valley and attached to the commands of Shields, Banks and Kilpatrick. They participated in many of the sanguinary engagements around the capital and did not return to the regiment until the spring of 1864. In December the regiment broke camp and proceeded by rail and steamboat to Louisville, being the first regiment of cavalry to enter that department. It participated in the advance upon Corinth, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and after the evacuation it joined in pursuit of Beauregard's army, going as far as Booneville. During this pursuit it had four sharp engagements with the enemy, but with little loss. The regiment was constantly engaged in scouting and keeping the country clear of bushwhackers and guerrillas, and a detachment sent out from Tuscumbia, Ala., had a severe engagement with Roddey's Confederate command near Russellville, and although successful suffered severely. In July Courtland was attacked by a large force of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Anderson, when two companies of the 10th Ky. infantry and Cos. E and K of the 1st Ohio cavalry engaged the enemy, holding him for a considerable time, but were compelled to retire, the enemy having captured the infantry and 21 of the cavalry. Returning to Kentucky with Buell's army, a battalion moved from Louisville in October, captured 25 prisoners in an engagement near Bardstown,

and then took the advance on the Perryville road, carrying it with great gallantry. On the first day of the battle of Stone's river the regiment made a heroic charge against a foe flushed with success and continued the remaining two days until the victory was complete. On Sept. 19, 1863, the regiment arrived on the Chickamauga battle-field and was immediately led into the fight, its loss in the engagement being severe. It was then stationed at Washington, Tenn., for the purpose of guarding the Tennessee river, and while there the Confederate Gen. Wheeler, with 8,000 cavalry, broke through Gen. Crook's lines. The Confederate advance was met by a battalion of the 1st cavalry under Maj. Scott and a severe engagement followed, in which 26 men of the battalion were wounded and captured. While on a raid toward Chattanooga in November, the regiment had a severe engagement with the enemy at Cleveland, losing 15 men, but inflicting on the enemy a loss of at least 50. At Calhoun, a town on the Hiawassee river, in December, Gen. Wheeler, with 2,800 men, attacked a wagon-train and this was followed by a brisk engagement, in which the Confederates lost 25 killed, 80 wounded and 131 taken prisoners. This brilliant affair cost the cavalry but 1 man killed and 3 wounded. A sufficient number reënlisting, it became a veteran regiment and after a furlough of 30 days was back in the ranks ready for duty. In May, 1864, it crossed the Tennessee river at Decatur and three days thereafter participated in the severe engagement at Moulton, resulting in the complete defeat of Gen. Roddey, who had made an attack with a force of six regiments and a battery of artillery. The regiment lost in this engagement about 20 men killed and wounded. It then remained and acted with the main army up to and for some time after the fall of Atlanta, being employed mainly in covering the movements and protecting the flanks. When surrounded by the enemy at Lovejoy's Station the regiment particularly distinguished itself by holding in check for some time a large part of Cleburne's Confederate infantry division, with a loss of 50 men. It also took part in the movement which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta by the Confederates. The regiment charged a 3-gun battery at Ebenezer Church, in April, 1865, and Forrest's far-famed horsemen were routed in 20 minutes. On April 2 Selma, Ala., was taken; on the 9th the command began crossing the Alabama; on the 12 and 13th it rested in Montgomery; took up its march on the 14th toward Columbus, Ga.; the next day Buford's division was driven ahead; on the 16th the advance of the regiment struck the enemy near Crawford, Ga., and charged them for 9 miles across the Ogeechee river. It was also engaged in the night assault upon Columbus, the capture of the works, the saving of the two bridges which opened up the city, its arsenals and factories, and gave as the result of one of the most desperate night assaults ever made 1,200 prisoners and 96 cannon. The regiment then garrisoned Georgia and South Carolina until mustered out—Cos. A to K, inclusive, and M on Sept. 13, 1865, at Hilton Head, S. C., and Co. L on Sept. 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

**Second Cavalry.**—Cols., Charles Doubleday, August V. Kautz, Bayard Nettleton, Dudley Seward; Lieut.-Cols., Robert W. Ratliff, George A. Purington, David E. Welch; Majs., Henry F. Willson, George G. Miner, Henry L. Burnett, Albert Barnitz, Hyman N. Easton, Rynd E. Lawder. The 2nd cavalry was recruited and organized under the supervision of Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins, in the summer and fall of 1861, to serve for three years, and rendezvoused at Camp Wade. Early in Jan., 1862, under orders from the war department, the regiment proceeded by rail via Cincinnati, St. Louis and St. Joseph to Platte City, Mo. In February a scouting party of 120 men of the regiment was attacked in the streets of Independence by an equal force under the command of the subsequently noted Quantrill, but as the results of the regi-

ment's "first fight," Quantrill was routed in 15 minutes, losing 5 killed, 4 wounded and 5 captured, the Ohioans losing 1 killed and 3 wounded. In Aug., 1862, there was a detail of 2 officers and 13 men from each company for the purpose of forming a light battery of artillery. And in Jan., 1863, there was an order issued by the war department, making the detail a permanent Ohio battery, to be known as the 25th battery Ohio light artillery. Early in September the mounted portion of the regiment, with the battery above-mentioned, moved with the army of Gen. Blunt into Missouri and Arkansas, sharing in the active campaign, which ended in the victory of Prairie Grove. In this autumn campaign the regiment fought at Carthage and Newtonia, Mo., camped at Pea Ridge, and fought at Cow hill, Wolf creek, White river and Prairie Grove. In Sept., 1863, the regiment participated in the defeat of the Confederates at Blountsville and Bristol, Tenn. During the siege of Knoxville it operated on the enemy's flank and after the siege was raised joined in the pursuit. In December it fought Longstreet's cavalry at Morristown; two days later it formed the advance of a brigade which attacked and fought eighteen regiments for 2 hours at Russellville, losing 40 men killed and wounded; it was at the front 5 hours in the battle of Bean's station, and for five days was almost constantly under fire. The time was spent in maneuvering and fighting until Jan. 1, 1864, when out of 470 men 420 reënlisted and were furloughed. At Brandy Station, Va., it engaged Rosser's cavalry with slight loss, and from this time on in the Wilderness campaign it was employed almost constantly in covering the right flank of the infantry, either on picket duty or skirmishing. The regiment occupied the center and sustained the heaviest of the shock at Hanover Court House, driving the enemy from the front, taking possession of and holding the town. In Ashland it was surrounded by the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee and an action ensued which lasted until sunset, when the Union forces withdrew, the regiment covering the retreat. It had an active share in the fighting at Nottaway Court House, Stony creek and Reams' station, losing 105 killed, wounded and missing, and returned to the lines at Light House point on July 1. It was engaged in August at Winchester and Charlestown, then marched to the vicinity of Berryville and assisted in driving the enemy from that town. At the battle of the Opequan, after 4 hours' hard fighting, the regiment was the last to leave the pursuit on the Valley pike. With its division, it moved out the Front Royal pike, drove Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal and marched and skirmished in Luray valley until it joined the army at New Market. At Waynesboro the regiment fought, dismounted, till all had withdrawn and then charged through a line of Confederate infantry in column of fours and continued as rear-guard until noon the next day. Rosser's cavalry attacked the command at Bridgewater, but was repulsed, the regiment sharing in the action. It shared in the battle of Cedar creek, being in the saddle from daybreak until 9 o'clock p. m. The regiment marched with the cavalry to reconnoiter Early's force at New Market, where it became hotly engaged, and it repulsed that portion of the enemy which attacked the 1st brigade at Lacey's springs. It was mustered out on Sept. 11, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.

**Third Cavalry.**—Cols., Louis Zahm, James W. Paramore, Charles B. Seidel, Horace N. Howland; Lieut.-Cols., Douglas A. Murray, Darius E. Livermore; Majs., John H. Foster, James S. Brisbin, Charles W. Skinner, Leonard Adams, Thomas D. McClelland, Martin Archer, Francis P. Gates. This regiment was organized from the state at large, at Monroeville, Huron county, from Sept. 4 to Dec. 11, 1861, to serve for three years. In March, 1862, it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and arrived there on the 18th. In September the 1st battalion of the regiment had a sharp engagement at Munfordville, Ky., with three times its own num-

ber and drove them into their works in three separate charges. It lost 2 killed and 12 wounded, and the enemy lost 38 killed and 60 wounded. Near Bardstown the same battalion, reinforced by two companies of the 2nd Ohio and 3d Ky. cavalry, attacked the enemy 1,200 strong, but without success, the battalion losing 6 men killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured. In October a detachment of the regiment, with a portion of the 4th cavalry, numbering in all 250 men, was completely surrounded near Lexington by John Morgan's forces and after an obstinate resistance was compelled to yield to superior numbers. During the first day's fight at Stone's river the regiment was actively engaged and suffered considerable loss. On the second day it left the field to escort a train of 4,000 wagons to Nashville for supplies. The train was attacked at Stewart's creek by Wheeler's Confederate cavalry and the regiment, supported by the 10th Ohio infantry, repulsed the Confederates with severe loss. After the battle of Stone's river the regiment was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and near Middleton, Tenn., attacked his rear-guard, capturing one of his trains. During the battle of Chickamauga it occupied a position at Lafayette, on the extreme left of the Federal lines, where it was attacked by the Confederates and forced back to Charleston, Tenn. After the battle the regiment moved as the advance of Gen. Crook's forces in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry through Tennessee, engaging them at McMinnville and on the Shelbyville pike. The latter engagement was a handsome and successful cavalry fight, in which Wheeler's forces were completely routed and demoralized, large numbers of the Confederates being killed and captured, while the regiment lost but 2 men killed and 23 captured. In Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted and on the expiration of the 30-days' furlough returned to duty. Through the efforts of Maj. Charles W. Skinner and Capt. E. M. Colver nearly 1,000 recruits were enlisted and on its return to the front at Nashville, the regiment numbered over 1,500 strong. In May it was engaged at Courtland, Ala., with the Confederate Gen. Roddey's command, the Confederates being routed with the loss of upward of 30 men killed and wounded. At Moulton the regiment was attacked by the same force in camp before daylight, and although partially surprised, it rallied, drove the enemy from the field, and pursued him. Reaching Rome, the regiment was assigned to a position on the left flank of Sherman's army and participated in the engagements at Noonday creek and Kennesaw mountain. After crossing the Chattahoochee river it was engaged in the battle of Peachtree creek. In the flanking movements on Jonesboro it was in Gen. Garrard's cavalry division and was the first to attack the enemy's forces at Lovejoy's Station, taking possession of the railroad. In the first battle of Franklin, Tenn., the regiment occupied a position on the left of Gen. Thomas' forces and was engaged with the Confederate cavalry. It was then engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia and in the battles of Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga. In the engagament at Selma it lost heavily in killed and wounded. The regiment was mustered out on Aug. 4, 1865.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Cols., John Kennett, Eli Long; Lieut.-Cols., Henry W. Burdsal, John L. Pugh, Oliver P. Robie, George W. Dobb; Majs., James E. Dresbach, Henry C. Rogers, Canduce G. Megrue, Robert E. Rogers, Peter Mathews, James Thomson. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison and Camp Gurley in Nov. 1861, (with the exception of Cos. L and M, which were organized on Aug. 15, 1862, at Cincinnati) to serve for three years. The regiment, composed of ten companies, with 1,070 men, embarked for Jeffersonville, Ind., in Dec., 1861, then crossed into Kentucky and advanced to Bacon creek, having been assigned to the 3d division, Gen. O. M. Mitchel commanding. At Bowling Green it succeeded in capturing a train loaded with a large amount of supplies, which the Confederates were endeavoring to move south. In March

John Morgan captured the forage train as it was returning to camp from Nashville, with about 30 men and 80 horses, but Col. Kennett pursued, recaptured all the men but 12 and all the horses but 16. The regiment advanced to Huntsville, Ala., where it arrived at daybreak, charged into the town and captured a train, loaded with 800 Confederate soldiers, also 17 locomotives and many cars. It was in the 2 hours' fighting at Bridgeport, Ala., where the Confederates were routed and many of them killed and captured. The regiment accompanied the unfortunate expedition toward Lexington, Ky., when John Morgan, with 2,800 men, surrounded the command and in a short time 250 of the regiment were surrendered, robbed, paroled and on their way to Ohio. The regiment participated in the battle of Stone's river, then pursued the enemy toward Shelbyville, Tenn., and on its return camped near Murfreesboro. It was frequently engaged in skirmishing and was on scouting expeditions to Liberty, Lebanon and Alexandria. With the 3d Ohio cavalry, at Snow Hill in April, 1863, it routed three regiments of Confederate cavalry, with a loss of 3 wounded and 4 captured. In May it was again engaged in an expedition against a force of Confederate cavalry at Middleton, attacked them at daybreak and drove them from their camps, which were burned. The regiment was engaged on the extreme right of the army at Chickamauga, with a loss of 32 killed, wounded and missing. Then the second battalion marched into East Tennessee, made a raid on Cleveland, captured a large number of prisoners, and burned a shot, shell and cap factory. Having reënlisted as a veteran organization and been furloughed home, the regiment was again at the front in the spring of 1864. It moved to Courtland, Ala., thence to Moulton, where at reveille the Confederate Gen. Roddey, with four regiments and two battalions of cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, attacked the brigade, but after two hours' hard fighting was driven pell-mell from the field, the regiment losing 10 men wounded, 1 mortally. It was in the advance on Jonesboro, Ga.; took part in the fighting at Lovejoy's Station; actively participated in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia in the spring of 1865, and in the charge at Selma, Ala., lost about 50 men killed and wounded. Engagements also occurred at Montgomery, Ala., and Macon, Ga. The regiment did guard duty at the latter place until ordered home to be mustered out, this event occurring on July 15, 1865.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Cols., William H. H. Taylor, Thomas T. Heath; Lieut.-Cols., John Henry, John Pummill; Majs., Frederick Scherer, Elbridge G. Ricker, Charles S. Hayes, Charles B. Cooper, Joseph C. Smith, George H. Rader, John Dalzell. This regiment was organized at Camp Dick Corwin, from Sept. to Nov., 1861, to serve for three years. On Feb. 26, 1862, it received orders to move, and on March 1 left Camp Dennison for Paducah, Ky., reporting to Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. The regiment aggregated 1,142 strong, composed principally of men from Hamilton and Clermont counties, although Greene, Clark, Preble and Brown each furnished a number. On the night of March 15 the regiment dropped down to Pittsburg landing and the next evening an expedition, consisting of six squadrons of the regiment and one battalion of the 4th Ill., under Lieut.-Col., Heath, was ordered in the direction of Corinth and when 5 miles from the landing, in front of Shiloh chapel, was suddenly fired upon by a considerable body of the enemy, several of the Illinois troops being wounded. A charge was immediately made, in which several prisoners were taken. On April 4 the second battalion of the regiment had a sharp skirmish with Confederate cavalry, infantry and artillery at Crump's landing, in which the battalion had 2 wounded, but brought in 14 prisoners. At the battle of Shiloh the regiment was constantly under fire, Gen. Grant giving direct orders to it and assigning it various difficult and dangerous duties and positions in

the field. The behavior of officers and men throughout their virgin battle was highly commended by both Gens. Grant and Sherman. The regiment advanced with the army in the slow "siege" of Corinth, and had its share of picket duty and other exposure. The first and second battalions brought on the battle of Metamora, Miss.—or as the Confederates call it, "The Hatchie"—where it fought bravely throughout the day, driving the rear-guard in its retreat and capturing many prisoners. Squadrons M and B formed one-half the garrison which, with 250 cavalry and infantry, checked the advance of Van Dorn's division of 10,000 men, in the battle of Davis' mills, and the conduct of this heroic handful of men shone so brilliantly that it caused Gen. Grant to recount their valor in general orders, requesting the whole army to follow their example and ordering that the 5th Ohio cavalry inscribe on its colors, in addition to "Pittsburg Landing," the name of "Davis mills." In December, 200 recruits en route for the regiment, were captured by Gen. Forrest, about 11 miles from Lexington, Tenn., and afterward paroled. In an expedition from Memphis in April, 1863, 47 men of squadron F charged Col. Ferguson's Confederate regiment and drove it in confusion, bringing back 48 prisoners. The same month a severe battle was fought at Coldwater, Miss., in which the regiment was engaged. An expedition, composed of 100 men each from the 5th Ohio, 2nd Ill. and 1st Mo. cavalry, was sent out toward Panola, Miss., under command of Maj. Henry, and on June 20, while in bivouac on the plantation of Dr. Adkins, 12 miles south of Hernando, was surrounded in a dense fog by Gen. Chalmers with a force of 2,000 men, with 6 field-guns. The little band, however, by a gallant charge cut through the enemy's lines and escaped, although closely pursued for 10 miles. the killed, wounded and missing of the 5th numbering 80 men. In August the 3d battalion, which had been detached for more than a year, joined the regiment and after resting but one day the regiment commenced the work to which it had been ordered—the protection of Corinth and the railroad thence to Memphis—by marching southward along the Mobile railroad to attack a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, which it met and drove through Baldwin and as far south as Guntown, without loss. In the engagement at Clear creek, Ala., and in the eight days of almost constant fighting that preceded it, the regiment did its whole duty and won weighty compliments from Gen. Osterhaus and staff. During the spring of 1864 it effected a veteran organization and in the autumn joined Sherman in his march to the sea and up through the Carolinas. It was retained in service until Oct. 30, 1865, when it was mustered out.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Cols., William R. Lloyd, William Stedman, Frank C. Loveland; Lieut.-Cols., William O. Collins, Norman A. Barrett, George W. Dickinson; Majs., John O. Ferrell, Richard B. Treat, Amandar Bingham, John H. Cryer, Benjamin C. Stanhope, James C. Richart, James S. Abell, Matthew H. Cryer. This regiment was organized by Col. William R. Lloyd, at Camp Hutchins, Warren, in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. It entered the U. S. service in the field in western Virginia in May, 1862, under Gen. Fremont; thence into the Valley of Virginia under Gen. Sigel; thence into the campaign in front of Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1862 with the Army of Virginia under Gen. John Pope; was then with Gen. George B. McClellan, in the Army of the Potomac, in fall of 1862; with Gen. Burnside in the winter of 1862 and 1863; and then with Gen. Joe Hooker, who organized the cavalry corps early in 1863, thereafter commanded in succession by Gens. Stoneman, Pleasonton and Sheridan; served through the summer of 1863, under Gen. Meade, and then until the close of the war under Gens. Meade, Grant and Sheridan. The regiment, from the date of organization of the cavalry corps, served in the brigades com-

manded by Gens. Buford, Duffie, Averell, McIntosh, D. McM. Gregg, Kilpatrick, Huey, Davies and C. H. Smith; and in divisions commanded by Gens. Bayard, Averell, Pleasonton, Gregg and Crook. The roster of this regiment shows that from 1861 to 1865 there were 1,758 officers and enlisted men in the organization. This does not include one battalion of four companies which was detached and taken to the far west under command of Lieut.-Col. Collins. Under an order from the war department, dated Sept. 20, 1862, there were four companies recruited to fill up the regiment. These companies were in part recruited at Camp Cleveland and two of them, B and E, joined the regiment at Falmouth, Va., March 9, 1863. The other two, F and M, joined the regiment March 8, 1864, at Warrenton, Va. Following is a list of battles, engagements and skirmishes in which this regiment bore an honorable part: Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, Cross Keys, Luray Court House, Warrenton, Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Kelly's ford, Stoneman's raid, Stevensburg, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Hagerstown, Boonsboro, etc., Falling Waters, Md.; Shepherdstown, Rapidan Station, Sulphur springs, Auburn mills, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Todd's tavern, Mitchell's shop, Yellow tavern, Meadow bridge, Haw's shop, Cold Harbor, Bottom's bridge, Trevilian Station, St. Mary's Church, Malvern hill, Darbytown, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Peebles' farm, Boydtown road, Stony creek, Hatcher's run, Quaker road, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Jetersville, Deatonsville, Sailor's creek, Farmville, High bridge, Appomattox, or Lee's surrender, Va. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization was retained in service until Aug. 7, 1865, when it was mustered out at Petersburg, Va., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Col., Israel Garrard; Lieut.-Col., George G. Miner; Majs., William Reaney, Augustus Norton, James McIntire, William T. Simpson, John Leaper, Solomon L. Green, Leonard Skinner. This regiment was recruited from the counties in the southwestern part of the state and was known as the "River regiment." It was mustered into service from Sept. 12, 1862, to Nov. 8, 1862, at Columbus, Camp Ripley, Athens, Pomeroy and Gallipolis, to serve for three years. At time of organization it numbered 1,204 men, and at time of muster-out 840 men. The regiment entered the field of warfare in Kentucky and thence to Tennessee. In December Cos. A and D fought the spirited engagement at Carter's station, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, 273 of whom surrendered to the Federal detachment, leaving 6 killed and 8 wounded on the field, besides surrendering a piece of artillery. A magnificent railroad bridge was burned and a train of cars run into the river. A detachment of the regiment met the enemy at Mt. Sterling, Ky., in March, 1863, defeated him and finally drove him from the state. At the battle of Dutton's hill the regiment was especially conspicuous, distinguishing itself in two charges and contribuing largely to the victory. On May 1, Gen. Pegram having collected at Monticello a force of cavalry estimated to number 4,000, the regiment, with other mounted troops, crossed the Cumberland river at Mill Springs, attacked Pegram, defeated him, drove his force to its retreat beyond the Cumberland mountains, and returned to Somerset. In the engagement known as Rocky gap the regiment bore the brunt of the fighting and Gen. Burnside complimented it in orders. The regiment was a part of the force that pursued Gen. Morgan on his raid through Indiana and Ohio, and being in the advance was the first to attack him at Buffington island. Then being reinforced by other troops a sharp engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who fled from the field in the greatest disorder, leaving his artillery and dead and wounded on the field, as well as his arms and stolen property,

consisting of boots, shoes and clothing of all kinds. At Cumberland gap in September, the Confederate garrison under Gen. Frazer, consisting of 2,600 men, with 15 pieces of artillery, surrendered, the River regiment being detailed to receive the surrender and occupy this "gateway to East Tennessee." On Sept. 10 it returned to Knoxville, and from there marched to Carter's station, where in a night fight it drove a large force of the enemy from that place. In the battle of Blue Springs it participated in the final charge made near nightfall, in which the enemy was routed and sought safety in retreat. In the terrible defeat at Rogersville the regiment lost 112 men and some of its best officers. It then crossed the Clinch mountains, took position on the north bank of Clinch river, and held it against the enemy during the siege of Knoxville. In pursuit of the enemy retreating from Knoxville the regiment participated in the hotly contested battle at Bean's station, which lasted the entire day and in which both parties suffered severely. On Dec. 23 the regiment crossed the Holston river, engaged and drove the enemy from New Market. It then crossed Bey's mountain, engaged a largely superior force near Dandridge, and after hard fighting all day, in which it was twice surrounded, was compelled to cut its way out. In January it participated in the fight at Fair Garden, in which after several hours' fighting the enemy was defeated and driven in full retreat across the French Broad river, 2 pieces of Confederate artillery and several hundred prisoners being captured. In June the regiment, with the force under Gen. Burbridge, marched toward Cynthiana, Ky., and there attacked Morgan's force, defeating and driving him from the field in confusion. In this engagement the regiment captured some 500 prisoners, though in doing so sacrificed several valuable men. From July until September the regiment participated in the siege of the "Gate City," being actively engaged with the enemy almost daily. On Nov. 30 was fought the bloody battle at Franklin, Tenn., where the regiment tenaciously held its position on the left of the Federal line. In the first day's fight at Nashville it charged by squadrons, drove the enemy in its front a mile and a half, captured 4 pieces of artillery, and on the second day was actively engaged. The regiment was mustered out on July 4, 1865, its loss by casualties of war having been 560.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Cols., Samuel A. Gilbert, Alpheus S. Moore, Thomas Drummond, Wesley Owens; Lieut.-Cols., Lysander W. Tulleys, Robert Youart, Augustus Dotze; Majs., Jacob A. Souders, James W. Shaw, Nicholas D. Badger. This regiment, formerly the 44th infantry, was organized as a veteran cavalry regiment by order of the secretary of war. Its designation was changed to the 8th Ohio volunteer cavalry in Jan., 1864, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until July 30, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. Immediately after or during the retreat from Lynchburg, Va., and until Dec. 1, 1864, this regiment was divided, one detachment being ordered to Beverly, W. Va., where it arrived on June 30, 1864, and the other taking part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, including the skirmishes in which the cavalry was engaged and the battles of Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. At Huttonsville, W. Va., Aug. 23, 1864, 80 men belonging to Cos. C, H and K were surprised and captured, their arms, equipments and horses only being taken. The camp of the 8th at Beverly, W. Va., was attacked on Oct. 29, 1864, just before daylight, but after a severe hand-to-hand fight, the Confederates, who had intended a surprise, were forced to retreat with a loss of 17 killed, 27 wounded and 92 prisoners, while the regiment lost only 8 killed, 25 wounded and 13 missing. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1865, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the enemy under Gen. Rosser attacked and surprised the camp of the 8th Ohio cav-

alry and the 34th Ohio infantry, at Beverly, killed 5 men, wounded 20 and captured 583. The captured men were taken to Richmond, Va., where they were held as prisoners until Feb. 15, 1865, when they were sent to Annapolis, Md., and thence to Camp Chase (parole camp), Ohio, where they were mustered out by order of the war department.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Col., William D. Hamilton; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas P. Cook, William Stough; Majs., William Sims, John Williamson, Henry Plessner, Elijah Hogue, Lewis H. Bowlus, John W. Macumber, James Irvine. This regiment was organized in 1863, to serve three years. Cos. A, B, C and D were mustered in at Camp Zanesville, in January and the other eight companies at Camp Dennison in September, October and December. The regiment was finally completed and united in Alabama in the spring of 1864. In April an Alabama regiment surrounded a barn at Florence, in which the men of Co. G were sleeping, shot 2 of the sentinels, and after a short struggle succeeded in capturing 41 men of the company. Of the 2,500 men chosen to take part in Rousseau's raid in Alabama and Georgia, 700 were from the 9th Ohio cavalry and the regiment lost during the expedition 26 men, most of whom were captured while foraging. It was identified with Gen. Sherman's cavalry division on the march to the coast, in which skirmishing continued more or less until the general engagement took place at Waynesboro, in which the regiment made the second charge and broke the Confederate lines. At Aiken, S. C., it was engaged and assisted in driving the Confederates beyond their lines. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Monroe's cross-roads and in the battle of Averasboro it supported the right flank of the 20th corps, becoming hotly engaged. It fought at Bentonville, the last battle of the campaign, and skirmished a little at Raleigh before entering the capital. The regiment was mustered out on July 20, 1865, at Lexington, N. C.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—Cols., Charles C. Smith, Thomas W. Sanderson; Lieut.-Cols., William E. Haynes, James D. Platt; Majs., Lyman C. Thayer, William S. Hickox, William Thayer, Abram F. McCurdy, Nathaniel W. Filkins, David Stratton. This regiment was organized at Camp Cleveland and Camp Chase, from Oct., 1862, to July 25, 1863, to serve for three years. It left early in the srping of 1863 for Nashville, Tenn., when it was ordered to Murfreesboro, where it remained doing picket and scout duty until the Army of the Cumberland opened the campaign against Gen. Bragg, in which the regiment performed a vast amount of marching and countermarching. It was actively engaged in all of Gen. Kilpatrick's movements during Sherman's Atlanta campaign, after which the great march to the sea was inaugurated, and on this march the regiment was frequently engaged with the enemy. The following list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, has been compiled, after a careful research, during the preparation of this work: Chickamauga, Ga.; Cosby creek, Tenn.; Tunnel Hill, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sweetwater, Bear Creek Station, Waynesboro, Ga.; Aiken, S. C.; Monroe cross-roads and Averasboro, N. C. The regiment was mustered out on July 24, 1865, at Lexington, N. C., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Eleventh Cavalry.**—Lieut.-Cols., William O. Collins, Thomas L. Mackey; Majs., John O. Ferrell, Bolivar C. Converse, Levi G. Marshall, William H. Evans. Cos. A, B, C and D of this regiment were organized as the 7th Ohio cavalry, but were consolidated on Dec. 19, 1861, with the 6th cavalry, forming the 1st battalion of that regiment, the whole being then rendezvoused at Camp Dennison. On March 13, 1862, the 1st battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col Collins, was detached from the 6th cavalry and ordered to report to Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, Mo., by whom it was ordered to proceed to Fort Laramie, D. T. (now Wyoming),

where it arrived on May 30, 1862, having marched overland from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a distance of about 640 miles. During the summer of 1862, the battalion was permanently detached from the regiment and designated as the "First Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry." A battalion of four companies (E, F, G and H) was organized at Camps Dennison and Chase, Ohio, from June 26 to July 31, 1863, when the two battalions were consolidated and designated the 11th Ohio cavalry. The 2nd battalion was called into service during John Morgan's raid through Ohio, and after the capture and dispersion of his force returned to Camp Dennison. Leaving Camp Dennison on Aug. 1, 1863, it reached Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the 13th. While there awaiting supplies the sacking and burning of the town of Lawrence occurred and the battalion was sent in pursuit of Quantrill. After marching about 150 miles it was recalled, and on Sept. 2 proceeded across the plains for Fort Laramie, where it arrived on Oct. 10. Cos. I, K and L were organized on June 30, 1864, at Fort Laramie, D. T., being composed of surplus recruits assigned to the regiment. The ground of the operations of this regiment, which was never actually together during its term of service, was in the center of the Rocky mountains and the then hostile Indian country, before the organization of the territory of Wyoming, when nearly all that vast extent of territory was known as Dakota and Idaho. Its principal duty was to guard the Pacific telegraph line and the overland route of communication and supply, extending from Colorado and western Nebraska and Kansas through Wyoming and Idaho to Utah and Oregon. With the exception of Fort Laramie, the men of this regiment erected and guarded all the military posts and stations established in 1864-65 on the line of communication and supply indicated, to make the circuit of which required 1,000 miles of travel. From March 1 to Sept. 5, 1865, a single company of this regiment erected five posts, guarded 150 miles of Pacific telegraph line, and its several detachments had 13 engagements with Indians. Two companies, on an expedition to Powder and Tongue rivers, took part in a charge upon and the burning of an Indian village, marched 1,200 miles and were out 58 days. It is difficult to definitely locate and designate the numerous engagements between the detachments and the Indians, but the following is a list of the principal battles, compiled after a careful research, during the preparation of this work: South Pass, Sweet Water bridge, Mud Springs Station, Rush creek, near Laparelle creek, near Poison creek, Fort Marshall, Deer Creek Station, Camp Marshall, Deer creek, St. Mary's Station, Elkhorn, near Deer creek, Sage Creek Station, Sweet Water bridge, Rock creek, Platte bridge (Ft. Caspar), Powder river, Indian village (Tongue River). Cos. A, B, C and D were mustered out on April 1, 1865, at Omaha, Neb., by reason of expiration of term of service. The remaining companies, being the last volunteer troops from Ohio in service, were mustered out on July 14, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by order of the war department.

**Twelfth Cavalry.**—Col., Robert W. Ratliff; Lieut.-Cols., Robert H. Bentley, John F. Herrick; Majs., Miles J. Collier, Erastus C. Moderwell, This regiment, from the state at large, was organized at Camp Cleveland from Aug. 7 to Nov. 24, 1863, to serve for a term of three years. On Nov. 29 it moved to Louisville, then to Lexington and Mt. Sterling, and at the latter place was closely engaged with the Confederates in the following June, behaving with great gallantry and being especially complimented by Gen. Burbridge. It overtook Morgan at Cynthiana and fought with him, scattering his forces in every direction. In October it was engaged for half a day in hard fighting at Saltville, finally charging up a hill and driving the enemy from his works. It did its full share of duty under Gen. Stoneman, at Bristol, Abingdon and Marion; thence as support to

Gen. Gillem in his pursuit of Vaughn; then back again to Marion, where Stoneman engaged Breckenridge for 40 hours, and finally defeated him. In December Saltville was captured and the forces returned to Kentucky, regimental headquarters being established at Richmond. In the spring of 1865 it again formed part of a raiding expedition under Gen. Stoneman, during which Salisbury, with its stores and the Federal prisoners confined there, fell into Union hands. The regiment was mustered out on Nov. 14, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Thirteenth Cavalry.**—Lieut.-Cols., Noah H. Hixon, Stephen R. Clark; Majs., John N. Cherry, Francis C. Russell, William Jarvis, Richard H. Wheeler. This regiment was organized from May 5, 1864, to March 23, 1865, at Camp Chase. It was formed by the reënlistment of members of the 4th and 5th independent cavalry battalions (six months organizations) and recruits from different parts of the state. From its organization until Dec. 18, 1864, the regiment acted as infantry, but on that day the men were armed and equipped as cavalry and served as such until mustered out. The following is a list of battles, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, in the compilation of which reference has been made to the Official Army Register, Part V, page 20, and other sources: Weldon railroad, Assault on Petersburg, Reams' station, Peebles' farm, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, South Side railroad, Hatcher's run, Dinwiddie Court House, Amelia springs, Jetersville, Appomattox C. H. (Lee's Surrender). The regiment was mustered out of service on Aug. 10, 1865, at Petersburg, Va., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Merrill's Horse** (also known as 2nd Missouri Cavalry).—Ten companies of this regiment (A to K inclusive) were organized at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., late in the year 1861, and Cos. L and M at St. Louis and Warrenton, Mo., Jan. 1 and June 30, 1863, to serve for three years. Cos. B, C and K were enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, and were officered by Ohio men. They were also furnished with recruits from this state from time to time. The following is a list of battles and actions, in which this regiment bore an honorable part, as published by the war department: Silver creek, Knob Noster, Memphis, Moore's mills, Kirksville, Switzer's mill, Crampton's ferry and Roanoke, Mo.; Brownsville, Bayou Meto, Ark.; Bear Skin lake, Mo.; Little Rock, Princeton, Prairie d'Ane, Camden, Moro Bottom, Jenkins' ferry, Ark.; Little Blue, Big Blue, Mo., and Little Osage river, Kan. The original members (except veterans) were mustered out as their terms of service expired, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in the service until Sept. 19, 1865, when it was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in accordance with orders from the war department. (See 2nd Mo. cavalry.)

**Second Battalion Cavalry.**—This battalion—so called on the books of the war department—was composed of two companies, organized at separate times for temporary service, near the close of the national guard movement in 1864.. Co. A, organized in Highland county, was called out in the month of August to guard the state arsenal, and with Capt. Waddell commanding, served out its term of 60 days in a manner highly satisfactory. At the expiration of their time the men were paid by the U. S. government, and relieved by Co. C, from the same battalion, under the command of Capt. Amen. After honorably serving out its term of enlistment this company, too, was mustered out and paid by the general government. The service of each company was limited to guard duty.

**Fourth Independent Cavalry Battalion.**—Maj., Joseph T. Wheeler. This battalion, composed of five companies, was organized at Cincinnati, from Aug. 3 to Sept. 21, 1863, to serve for six months. It was mustered out by companies at different dates from Feb. 15 to March 14,

1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. Many of the members reënlisted in the 13th cavalry, which was then organizing at Camp Chase. Part of this battalion was in service during the Morgan raid, being subsequently sent to eastern Kentucky, where, although it participated in no regular battles, it did good service in protecting the citizens from the raids of the guerrillas with which that region was infested.

**Fifth Independent Cavalry Battalion.**—Maj., John F. Ijams. This battalion, composed of four companies, was organized at Columbus from July 9 to Sept. 2, 1863, to serve for six months. Co. A participated in checking the advance of Morgan in southern Ohio, and after his capture returned to Camp Chase. When the battalion was completed it was sent into eastern Kentucky to protect the citizens from the raids of the guerrillas that infested that part of the state. It captured a number of the most noted and broke up their bands which result brought peace and security to the inhabitants. It did not participate in any regular battle because there was no organized force pitted against it. It was mustered out on Feb. 15, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on expiration of term of service.

**McLaughlin's Cavalry Squadron.**—Majs., William McLaughlin, Gaylord McFall, Richard Rice. In Oct., 1861, the governor of Ohio requested the war department permission for Maj. McLaughlin, of Mansfield, to raise a force of cavalry. Said permission was granted and a special order was issued to William McLaughlin to raise an independent command, to be named McLaughlin Squadron. This squadron was organized and mustered in at Mansfield, in Nov. and Dec., 1861, to serve for three years. It left Mansfield for the field and was sent to eastern Kentucky to look after Humphrey Marshall's Confederate command, then near Paintville. It operated with the command of Col. Garfield of the 43d Ohio infantry and was with that command at the battle of Middle creek. During the siege of Knoxville it performed escort and picket duty, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy, until Jan. 10, 1864, when most of the men reënlisted and returned to Ohio to enjoy their veteran furlough of 30 days. Moving through Kentucky and Tennessee, the squadron then joined Gen. Sherman's forces at Big Shanty, Ga., and formed a part of Gen. Stoneman's command in his raid to Macon, in which it suffered severely in killed, wounded and missing. Col. Israel Garrard of the 7th Ohio cavalry having superseded Stoneman, the squadron marched in company with his command and operated in Sherman's flanking movements toward Atlanta. Thence it went with the Federal forces to the sea, through North and South Carolina, participating in the fight at Bentonville and the brisk skirmishes at Blackville and other points on the march up to Raleigh, N. C. It was then sent to Lexington and Concord, N. C., returning to Raleigh in July, 1865, at which time and place it was consolidated with the 5th Ohio cavalry.

**Harlan's Light Cavalry.**—Capts., Noah M. Runyan, Gerard Reynolds, Samuel N. Titus, Irvin Bacon; First Lieuts., William H. Kilmer, Hiram H. Eggleston, J. Samuel Weaver; Second Lieut., Isaac A. Smallwood. This company was organized at Camp Chase, by Capt. Noah M. Runyan, under an order from the secretary of war, Simon Cameron, authorizing Col. Josiah Harlan to raise an independent regiment of cavalry, the intention being to have companies from twelve different states. It was subsequently found, however, that the laws of Congress did not authorize the recruiting of single companies in a state. This company was therefore attached to the 11th Pa. cavalry and designated as Co. M. The company was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 1, 1861, at Camp Chase, for three years, and proceeded at once to join the 11th Pa. at Hesterville, a suburb of Philadelphia. From Philadelphia the company was sent with its regiment to Ball's cross-roads, Va., where it went into

camp. Its active campaigning commenced in the spring of 1863. It was at the siege of Suffolk, Co. M being stationed at South mills as an outpost, guarding the approach in that direction. It participated in the attack on the enemy's works, near Hanover Court House, which resulted in the capture of 125 Confederate prisoners, among them Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. Lee, 700 horses and mules, 80 wagons, and other property. After reënlisting the company, in May, 1864, accompanied Brig.-Gen. A. V. Kautz in his operations against the Weldon railroad, Danville railroad, etc. At Jarratt's station the company lost 1 man killed and 11 wounded. At Reams' station the regiment engaged the enemy for three days, almost without intermission, with some loss. In March, 1865, it crossed the James and Appomattox rivers, and followed the fortunes of Sheridan's command until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. It was mustered out on Aug. 13, 1865.

**Third Independent Cavalry Company.**—Capts. Philip Pfau, Frank Smith; First Lieuts., Jonas Seaman, Waldemar G. Wahle; Second Lieuts., Frank A. Dousman, Frederick Smith. This company was organized at Cincinnati, by Capt. Pfau, each man furnishing his own horse and horse equipments. It was mustered into the state service on July 4, 1861, at Cincinnati, by George Sillygatt, aid-de-camp, and on Aug. 16, 1861, at Camp Chase, it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, to date from the original muster. A few days sufficed to prepare it for the field and it was sent to western Virginia, where it joined the forces already in the field under Gen. McClellan. Pfau's company of horse was noted for the energy and success with which it performed the work of scouting and skirmishing marked out for it. The original members were mustered out on July 11, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on expiration of term of service, and the organization, composed of recruits, was retained in the service until May 22, 1865, when it was mustered out at Cumberland, Md., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Fourth Independent Cavalry Company.**—Capts., John S. Foster, John L. King; First Lieuts., William H. Hannah, Joseph F. Thomas; Second Lieuts., Stephen D. Porter, Thomas C. Yates. This company was organized at Georgetown, each man furnishing his own horse and horse equipments, and was mustered into the service on July 9, 1861, at Georgetown, for three years. On the 10th it left for Camp Chase, where it remained until Aug. 19, when it was ordered to Missouri. On March 1, 1862, it was taken into St. Louis, placed on duty at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, and acted as his escort until he was transferred to Washington. The company was then engaged in miscellaneous service until July 16, 1864, when the original members were mustered out at Cincinnati, Ohio, by reason of expiration of term of service. The recruits, about 50 in number, were left at Gen. McPherson's headquarters and in Aug. and Sept., 1864, John L. King, who had been a sergeant in the original organization, recruited the company to the maximum number and was commissioned captain. This company participated in the march to the sea, in the campaign in the Carolinas, and was present at the grand review in Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out on May 28, 1865.

**Fifth Independent Cavalry Company.**—Capt., James L. Foley; First Lieut., Joseph M. Kennedy; Second Lieut., Isaac B. McLinn. This company was organized at Cincinnati and was composed principally of residents of that city. It was one of the four companies that formed the organization known as Gen. Fremont's body-guard, commanded by Maj. Charles Zagonyi. Three companies of the guard, numbering 150 men, attacked a force of 1,900 organized men in open daylight at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 25, 1861, and put them to flight. While moving down a lane and before taking down a fence and forming for the charge, the guards

received a heavy cross-fire, from which 40 men were thrown down and disabled by being hit themselves or having their horses shot, so that not more than 110 were engaged in the real attack. The loss of the guards in this action, the only one in which they were engaged, was 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 captured, 4 of the killed and 13 of the wounded being members of this company. The captured men were soon afterward exchanged. The Confederate loss was heavy, being given by Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," as 107 killed and 30 captured.

**Sixth Independent Cavalry Company.**—Capts., Jeptha Garrard, George F. Dern; First Lieuts., James K. Wilson, Henry M. Ensminger; Second Lieuts., Joseph C. Grannan, William V. Lawrence. This company was recruited in the counties of Greene and Hamilton in Aug. and Sept., 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Dennison near Cincinnati. On Sept. 23 it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and after persistent effort by the captain it was armed, equipped and splendidly mounted. Strict discipline being maintained, the men made rapid progress in their new profession. The company was finally attached to the 3d N. Y. cavalry as Co. L, and on Jan. 9, 1862, joined the regiment at Camp Bates near Poolesville. On March 1 the company crossed the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry and moved to the outposts beyond Charlestown, Va. Berryville was soon occupied and on the following morning the company engaged in a skirmish with Ashby's cavalry driving them several miles. It then marched to Winchester, where it made a successful dash at Ashby and Stuart, returned to Harper's Ferry and on the day of the battle of Winchester marched for Washington, D. C., remaining there until the latter part of April when it moved to Alexandria preparatory to embarking for North Carolina—arriving at New Berne on May 12. Until Sept. 1 the company was occupied in scouting and in expeditions to the interior, when it moved to Washington, N. C., to join the expedition to the Roanoke in the direction of Hamilton. On Sept. 6 the expedition moved, this company taking the advance, when a volley of musketry was heard on the opposite side of the town. Capt. Garrard wheeled the advance, dashed in the direction of the firing, and the Confederates were completely routed with a heavy loss, the company having 10 men wounded and 14 horses killed and disabled. In then proceeded to Plymouth and 10 days later to New Berne. It was engaged in scouting and picket duty until Dec. 11, when Gen. Foster moved from New Berne, intending to penetrate if possible to Raleigh. During this movement the company acted as provost guard of the army and shared in the battles of Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro bridge. In the siege of Washington, which immediately followed the Confederate attack on New Berne, in March, 1863, the company was kept continually on the scout. It shared in all the raids, scouts, skirmishes and battles around Richmond in the spring of 1864, losing heavily in killed, wounded and captured, and when the company's time expired but very few were left to muster out. During its term of service it furnished to the army 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains and 14 lieutenants.

**Union Light Guard.**—Capt., George A. Bennett; First Lieuts., Arthur W. White, James B. Jamison; Second Lieut., George C. Ashmun. This independent company of cavalry was organized as a body-guard to President Lincoln by order of Gov. Tod during Nov. and Dec., 1863, by recruiting one man from each county in the state, and was known as the 7th independent company, Ohio volunteer cavalry. It was mustered in at Columbus, Dec. 17, 1863, and left for Washington, D. C., on the 22nd. On its arrival there it reported to the secretary of war and was assigned to duty in and around the city, strong details being placed near the president's house, the treasury building, the war office and the other public buildings, in which line of duty they served until Sept. 9, 1865, when the

company was mustered out at Washington, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Company H, 5th West Virginia Cavalry.**—Capts., Patrick McNally, Joseph M. Bushfield, John Combs; First Lieuts., Henry C. Flesher, Louis P. Salterbach; Second Lieuts., Charles H. Day, John C. French, Andrew P. Russell. This company was recruited in Lawrence county, Ohio, by Maj. Patrick McNally, its first captain, under the first call of the president for volunteers to serve for three years. It was organized at Ironton on June 10, 1861, and mustered into service June 28, at Wheeling, W. Va., with other West Virginia infantry regiments. The 2nd was mounted in June, 1863, and on Jan. 26, 1864, its designation was changed to the 5th W. Va. cavalry, the Ohio company becoming Co. H. The company was mustered out on June 29, 1864, on expiration of term of service. The veterans remaining in the service were transferred to the 6th W. Va., cavalry on Dec. 14, 1864.

**Bard's Independent Cavalry Company.**—Capt., Sylvester W. Bard; First Lieut., Peter C. Bonte. This company was organized at Cincinnati, during the sudden alarm in the fall of 1862, to serve for 30 days. It was mustered out on Oct. 2, 1862.

**Burdsall's Independent Cavalry.**—Capt., Henry W. Burdsall; First Lieut., Minor Milliken; Second Lieut., C. B. Hunt. This company of cavalry was formed at Cincinnati, of patriotic young men of the counties of Hamilton and Butler, in June, 1861. It was ordered to western Virginia and was used with excellent effect in that wild region of country. During its term of service the company was almost entirely in the saddle, guarding trains, scouting the wild passes of the mountains and frequently meeting organized and unorganized bands of the enemy in hand-to-hand encounters. It participated in the battle of Rich mountain and in many skirmishes. The company's loss during its brief service was 1 man killed in battle, 2 died of wounds, 1 of disease, and 5 discharged for disability. It was mustered out at Columbus, Aug. 23, 1861.

**George's Independent Cavalry.**—Capt., John S. George; First Lieut., Joseph N. Bimpson; Second Lieut., Charles E. Hambliton. This independent company of cavalry was organized at Ironton, in the spring of 1861. On July 2 it proceeded to Gallipolis and was mustered into the service of the state for a period of three months. It became a part of Gen. J. D. Cox's brigade and entering western Virginia it marched to Red House on the Kanawha river, taking part in the reconnoissance for the purpose of discovering the Confederate position. On July 17 it became part of an attacking column to drive the enemy from his position at Scarey creek. It participated in all the marches and skirmishes during that campaign, forming a most important part of the state forces. The loss to the company was 1 man killed in battle, and it was mustered out at Ironton on Sept. 19.

**First Heavy Artillery.**—Col., Chauncey D. Hawley; Lieut.-Col., Fordyce M. Keith; Majs., William G. Dickson, Robert W. Caldwell, Timothy S. Matthews, Henry L. Barnes. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service as the 117th Ohio infantry at Camp Portsmouth, in Sept., 1862, for three years, its eight companies aggregating 796 men. The following month it was ordered to Kentucky, where it remained on guard duty and expeditions against guerrillas until in May, 1863, when orders were issued by the war department changing the organization into the 1st regiment, heavy artillery, and on Aug. 12 it was so reorganized, with twelve full companies, aggregating 1,839 officers and men. During the process of reorganization the regiment constructed the extensive fortifications around Covington and Newport, and through the fall and winter of 1863-64 the regiment, in battalion detachments, was engaged in guard duty at various points in Kentucky. On Feb. 19, 1864, it started

under orders, through heavy snow and extreme cold, over the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there on March 9. Until September it was engaged in guarding the railroads through Tennessee, and subsequently participated in Burbridge's and Stoneman's raids against Saltville. During the winter of 1864-65 it was constantly engaged in foraging and fighting guerrillas throughout East Tennessee and North Carolina. Forming a part of the 1st brigade, 4th division, Army of the Cumberland, it was engaged in guarding mountain passes and garrisoning captured points in Virginia and North Carolina. After the surrender of Lee and Johnston it saw service in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. On July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, at Knoxville, Tenn., in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Second Heavy Artillery.**—Col., Horatio G. Gibson; Lieut.-Col., Martin B. Ewing; Majs., William S. Irwin, Daniel W. Hoffman, Lafayette Hammond, Lemon S. Powell. This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison from June to Sept., 1863, to serve for three years. The companies during the greater part of their service were separated from each other. Co. A was first stationed at Covington Barracks, Ky.; in October it was sent to Fort Jones on Muldraugh's hill; on Jan. 10, 1864, one-half the company moved to Fort DeWolf, near Shepherdsville; in May to Cleveland, Tenn.; in August it was engaged with the enemy; in October it moved to Loudon; in November it moved to open communications with the forces then engaged with the enemy at Strawberry Plains; then returned to Knoxville and in December moved to Bean's station; thence to Southwestern Virginia; again returned to Knoxville, moved from that place to Camp Rothrock, and in Jan., 1865, to Fort Sanders. Co. B was first moved to Covington Barracks, Ky.; thence to Bowling Green; in May, 1864, to Charleston, Tenn.; in August it was at Cleveland and took part in an engagement at that place; in October it moved to Fort Sanders and Knoxville; in November moved to open communications with the Union forces at Strawberry Plains; returned to Knoxville; in December marched to Bean's station; again returned to Knoxville, moving immediately thereafter to Camp Rothrock and Fort Byington. Co. C moved to Bowling Green, Ky.; in May, 1864, was sent to Charleston, Tenn.; while there it engaged with the enemy in August; thence marched in pursuit of the Confederate cavalry and participated in the subsequent operations with the rest of the regiment; returned to Knoxville in December, thence moved to Loudon. Co. D moved to the fort on Muldraugh's hill; thence in May went into garrison at Tyner's station, where it remained until October; was then transferred to Loudon, Tenn.; in November it marched to open communications with the Union forces at Strawberry Plains; returned to Knoxville and a few days thereafter marched to Bean's station; it again returned to Knoxville. Co. E moved to Muldraugh's hill to garrison Fort Boyle; in May, 1864, was ordered to Camp Sedgwick, near Cleveland, Tenn.; in August had its first engagement with the enemy; participated with the rest of the regiment in the subsequent movements; in December returned to Knoxville, and in Jan., 1865, moved to Loudon. Co. F moved to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained until May, 1864; then moved to Charleston, Tenn., where it was engaged with the enemy; subsequently shared in the movements of the regiment; in December returned to Knoxville, and in January moved to Loudon. Co. G moved to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained until May, 1864, when it was transferred to Charleston, Tenn.; in August moved to Cleveland and took part in an engagement with the enemy; then moved with the other companies and in Feb., 1865, to Athens. Co. H moved to Munfordville, Ky.; remained in garrison at Battery McConnell until May, 1864; was then ordered to Camp Sedgwick at Cleveland, Tenn.; was engaged with the enemy's cavalry under

Wheeler and joined Steedman's column in pursuit; thereafter it shared with the others in the subsequent operations. Co. I moved to Fort De Wolf at Shepherdsville, Ky., where it remained until Jan., 1864, when it went to Fort Nelson; in May it moved to Camp Sedgwick at Cleveland, Tenn., where it engaged the enemy; in October it was transferred to Fort Galpin at Knoxville; in December it marched to Bean's station; returned to Knoxville and thence to Nashville. Co. K first moved to Munfordville; in May, 1864, was transferred to Charleston, Tenn., where it was engaged with the enemy and participated in the subsequent movements; remained at Clinch gap until December, when it returned to Knoxville; shortly thereafter it was ordered to Greeneville and thence to Nashville. Co. L moved to Fort Boone, Frankfort, Ky.; was transferred in December to Battery Simons, Munfordville; in May, 1864, marched to Camp Sedgwick at Cleveland, Tenn., as guard to the regimental wagon-train; in August moved to Charleston, where it participated in the engagement with the Confederate cavalry, and in the subsequent movements until it reached Strawberry Plains. Co. M moved to Fort Willich, Munfordville, Ky.; in Jan., 1864, it was transferred to Fort Taylor, Camp Nelson, where it remained on duty up to May; Camp Sedgwick, Cleveland, Tenn., was the next scene of its operations, and from this point it participated with the rest of the regiment in the operations; in Feb., 1865, it was at Athens. The regiment was mustered out of service on Aug. 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**First Light Artillery.**—(Three Months' Service.) Col., James Barnett; Lieut.-Col., Stephen B. Sturges; Maj., Clark S. Gates. Six days after the fall of Fort Sumter this organization was ordered to Columbus. The news spread through the city of Cleveland (four of the batteries were from that city, the other two being from Brooklyn and Geneva) and on the following Monday the regiment left Cleveland for Columbus, at which place it was ordered to Marietta via Loveland. Marietta was reached next morning when it went into camp on the fair ground, placing the guns in position to guard the city against any invasion by the enemy. The artillery was reinforced by the arrival of the 14th Ohio infantry on May 24, and the 18th on the next day, the 14th being armed and equipped. On May 29, batteries D and F left Marietta by boat for Parkersburg, W. Va., with orders to report to Col. Steedman of the 14th. They moved rapidly along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, repairing bridges destroyed by the enemy, so that by the 31st they had arrived at Clarksburg, 80 miles east of Parkersburg. The Confederates retreated from Clarksburg to Philippi; the two batteries moved to Webster, and after a tedious night march arrived before Philippi at 4 a. m., making short work of the Confederate force, which fled in dismay, leaving large quantities of supplies and war materials behind. This was the first light artillery fired by the national forces in the war. In this engagement only a few men were wounded. On May 30 the four companies at Camp Putnam moved by boat to Benwood, then proceeded to Grafton, and from there marched to Philippi, arriving too late to take part in that engagement. During June the headquarters of the regiment was at Philippi. The companies, however, were scattered, some with their guns doing duty as bridge guards. On July 6, orders were received to advance early the following day, occupy Belington and menace the enemy who was holding a strong position at Laurel hill. At daylight the skirmishers struck the Confederate pickets near Belington. The artillery was ordered to the front and shelled the enemy's outposts with demoralizing effect. On the 12th the Confederates retreated from Belington and Laurel hill, being pursued by the Union forces to Carrick's ford, where the 1st artillery opened fire on the enemy, holding a position on a high bank on the opposite side of the river, with excellent

effect. The enemy fled once more in dismay, the Confederate general, Robert S. Garnett, being killed in this battle. A fine rifled piece was captured and presented to the artillery, and this trophy is now in the public square in the city of Cleveland. Its term of service having expired, the regiment moved back to Belington and remained there until ordered to Columbus to be mustered out, this occurring at Camp Chase, July 27, 1861.

**First Light Artillery.**—(Three Years' Service.) Cols., James Barnett, Charles S. Cotter; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Hayward, Walter E. Lawrence; Majs., Seymour Race, William P. Israel, Andrew J. Konkle, Warren P. Edgarton, Daniel T. Cockerill, Frederick Schultz, Wilbur F. Goodspeed. This regiment was organized at Ravenna, Cincinnati, Camp Dennison, Cleveland, Columbus and Camp Chase from Aug. 6, 1861, to June 4, 1862, to serve for three years. Battery A left in Sept., 1861, for Louisville, Ky., receiving its equipment at Cincinnati while on the march. It made several laborious marches during its first year of service, but it did not participate in actual hostilities until the fall of 1862, when at Dog Walk, Ky., a portion of the battery was engaged. It performed effective service throughout the entire battle at Stone's river until the last gun was disabled by a shot from the enemy, and then the officers and men aided in working other batteries on the field. It participated in the movement on Tullahoma, fought at Hoover's and Liberty gaps, and accompanied Gen. McCook over Sand mountain. It took part in the battle of Chickamauga and did some of its best fighting on those eventful days, but not without the loss of 17 men killed and wounded. It entered Chattanooga with the army and aided in the defense of that place. It reënlisted, and after the 30-days' veteran furlough returned and participated in the whole of the Atlanta campaign. From Atlanta it went back to Chattanooga and thence to Columbia, at which point it was engaged with the Confederates under Gen. Hood. Battery B was mustered into the service Oct. 8, 1861, with an aggregate strength of 147 men. By order of Gen. O. M. Mitchel it left Cincinnati to report to Gen. George H. Thomas, then in command at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky. The first experience it had in the field was a brisk little affair at Camp Wild Cat, in which it fired 12 rounds and silenced one of the enemy's guns. It took part in the battle of Mill Springs and performed very effective service. At the battle of Perryville it had a position on the right wing of the army, but was not engaged. On Dec. 26 it moved with its brigade and division toward Murfreesboro, skirmishing heavily with the enemy in and around La Vergne. It bore its part throughout the battle of Stone's river, losing 17 men, killed, wounded and missing, and 21 horses killed. It remained near Murfreesboro up to June 24 and then joined in the advance of the Federal forces on Tullahoma, marching with the left in Gen. Crittenden's corps. On the second day of the battle of Chickamauga the battery was charged by a large body of the enemy, but succeeded at first in beating them off; but a second charge overwhelmed the battery and it was compelled to leave 2 of its guns in the hands of the foe. In this charge several members of the battery were wounded and captured. The battery was cooped up with the rest of the army in Chattanooga, suffering all the privations of that siege, and participated in the battle at that place. Battery C was organized and mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 8, 1861, and left camp under orders to report to Gen. George H. Thomas at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky. It joined the expedition which resulted in the battle of Mill Springs and the defeat of the Confederate Gen. Zollicoffer, there doing some effective firing. In the advance of the army on Corinth the battery was almost incessantly engaged, performing some of the most arduous duty of the campaign. At Chickamauga it fought under the immediate eye of Gen. Thomas and received a verbal compliment from that officer on the field of battle, its

loss there being 13 men, 30 horses, and 1 gun dismounted. It fell back with the army into Chattanooga and was thereafter engaged in the battle of Missionary ridge. At the close of this campaign it reënlisted, was furloughed home, and in March, 1864, again reported for duty. It started with the army on the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Peachtree creek and siege of Atlanta, losing in this campaign 20 men killed and wounded. In November it started with Sherman's army on the Savannah campaign, and encamped in the city of Savannah on Dec. 22. In Jan., 1865 it started on the campaign through the Carolinas and was engaged at Averasboro and Bentonville. Battery D was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 17, 1861, with an aggregate of 150 men. It reported to Brig.-Gen William Nelson at Mount Sterling, Ky. In Sept., 1862, at Munfordville, it was so unfortunate as to be overwhelmed by the enemy and its entire force and material were captured. The men were paroled and sent home to Ohio, where they remained until exchanged, in Jan., 1863. It was then engaged throughout the entire siege of Knoxville, and immediately after the siege was raised the battery reënlisted, the men being sent to Ohio on 30 days' veteran furlough. When the march on Atlanta commenced it moved with Sherman's forces and was in all the engagements of that arduous and eventful campaign. It was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and after the army of Hood was driven across the Tennessee river the battery returned to Nashville and was sent with the 23d corps to Wilmington, N. C. Battery E was mustered into service Oct. 7, 1861, and in December following joined the old 3d division, then under command of Gen. O. M. Mitchel, at Bacon Creek, Ky. It was engaged in nearly all the exploits of that officer through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. In Nov., 1862, it had a severe artillery duel with Capt. Morgan's 1st La. battery at La Vergne, Tenn., and drove the enemy from his works. It silenced Robison's Texas battery on the left wing of Bragg's army and repulsed repeated charges of infantry and cavalry at Stone's river on Dec. 30, but on the morning of the 31st the battery was overwhelmed in an exposed position on the extreme right of McCook's wing, and after a brief though stubborn resistance was captured. It had 3 men killed, 20 wounded and 25 taken prisoners. At the battle of Missionary ridge it held an important point, and in the decisive battle of Nashville it acted with conspicuous gallantry. Battery F was mustered into service on Dec. 2, 1861, and the next day was ordered to Louisville, where it was added to Gen. Nelson's command. It moved on to Corinth, where during the siege it made its maiden effort of throwing shells at the enemy. Falling back toward Louisville, it was attached to Hazen's brigade, then proceeded to Perryville, where it participated in the fight without the loss of a man. It then moved on to Wild Cat mountain, and thence to Pitman's cross-roads, skirmishing with the enemy all the way. It participated in the battle of Stone's river, losing 2 men killed and 12 wounded. It was in the thickest of the battle at Chickamauga, losing 1 killed and 10 wounded. Battery G was mustered into service on Dec. 17, 1861, and soon thereafter became a part of the forces in Tennessee. It was the only volunteer battery of Buell's army engaged in the battle of Shiloh and the official records of commanding officers show that it did good service. It served with Gen. Crittenden's division through the siege of Corinth, during which it was ordered into the artillery reserve and moved for Athens, Ala. In September it reported to Gen. Negley, commanding 8th division, Army of the Cumberland, and moved into camp on the Franklin pike, 2 miles from the city, taking part during the blockade. It took part in the engagement at Stone's river; was active in skirmishing while lying at Murfreesboro and on the march to Tullahoma; took part in the engagement at Dug gap, covering the rear

in retiring. It was also engaged at Chickamauga, whence it fell back with the army to Chattanooga, taking position on the Rossville road, where it was continually under fire until after the battle of Missionary ridge. In Oct., 1864, it received orders to report to the chief of artillery of the 4th army corps, at Pulaski, Tenn., where for some two weeks it was employed in building fortifications. It checked Hood's advance into Franklin, covered the retreat of the Federal column moving out, and reached Nashville on the night of Dec. 1, the loss of the battery in killed and wounded at the battle of Franklin being 23. It also took part in the battle of Nashville. Battery H was mustered into service on Nov. 7, 1861, and in Jan., 1862, proceeded by river to Parkersburg, W. Va., thence on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Patterson's creek. It was at Winchester in March, where on the 22nd it engaged the enemy and performed in a very creditable manner. It was engaged in the battle of Port Republic and, although it left 3 guns upon the battle-field to fall into the hands of the enemy, Gen. Shields complimented the battery on its gallantry and efficient service. It marched with the army back to Fredericksburg and took part in the bombardment of that place by Gen. Burnside's army, throwing nearly 1,000 shells into the town. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where, assisted by the 11th and 4th N. Y., the men stood to the guns at a critical moment and without doubt saved the Federal army from destruction. In June the battery was placed in the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac and acted with it during the remainder of the war. Battery I was mustered into service on Dec. 3, 1861, and in January left for West Virginia. In April it moved over Cheat mountain to Monterey and took part in the battle of Dinwiddie's gap. It was then taken to McDowell and aided in the fighting near that place, losing 1 man killed. It took part in the battle of Cedar mountain, and upon reaching Freeman's ford on the Rappahannock was again engaged. It then moved with Gen. Pope's forces and took part in the second Bull Run battle, losing 12 men killed and wounded and 22 horses. It took part in the bombardment of Fredericksburg and then falling back with the army went into winter quarters at Brooks' station. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1863, the battery joined Gen. Hooker's army and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing 5 men killed, 6 wounded, 1 gun and 16 horses. In the battle of Gettysburg it had 4 men killed and 15 wounded, and lost nearly all of its horses. In Oct., 1863, it was transferred with the 11th and 12th corps, Gen. Hooker commanding, to the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, and Lookout valley was the scene of its first engagement in the west. It was also engaged at Missionary ridge and was then sent with Gen. Sherman's forces to the relief of Knoxville. Returning, it went into camp at Chattanooga and early in the spring of 1864 joined in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged with the enemy in almost every battle of that campaign and its losses summed up 40 men killed and wounded. Battery K was mustered into service from Sept. 1 to Dec. 28, 1861. In February it joined Gen. Schenck's command at Cumberland, Md., and moved with it to Romney, Va. After remaining in camp some days it marched to Petersburg and Bull Pasture mountain, and took part in the battle of McDowell. From McDowell it went to Franklin, thence to Strasburg, Cross Keys and Port Republic, taking part in the battle of Cross Keys. It was at Cedar mountain and other affairs in which Gen. Pope's forces were engaged, including the second Bull Run battle. The next battle in which it was engaged was that of Chancellorsville, where it shared in the vicissitudes and mistakes of that strange engagement. In the battle of Gettysburg it was so closely engaged as to lose 5 men killed and 27 wounded. In October it was taken with the 11th and 12th corps to Chattanooga, Tenn., to aid in raising the siege of that place, and was en-

gaged in the night fight at Wauhatchie valley, in which the Confederates were badly defeated. It was also engaged at Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. Battery L was mustered into service from Oct. 8, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1862, and joined Gen. Lander's command at Patterson's creek, W. Va., arriving at that point on Jan. 27, 1863. It was in several positions during the battle of Winchester on March 23, the last one being on the right wing, which the Confederates attempted to turn, but failing to do so took shelter behind a stone wall, when a few solid shot from the battery and a simultaneous charge of infantry closed the battle, the battery losing in that engagement 1 man killed and several wounded. In performance of further duty the battery crossed Massanutten mountain and in May was engaged at Front Royal, one section firing repeated rounds at the enemy. One piece of artillery was lost by the battery at Port Republic and then, after a few months' respite, it was ordered to the front again in August and took part in the battle of Chantilly. It marched with Gen. McClellan's forces on the Antietam campaign, and in December crossed the Rappahannock into the city of Fredericksburg, remaining in its streets under fire until the morning of the 16th, when it recrossed the river. It became actively engaged on the morning of May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville and continued until the end of the engagement. At Gettysburg it took position on the right hand slope and foot of "Little Round Top," where it became warmly engaged with Longstreet's corps, which was making desperate efforts to turn the left. So close was the work here that the guns were double-shotted with canister and worked so rapidly that the men could not lay hands upon them. It afterward marched to Culpeper Court House, and in October entered with the army on the celebrated race between Gens. Meade and Lee for Manassas Junction just missing the fight at Bristoe Station. It thereafter followed the fortunes of the army and took part in the battle at Rappahannock ford. In November the battery crossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine ford and became warmly engaged at Mine run, where it lost 1 man and several horses killed and a number of men wounded. After the fight at Fort Stevens, in July, 1864, the battery was attached to Dwight's division, 19th corps, with which it marched into Maryland, then back to Virginia, and participated in the Snicker's ferry fight. In September it reported to Gen. Sheridan at Summit Point, Va., and moved with his army up the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's hill. The battery had twelve different positions during the fight at Cedar creek and behaved handsomely, firing the first and last artillery shot in the battle. It covered the retreat and led in the advance, having 1 man killed and 12 wounded, some very severely by shell. During its term of service the battery lost 7 men killed, 50 wounded and 15 taken prisoners. Battery M was mustered into service Dec. 3, 1861, and in January with Battery F, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and reported to Maj.-Gen. Buell, who was at that time organizing the Army of the Ohio. It moved with the army to Nashville and was there attached to the artillery reserve, Col. Barnett commanding, with which it operated during the march to and the battle of Shiloh. It also took an active part in all the movements before Corinth and after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates moved to Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala. It greatly distinguished itself in the engagement at Stone's river and when Rosecrans' army moved from Murfreesboro toward Tullahoma and Chattanooga the battery accompanied it and took part in all the skirmishes of that march. It also fought through the battle of Chickamauga and the subsequent victory of Missionary ridge. In the spring of 1864 it was assigned to the command of Maj.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, and in July was placed in the trenches before Atlanta, where it remained until the flanking movement against Jonesboro. From that time to the

battle of Jonesboro the battery was attached to the 1st division, 4th corps, and took part in all its marches and skirmishes. Pushing on with the army from Jonesboro to Lovejoy's Station, the battery took part in the hot work at the last-named place. Battery M was consolidated with Battery I March 13, 1865. The regimental organization was mustered out by batteries at different dates, from June 15, to July 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**First Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., James R. McMullin, George P. Kirtland; First Lieuts., George L. Crome, Robert C. Smith, Isaac C. Fair, Charles H. Fee, Dennis J. Ryan; Second Lieuts., George H. McClung, John R. Hooker, John M. McCleary. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 6, 1861, at Camp Chase, by Howard Stansberry, U. S. army mustering officer, to serve for three years. Its first service was in western Virginia, with Gen. Cox, on the Kanawha and Gauley rivers. Then it was transferred to the column under Gen. Rosecrans' personal command and performed valuable service at Carnifix ferry. Remaining in West Virginia, it served with the Kanawha brigade and with it was temporarily transferred to the Army of the Potomac to assist in the battles of South mountain and Antietam. It continued to serve in West Virginia until June, 1864, when it moved with the Federal forces under Gen. Hunter and met the enemy at Lexington, where a brisk fight ensued, in which the battery took a prominent part, shelling the enemy vigorously and being very efficient in dislodging the Confederate sharpshooters from the observatory of the Lexington military institute. The battery lost but 1 man killed in this affair. It participated in the disastrous retreat from Lynchburg. From Parkersburg it marched in July with Gen. Averell's brigade toward Winchester and at Stephenson's depot, 4 miles out of Winchester, had an engagement with Gen. Ramseur's Confederate division, defeating it and taking 150 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. Four days later it participated in the battle of Winchester and was included in the subsequent retreat. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until June 26, 1865, when it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

**Second Independent Battery.**—(Two Months' Service.) Capt., Samuel M. Espy; First Lieuts., James Tripp, James H. Bradford; Second Lieuts., George H. Darling, William A. S. Beasley. This battery was mustered in at Camp Cleveland, by Lieut. P. W. Horrigan of the 2nd U. S. cavalry, for two months, to date from Oct. 17, 1864, and was mustered out on Dec. 19, 1864, at the same place by Lieut. Horrigan. It was engaged during its whole term of service guarding Confederate prisoners at Johnson's island.

**Second Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—(Three Years' Service.) Capts., Thomas J. Carlin, William B. Chapman, Newton J. Smith, Augustus Beach; First Lieuts., Conrad Gansevoort, Orlando L. Huston, Harvey B. Guthrie, William H. Harper, Samuel S. Eaton; Second Lieuts., Isaac W. Wheaton, Homer A. Andrews, Thaddeus S. Young. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 7, 1861, at Camp Chase, to serve for three years. It started on the 15th, under orders to report to Maj.-Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, Mo. It spent the following winter at Rolla and in the spring marched against Price's Confederate army, following up to Pea Ridge, where the battery was closely engaged, losing 1 man killed and 12 wounded. It also lost 7 horses killed, and a caisson, but in turn captured a caisson from the enemy, and though closely pressed drew from off the field all of its pieces in safety. In the spring of 1863 it joined Grant's army, then operating in the rear of Vicksburg, took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, and Champion's hill, and was on duty

until the surrender of Vicksburg. The battery was then ordered to report to Gen. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, and accompanied the disastrous expedition up Red river. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Aug. 10, 1865, when it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

**Third Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., William S. Williams, John Sullivan; First Lieuts., William J. Mong, Francis J. Meyers, George Sefert, Thomas Bowen; Second Lieuts., William Watson, Stephen Keith, Thomas J. Blackburn, Charles H. Bartalott, Franklin White. This battery was mustered into service at Minerva, Canton and Massillon, from Nov. 9, 1861, to March 15, 1862, by Capt. A. B. Dodd, 15th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. It consisted of 6 guns and 161 men and reached the field in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Shiloh. Following with the army, it took part in the siege and capture of Corinth, where it remained and participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, under Gen. Rosecrans. In the battle of Corinth it lost 1 man killed and a number wounded. On the march to Vicksburg it took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson and Champion's hill, and was in position in the rear of Vicksburg for 46 days, where it lost a number of men from wounds and exposure. It accompanied Gen. Sherman on the Meridian expedition and had a heavy artillery fight at Clinton, Miss., losing 2 men killed and several wounded. At Meridian it lost 2 men captured, who subsequently died in the prison pen at Andersonville. In the spring of 1864 it joined Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and operated with it at Kennesaw mountain and Nickajack creek. It also participated in the siege of Atlanta and was engaged in the fight at Jonesboro. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in the service until July 31, 1865, when it was mustered out at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Fourth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Louis Hoffman, George Froehlich; First Lieuts., Louis Piderit, Louis Zimmerer; Second Lieuts., Max Frank, George H. Haug, George Hust. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 17, 1861, at Cincinnati, by Capt. J. D. O'Connell, 14th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. It left Cincinnati under orders the following day and reported at St. Louis, Mo., on Aug. 21. Its first encounter with the enemy was at Bentonville, Ark., in March, 1862, where it performed its duty so efficiently as to compel the enemy to abandon his design. During the terrible fight at Pea Ridge the battery was in an exposed position and received the fire of all the enemy's batteries, losing 4 men and 1 caisson by capture, 3 men wounded, and 1 horse killed. In November it was taken from Helena to Camp Steele, Miss., and remained there until Dec. 19, when it joined Gen. Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg and took a prominent part in the assault on the enemy's works at Chickasaw bluffs. The battery was also engaged in the attack on and capture of Arkansas Post, where it occupied a very exposed position and had 1 of its guns disabled by a solid shot from 1 of the enemy's siege guns. It was also very efficient in the siege of Vicksburg and remained in its position until the surrender of that place. Then it took position before Jackson, Miss., 850 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits, and fired 451 rounds at the doomed place. In November the division to which the battery belonged was ordered to join Gen. Hooker in his operations against Lookout mountain and in that affair performed efficient service. In the fight at Resaca in May, 1864, 2 men were wounded, 1 of them mortally. At Dallas the enemy

made a desperate charge, coming within 50 yards of the battery and within 15 yards of the Federal rifle-pits, but the battery repulsed the Confederates with heavy loss. In June it was at New Hope Church, where during the night it fired 136 rounds. Passing through Acworth and over Lost mountain it took position before Kennesaw mountain and for some days bombarded the enemy's works. At Decatur, after the guns of an Illinois battery had fallen into the hands of the enemy, the 4th Ohio battery changed position, killed the horses of the battery captured by the Confederates, compelling the latter to abandon the guns of the Illinois battery and fall back in disorder, leaving many of their number dead upon the field. During the memorable battle on July 28, near Atlanta, in which the Confederate army made a charge in mass, the battery was for some time in a critical position, but by determined fighting was extricated without loss. Fighting was continued up to Aug. 12, the battery being under fire for the most part of the time. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in the service until March 29, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 10th independent Ohio battery.

**Fifth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Andrew Hickenlooper, Theophilus Kates; First Lieuts., John H. Holenshade, Anthony B. Burton, Lewis C. Sawyer, Bellamy S. Matson, John D. Burner, Charles J. Marsh, J. Henry Stegeman, Walter J. Trotter; Second Lieuts., Julius F. Blackburn, William L. Broadwell, Ozro L. Edwards, Alexander Temple. This battery was mustered into service from Aug. 31 to Sept. 20, 1861, at Cincinnati, by Capt. Wilson, to serve for three years. It was filled to a maximum of 170 men, who were forwarded to St. Louis as fast as enlisted. It was actively engaged through the entire first day of the battle of Shiloh and lost in this, its first battle, 1 man killed and 20 wounded, 2 pieces, 4 caissons, 65 horses, and all camp and garrison equipage. About the middle of September the battery marched with its division to Iuka, but was not in position to take part in the action. It was actively engaged in the battle of Corinth, but suffered no loss. During the siege of Vicksburg the battery was constantly on duty, the position it held being on a prominent hill rather in advance of the general line and the view was uninterrupted for several miles to the right. About 3,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by the battery during the siege and a number of the men were wounded more or less severely but none were killed outright. In the movement that followed against Jackson the battery lost 1 killed and 8 wounded, being posted on an eminence from which it kept up a steady fire for some time. It then took part in the movement against Little Rock, Ark The battery was mustered out July 31, 1865.

**Sixth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Cullen Bradley, Aaron P. Baldwin; First Lieuts., Oliver H. P. Ayres, James P. McElroy, George W. James, Eleazer H. Neal, Joel Hersh, Adam P. Galloway; Second Lieuts., Edwin S. Ferguson, George W. Smetts, George R. Wright, Lemuel Krisher. This battery was mustered into service on Dec. 10, 1861, at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, by Maj. John L. Edie, 18th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. Five days later it moved under orders to Louisville, Ky., and thence by steamer to Nashville, Tenn., reporting to Gen. Buell. Returning to Kentucky in January, a section of the battery was engaged in the battle of Mill Springs. The battery did yeoman service in each day's fighting at Stone's river and during the two days' battle at Chickamauga expended 383 rounds of ammunition, lost 2 caissons, a battery-wagon, and had 2 horses killed. In December two-thirds of the battery reënlisted as veterans and after the 30-day furlough rejoined the army. In the Atlanta campaign it operated with Gen. Wood's

3d division, 4th corps, and was almost constantly engaged during that brilliant march. It maintained its position before Kennesaw mountain and was highly complimented by Gen. O. O. Howard for accurate firing. During a charge it expended 250 rounds of ammunition. From July 13 to 25 it was busily engaged in bombarding the city of Atlanta; it formed a part of the great flanking movement to Jonesboro; took part in all the subsequent operations; was at Lovejoy's Station, and then made its entry into the city of Atlanta, where it was reëquipped for the field. Pursuing Hood into Tennessee, the enemy attacked the wagon-train near Franklin, but was quickly repulsed by the battery, which was complimented on the spot by Gen. Wood. On the second day of the battle of Nashville the battery went into position in front of Overton's hill, 8 miles from the city on the Franklin pike, and engaged Sanford's Mississippi Confederate battery, completely silencing its guns and exploding 2 of its limber-chests. During its service it lost 16 by death from wounds; 26 by disease; 30 discharged by reason of disease; 4 on account of wounds; 21 by expiration of service; and 66 reënlisted as veterans. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Sept. 1, 1865, when it was mustered out, at Camp Chase, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Seventh Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Silas A. Burnap, Harlow P. McNaughton; First Lieuts., David R. Jacobs, Theodore F. Carson, Ellis Conant, Royal Church, Columbia Downing, Henry Dorst; Second Lieuts., Obadiah F. Walker, John Brechtel, Harrison Stebbins. This battery was mustered into service on Jan. 13, 1862, at Hebron, Miss., to date from Jan. 1, by C. W. G. Hyde, first lieutenant 53d Ill. infantry, to serve for three years. It was first taken to St. Louis with orders to report to Gen. Halleck. In April the advance on Corinth Miss., was commenced and the battery moved with the army until the evacuation of that place. In October it marched with its division to the relief of Corinth, then heavily pressed by the enemy, and on this march the Confederates were met in superior force at the Big Hatchie river and routed. In this affair a Confederate battery was captured and in consideration of the gallantry of the 7th Ohio it was presented by Gen. Hurlbut with 2 of the captured guns. It served throughout the entire siege of Vicksburg and was present at the subsequent capture of Jackson. In Jan., 1864, it accompanied Gen. Sherman on his raid to Meridian and had several sharp encounters with the enemy, the principal one at Baker's creek. In May it had a fight with the enemy at Benton, dismounting 2 of his guns and disabling a third. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Aug. 11, 1865, when it was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Eighth Independent Battery.**—(Two Months' Service.) Capts., Frederick W. Pelton, Charles H. Babcock; First Lieut., Frederick C. Gruninger; Second Lieut., Henry Fish. This battery was mustered in at Johnson's island, by Dem. W. Brooks, first lieutenant of the 2nd U. S. infantry, for two months, to date from Aug. 15, 1864, and was mustered out on Oct. 17, 1864, at Johnson's island, by Lieut. Brooks. It was engaged during its whole term of service guarding Confederate prisoners at Johnson's island.

**Eighth Independent Battery.**—(Four Months' Service.) Second Lieut., Henry Fish. This battery was mustered in at Cleveland, by Lieut.-Col. Anderson for four months, to date Dec. 19, 1864, and was mustered out on April 19, 1865, at the same place by the same mustering officer.

It was engaged during its whole term of service in guarding Confederate prisoners at Johnson's island.

**Eighth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—(Three Years' Service.) Capts., Louis Markgraf, Charles H. Schmidt, James F. Putnam; First Lieuts., Jacob Heitzman, Emil Smith, Amos H. Worley, Jeremiah Cain; Second Lieuts., Adolph Schmidt, Jacob M. Porter, Francis M. Coover, Thomas Lewis. This battery was mustered into service on March 11, 1862, at Camp Dennison, by Capt. P. H. Breslin, 18th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. It moved under orders to Benton barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., and on its arrival there reported to Gen. Halleck, commanding at that post. On both days of the battle of Shiloh it fought with Gen. Sherman's division and was on several occasions, in close contest with the enemy, especially in the charge made by the Confederates in mass on Sunday evening, when it was within a few paces of their advanced line. Its loss in this battle was 1 killed and 3 wounded. In the advance on Corinth it moved with Lew Wallace's division. In December it started with Gen. Sherman's command for Vicksburg and took part in the disastrous repulse of the Federal forces at Chickasaw bluffs. It then joined the expedition against Arkansas Post and took a prominent part in that successful affair. In the campaign against Vicksburg it participated in the battles of Raymond and Champion's hill, and for its service received the special thanks of Gens. Grant and Sherman. After the surrender it was sent to Jackson, Miss., to help look after the Confederate forces under Johnston, and after that matter was settled it returned to Vicksburg. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Aug. 7, 1865, when it was mustered out.

**Ninth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Henry S. Wetmore, Harrison B. York; First Lieuts., Leonard P. Barrows, John M. Hinde, Henry A. Tallmadge, George S. Hazen, George J. Randell, Frank Keeny, William W. James, George W. Church; Second Lieuts., Edward Cowles, Albert Reeves, Hiram D. York. This battery was mustered into service on Oct. 11, 1861, at Camp Wood, Cleveland, by First Lieut. James P. W. Neill, 18th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. Its strength was 3 commissioned officers and 80 men and it arrived at Camp Gilbert, Ky., Dec. 20. It took part in the battle of Mill Springs and by order of Gen. George H. Thomas was posted on a hill commanding the ferry on the Cumberland river, over which the troops of the enemy were being transported with all possible despatch. A few well directed shots, at a distance of nearly 2 miles, set the steam ferry-boat on fire and compelled an immediate surrender of the Confederate works. For its gallant services Gen. Thomas gave 2 of the captured 6-pounder bronze guns to the battery, fitted out with captured horses and harness. At Cumberland gap in March the battery was under fire for 7 hours, but fortunately without casualty. In June it again took part in the movements against the enemy, which resulted in the capture of Cumberland gap by the U. S. forces. The battery also participated in the disastrous engagement at Richmond. Being transferred to Tennessee, it was at Franklin in April, where in company with a brigade of infantry it had a brisk skirmish with the enemy, pursuing him for 4 miles and returning to camp at midnight. In June the enemy made a sudden demonstration in force at Triune, but was repulsed with some loss on both sides. Having reënlisted as veterans the men were furloughed home and recruited their ranks, so that in April, 1864, the battery reported at Tullahoma, Tenn., with an aggregate of 151 men and 5 commissioned officers, only 3 being absent. In the early part of May it started with Gen. Sherman's forces on the Atlanta campaign and fought throughout that remarkable march. It also

followed that general in his march to the sea. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until July 25, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Tenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Hamilton B. White, Francis Seaman, John R. Crain; First Lieuts, William F. Bradwell, Ambrose A. Blount, Edward Grosskopff, William L. Newcomb, Joseph B. Gage, James Gilmore; Second Lieuts., George Kleder, Lanson Zane, Samuel A. Galbreath, Joseph C. Bontecou. This battery was mustered into service on March 3, 1862, at Camp Dennison, to serve for three years. It was rapidly armed and equipped and was ordered to St. Louis, Mo. From there it was moved to Mississippi and in the battle of Corinth in October was particularly conspicuous. The year that followed was devoted to marching, countermarching, guard duty, etc., and then, the members having reënlisted as veterans, a furlough home was given them. With ranks recruited the battery returned to the front and in June, 1864, joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. It took position at the front and with the exception of July 4 was engaged every day for a month, most of the time in front of Kennesaw mountain, but most severely at Nickajack creek. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until July 17, 1865, when it was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

**Eleventh Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Archibald G. A. Constable, Frank C. Sands, Fletcher E. Armstrong; First Lieuts., Henry M. Neil, Cyrus Sears, William M. Wynne; Second Lieuts., William D. Linn, David A. Southworth, William K. Perrine, Amos B. Alger, William Bush, Milon D. Whaley, John A. McArthy. This battery was mustered into service Oct. 27, 1861, at St. Louis arsenal, Mo., by Lieut. George B. Sanford, 1st U. S. cavalry, to serve for three years, aggregating 151 men, rank and file. Its first actual service was with the New Madrid expedition, from which it brought in 2 Confederate 6-pounder guns as trophies of its success, and then it remained in camp until April 12, improving the time by drilling in field maneuvers. During the siege, and in the battles and skirmishes resulting in the evacuation of Corinth, the battery bore its full share. In September it went into action at Iuka, 102 strong, and during the engagement was charged three different times, suffering a loss of 2 officers and 55 men killed or wounded, 18 being killed on the field and others dying afterward. Not a man flinched and numbers were killed or wounded after the Confederates had passed the muzzles of the guns, some of them nobly dying in the attempt to spike their pieces. But, severely as the battery suffered in this engagement in the loss of men and equipments, it was in a short time again ready for the field and took a prominent part in the battle of Corinth, nobly maintaining its reputation for efficiency and gallantry and suffering a loss of 5 men wounded during the action. During the siege of Vicksburg it was held in reserve and participated in several expeditions to the rear, fighting as occasion required. On the day of the capitulation it was camped at Snyder's bluff on the Yazoo river. The battery was mustered out on Nov. 5, 1864.

**Twelfth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Aaron C. Johnson, Frank Jackson, Alfred Noecker; First Lieuts., Darius Dirlam, Archibald McClellan, William B. Fleming, Ami P. Fairbanks, Albert A. Powers, John B. Ward, William W. Banning, Myron Webber, Alphonso E. Gregory, Madison M. Moore., Joseph Billings, Oregon F. Morgan; Second Lieuts., Anderson Blue, Calvin A. Day, Henry C. Kilburn. This battery, formerly Co. D, 25th Ohio infantry, was organized at Camp

Jackson, June 8, 1861, to serve for three years. It was permanently detached as a battery on March 17, 1862, and immediately joined Gen. Milroy at McDowell, W. Va. In the battle at that place the members of the battery performed their first service as artillerymen, and performed it so well that the battery was specially mentioned for efficiency. At the battle of Cross Keys it was for 6 hours under continuous fire and discharged 600 shots from 5 guns, 1 being disabled early in the engagement. In this affair the battery received special notice from Gens. Fremont and Milroy. It took the advance at the second Bull Run and fought all of the first day and the next afternoon, with a loss of 9 men killed and wounded. It passed the winter of 1862-63 at Fredericksburg, was on the defenses of Washington during the following summer, and the winter of 1863-64 was spent in Nashville. In the spring it was sent to Murfreesboro and while there took an active part in the various engagements around the place, connected with the Confederate Gen. Hood's reckless advance on Nashville, also fighting at Franklin and Nashville. The battery was finally mustered out on July 10, 1865.

**Thirteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capt., John B. Myers; First Lieuts., John R. Brown, Ezra Bennett; Second Lieuts., Edmund B. Lowe, Levi M. Willits. This battery was mustered into service about Feb. 16, 1862. It was engaged at the battle of Shiloh, in which the captain of the battery reports 1 man killed, but the rolls on file in the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, and in the office of the adjutant-general, U. S. army, fail to show that any member of this battery was killed. On April 20, 1862, the members of this battery were consolidated with the 7th, 10th and 14th independent batteries.

**Fourteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Jerome B. Burrows, Seth M. Laird, William C. Myers; First Lieuts., Edward Spear, Jr., Homer H. Stull, William H. Smith, Hamilton H. Burrows, Ezra Bennett, Irwin C. Childs, Thomas Jeffrey; Second Lieuts., Walter B. King, Allen L. Callendar, George Hurlbut, John W. Francis. This battery was mustered into service on Sept. 10, 1861, at Camp Wade, Cleveland, to serve for three years. In its ranks were 249 men and 10 commissioned officers, and in February it arrived in St. Louis, Mo. It participated during the first day of the battle of Shiloh with a loss of 4 men killed, 26 wounded, 50 horses killed and wounded, and all the guns left on the field. On the next day the guns were recovered without damage. The battery remained in the same division and participated in the advance on Corinth. It performed garrison duty mainly during the succeeding year and a half, then reënlisted and was mustered into service as a veteran organization. After the 30-days' furlough had expired it was again in the field and in the battle of Resaca, Ga., operated effectively, silencing and driving from position a formidable battery, with which the enemy was successfully annoying the Federal forces. In this battle the battery expended 342 rounds of ammunition without casualties. It was engaged in shelling the enemy's works at Dallas from May 28 to 30, and it also took an active part in repelling the attack of the enemy on the Federal lines on the evening of the 28th. In this affair 113 rounds of ammunition were expended. On the evening of June 19 the battery took a position before Kennesaw mountain and was constantly under fire from that date to July 2. It succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns on its front after expending 1,346 rounds and losing 2 men wounded. During the two days' fight on the Chattahoochee river 99 rounds were fired, and though much exposed no casualties occurred. During the latter part of the siege of Atlanta the battery was located within 1,300 yards of the enemy's heavy guns, behind casemated works, and from this position it fired with great accuracy of aim, throwing shells through the embrasures of the enemy and cutting off the timbers forming the covering of their case-

mates. Eight men of the battery were wounded, 2 horses killed and 4 wounded, in those 28 days of almost continuous firing, and 2,642 rounds were expended by the battery. During the campaign commencing May 1 and ending Sept. 1, the battery marched over 400 miles, expended in all 5,832 rounds of ammunition, had 3 men killed and 18 wounded, and 2 horses killed and 15 wounded. On the first day of the battle of Nashville the battery was in reserve in the third line of battle, but on the second it advanced to the front and occupied a position on the right of the Hillsboro pike, 7 miles south of Nashville, where one section drove a Confederate battery from position. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Aug. 9, 1865, when it was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Fifteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Edward Spear, James Burdick; First Lieuts., Adrian A. Burrows, Edwin F. Reeve, Charles N. Moore, Lyman Bailey; Second Lieuts., William H. H. Crowell, George R. Caspar, Stiles E. Sturges. This battery was mustered into service on Feb. 1, 1862, at Camp Dennison, to serve for three years. It was immediately ordered to Cincinnati, where it embarked under orders for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., but on reaching Paducah, Ky., disembarked in obedience to an order from Gen. W. T. Sherman. It then reported to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing and was assigned to the 4th division, Army of the Tennessee, and went through the slow approach to and siege of Corinth. In October it took part in the battle of Metamora, an affair in which there was some very hard fighting at close range, though the battery lost but 2 men wounded. In the following April it participated in the engagement at Coldwater, Miss., and in this affair, which lasted for 5 hours, it lost 1 man killed instantly, 1 mortally wounded, 2 slightly wounded and 7 horses killed and wounded. It was on the front line during the siege of Vicksburg, having position on the Hall's Ferry road, to the southeast of the city, though its last position was within 200 yards of the enemy's works, enfilading several hundred yards of their line, from which they were compelled to retire. The battery lost a number of men disabled during the siege, but none were killed, and it expended 2,301 rounds of ammunition. In the battle of Jackson, when the fortifications were attacked, the battery was stationed on the extreme right of the Federal line, south of the city, had two men wounded, and expended 223 rounds of ammunition. In the Meridian expedition it operated at Meridian, Enterprise and Quitman, and destroyed all public property and railroads from Quitman to the Pearl river, as also everything that could be used by the enemy, excepting those articles that could be appropriated to the use and comfort of the Federal forces. Having veteranized, the members of the battery were furloughed home and upon their return to duty the battery joined the army of Gen. Sherman, operating in northern Georgia. It engaged in the battles about Kennesaw mountain, and it is claimed that its guns killed Gen. Polk, of the Confederate army, though this credit is given by Gen. Stanley to the 5th Ind. battery. It was at the capture of the Augusta railroad and participated in the bloody engagement of July 22 on the Federal left, where the gallant and lamented McPherson gave his life for his country. It was the only battery engaged on the Federal side on July 28; was in Sherman's flank movement to the rear of Atlanta, and in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It participated in the siege of Savannah, accompanied the army to Goldsboro, N. C., by way of Columbia, S. C., and was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston and his Confederate army to Gen. Sherman. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in service until June 20, 1865, when it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

**Sixteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., James A. Mitchell, Russell P. Twist; First Lieuts., George Murdock, Isaac N. Mitchell, Edward H. Funston; Second Lieuts., Daniel Dawson, Cornelius S. Chancellor. This battery was mustered into service on Sept. 5, 1861, at Cincinnati, to serve for three years. It immediately embarked for St. Louis, where it remained the greater part of the following winter. In the spring it was ordered to Arkansas and during the summer and fall experienced some hard marches in that state. It participated in two expeditions up White river, which resulted in the capture of Des Arc and Devall's Bluff, with some heavy pieces of artillery, many small arms and 800 prisoners. Leaving Helena, Ark., it joined Gen. Grant's expedition for the capture of Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Fourteen-mile creek, and Champion's hill. At the last named place the battery was brought into the thickest of the fight and suffered much. At Vicksburg it moved to within 400 yards of the main line of the enemy's works, in order to cover a charge, occupying, according to the statement of Gen. Grant, "the most conspicuous position on the line, of which it made good use from day to day and from night to night." It lost a few men in killed and wounded. On July 5 it was ordered to march for Jackson, where the enemy was routed and the city captured. In that campaign the battery expended over 50 tons of ammunition. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until Aug. 2, 1865, when it was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Seventeenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Ambrose A. Blount, Charles S. Rice; First Lieuts., George A. Ege, William Hunt, Jr., Absalom H. Mattox; Second Lieuts., Jeremiah Yeazel, William C. Howard, Abner Tuttle, Frank H. Houghton, Saul R. Strayer. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 21, 1862, at Dayton, to serve for three years. It entered the field in September, taking a position in the rear of Covington, Ky., near Fort Wallace, to assist in repelling an expected attack from the Confederates under Gen. Kirby Smith. It was sent to Memphis in December and along with the forces of Gen. Burbridge aided in the destruction of the O. & S. railroad, and was present at the five days' fight at Chickasaw bayou and bluffs. It marched with Gen. McClernand's forces against Arkansas Post, and after the capture of that place encamped with the troops of the expedition at Young's point. In March the battery went into camp at Milliken's bend; in April moved with the 13th corps on the campaign against Vicksburg; was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black river, and was 47 days in the siege of Vicksburg. In the demonstration against Jackson immediately after the fall of Vicksburg the battery was again actively engaged and performed valuable service in the reduction and capture of that place. It followed Gen. Burbridge on the Teche expedition in the fall of 1863, and was hotly engaged in the fight at Grand Coteau, La., in which more than half the brigade was killed, wounded and captured. The battery alone lost 25 men, 21 horses, 1 gun and 1 caisson. It remained at New Orleans until ordered to join the 16th corps in the spring of 1865 in the expedition against the city of Mobile. It was mustered out on Aug. 16, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio. The battery entered the service with 156 men, and at its muster-out its rolls showed 158, there having been from time to time 284 names added to its rolls. It lost 40 or more by death.

**Eighteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capt., Charles C. Aleshire; First Lieuts., William R. Morgan, Henry A. Regnier, Joseph McCafferty, Albert S. Bierce; Second Lieuts., Benjamin W. Rutherford,

Casey Roseburgh, James W. Chestnut, James C. Patterson. This battery was mustered into service on Sept. 13, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, for three years. It first crossed the Ohio river and went into camp near Covington, Ky. It was later sent to Tennessee and participated in its first engagement at Thompson's station. In the battle at Franklin in April, 1863, the battery took a position on the right of Fort Granger, on a high bluff on the north side of the Harpeth river, and from this point opened a brisk fire on the enemy's line, which kept him from getting his batteries in position. It participated in the running fight at Guy's gap and Shelbyville, and in the ensuing battle of Chickamauga did good service. After the battle of Lookout mountain, in which it participated, the battery went into camp at Chattanooga, where it remained until December, when it was ordered to turn over its guns, horses and camp equipage, and proceed by railroad to Nashville, where it went into winter quarters and spent most of the time in drilling. The spring and summer were also spent in this camp and the following December occurred the battle of Nashville, in which the battery, having got into a position for an enfilading fire, did great execution with shell and solid shot. The battery was mustered out on June 29, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

**Nineteenth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Joseph C. Shields, Frank Wilson; First Lieuts., William Dustin, Charles B. Harris; Second Lieuts., Robertson Smith, John N. Estabrook, James W. Grimshaw. This battery was mustered into service on Sept. 10, 1862, at Camp Cleveland, to serve for three years. It left in October for Covington, Ky., where it remained until July, 1863, during which time not a shot was fired, except in the way of practice. During the siege of Knoxville it occupied positions on the extreme right of the line, but was not engaged to any great extent excepting one section which was stationed at Fort Sanders, and did good execution without the loss of a man. The battery participated in the East Tennessee campaign of 1863-64 and shared all its hardships. In the spring of 1864 it joined Gen. Sherman's forces and from Rocky Face ridge to Lovejoy's Station was engaged in all the fierce battles of the Atlanta campaign. It followed Hood into Tennessee and in December moved with Gen. Thomas' army, taking part in the brillant fights, the results of which were the utter defeat of the Confederate army and its precipitate retirement from before Nashville. The battery was mustered out on June 27, 1865, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Twentieth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Louis Smithnight, John T. Edward Grosskopff, William Backus; First Lieuts., Francis O. Robbins, Henry Roth, Oscar W. Hancock, Charles F. Nitschelm, John S. Burdick, Harlan P. Josselyn, Henry Horn; Second Lieuts., Matthias Adams, William Neracher, Henry Hoehn. This battery was mustered into service on Oct. 29, 1862, at Camp Cleveland, to serve for three years, numbering 156 officers and men. Under orders from headquarters it left in December to join the Army of the Cumberland, then at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under command of Gen. Rosecrans, and arrived at that place in February. The battery participated in the affair at Liberty gap and lost 1 man killed and 2 slightly wounded. Its next engagement was the battle of Chickamauga, in which it performed good service, losing 3 men wounded and 2 taken prisoners. The Federal army falling back on Chattanooga, the battery went into camp at that place, but on the inauguration of the Atlanta campaign it moved with Gen. Sherman's forces and was in active service during the whole of that eventful and arduous march. It took part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., with a loss of 14 men killed and wounded, and was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, but without casualty. The battery was mustered out on July 13, 1865, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with

orders from the war department, and on that day there were present 116 rank and file, only 71 of whom were original members of the battery.

**Twenty-first Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., James W. Patterson, James H. Walley; First Lieuts., Harrison L. Holloway, William H. H. Smith; Second Lieuts., Morton J. Raymond, William D. Mann. This battery was mustered into service on April 29, 1863, at Camp Dennison, by Capt. J. R. Paxton, of the 15th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. On May 8 Capt. J. W. Patterson, with 4 of the guns, was sent to West Virginia, and after a brief but arduous campaign was ordered back to Camp Dennison. On May 20 the battery was placed on board the gunboat Exchange, as guard to Vallandigham, who had been banished by the president to the Confederate States. It went as far as Louisville, Ky., and was then brought back to Camp Dennison. The battery was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's raiders through Indiana and Ohio. On Sept. 23, 1863, it started for Camp Nelson, Ky., and from there moved to Greeneville, Tenn. It took part in the engagement at Walker's ford and continued on guard duty in Tennessee and Alabama until the end of the war. It was mustered out on July 21, 1865, at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Twenty-second Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Henry M. Neil, Amos B. Alger; First Lieuts., George W. Taylor, Peter Cornell, Harvey Burdell, Silas H. Towler; Second Lieuts., Jacob M. Sharp, William West. A section of this battery was organized April 1, 1863, and placed on duty at Wheeling, W. Va., and in Holmes county, Ohio. This section was brought back to Camp Chase on June 19, 1863, the organization completed, and mustered into service on July 14, 1863, by Capt. J. L. Proctor of the 18th U. S. infantry, to serve for three years. The battery was sent to Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence to Wheeling. From Wheeling it moved to Hancock, Md., in support of Gen. Kelley, and then returned to Parkersburg, sending out detachments in pursuit of Gen. Morgan, then on his raid through Indiana and Ohio. After the capture of Morgan the battery returned to Camp Chase. On Aug. 12, 1863, it marched to Camp Nelson, Ky., and on Sept. 1 marched toward Cumberland gap. It arrived in front of the gap on Sept. 7, and took part in the operations which compelled its surrender. On Jan. 3, 1864, a detachment under command of Lieut. A. B. Alger, in company with a force of 350 cavalry, while on a reconnoissance at Jonesville, Va., was compelled to surrender after 12 hours' fighting, for want of ammunition. On Feb. 14, 1864, Lieut. George W. Taylor was murdered by a Confederate citizen, near Barboursville, Ky., and on June 21, 1864, Peter Cornell was killed by Confederate guerrillas, near Cumberland gap. On June 27, 1864, the battery was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and on July 5, 1865, it was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it was mustered out on the 13th, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Twenty-third Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts., Seth J. Simmonds, Daniel W. Glassie; First Lieuts., Leonard Magness, Arthur Erenburgh, James W. Conine, Robert C. Steen, George Hattersley, James M. Kerr; Second Lieuts., Hamilton B. White, Robert Johnston, Frederick A. Dame. This battery, formerly Co. E, 1st Ky. infantry, and known also as the 1st independent Ky., or Simmonds' battery, was organized on May 10, 1861, at Camp Clay, Pendleton, Ohio, to serve for three months, but was reorganized and mustered into service June 3, 1861, at Camp Clay, Pendleton, to serve for three years. It is impossible, from the records on file in the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, to give any of the movements or operations of this battery. It was mustered out on July 10, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., in accordance with orders from the war department. (See "1st Independent, or Simmonds' Battery," in the Kentucky department of this work.)

**Twenty-fourth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capts. John L. Hill; First Lieuts., James W. Gamble, James J. Brown, Frederick W. Poor; Second Lieuts., William March, Samuel Lyle, Jr. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 4, 1863, at Camp Dennison, to serve for three years. In November it was taken by rail to Johnson's island, to guard Confederate prisoners. On June 9, 1864, orders were received to move by rail to Kentucky to aid in looking after Morgan's cavalry, but on reaching Xenia, O., counter orders were met and the battery returned to Camp Hill, Johnson's island. In August it was taken to Camp Chase, and from there was ordered to report at Camp Douglas, near Chicago. It was mustered out on June 24, 1865.

**Twenty-fifth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capt., Julius L. Hadley; First Lieuts., Edward B. Hubbard, Gilbert J. Doolittle, Edward F. Webster, Alexander C. Ruple, Stephen Clifford; Second Lieuts., Joseph R. Johnston, Thomas M. Morley, Leonard Doolittle, Bina H. Rickard, Ashley B. Crane. This battery was organized from the enlisted men of the 2nd Ohio cavalry at Crane creek, Mo., Feb. 17, 1863, to serve for three years. During the summer of 1863 it was engaged in various expeditions in Missouri and Arkansas, took part in the battle of Brownsville, Ark., and was frequently engaged until September, when it entered Little Rock. It remained at Little Rock during the months of September and October; was engaged in operating against the enemy in Southern Arkansas; and the remainder of the year performed duty at different points in that state. After reorganization as a veteran battery it was assigned to duty at Little Rock, where it remained until the end of the war, when it was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, and mustered out on Dec. 12, 1865, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Twenty-sixth Independent Battery Light Artillery.**—Capt., Theobold D. Yost; First Lieuts., Levi J. Cox, Omar S. Lee, John C. Hampson; Second Lieuts., Abel T. Lee, John E. Kitzmiller. This battery (formerly Co. F, 32nd Ohio infantry) was organized at Camp Bartley, Aug. 30, 1861, to serve for three years. It was permanently detached, as a battery, on Dec. 22, 1863. The engagements in which this battery took part, previous to the date of its detachment, will be found in connection with the 32nd infantry. After its veteran furlough the battery returned to Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 3, 1864. It participated in a number of expeditions from Vicksburg and Natchez, and in November was ordered to report at Natchez for garrison duty. After the close of the war it was attached to the Texas expedition and served on the Rio Grande until Aug., 1865, when it was ordered to Ohio and mustered out on Sept. 2, 1865, at Tod Barracks, Columbus, in accordance with orders from the war department.

**Ironton Independent Battery.**—Capt., William R. Williams; First Lieut., Josiah H. Pratt. This battery was mustered in on July 12, 1861, at Guyandot, W. Va., by Capt. Whittlesy, to serve for three months, and was mustered out on Nov. 18, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio, by Capt. Albert B. Dod of the 15th U. S. infantry.

**Cotter's Independent Battery.**—Capt., Charles S. Cotter. This organization was recruited in the city of Cleveland, April 25, 1861, for three months, and from there moved to Camp Chase, where, on July 2, it was mustered into service and at once ordered to Gallipolis to protect the place against Confederate forces under Gen. Wise in the Kanawha valley. It moved into western Virginia with Gen. J. D. Cox's brigade, participating in all the actions and marches of the brigade until ordered home to be mustered out as a three months' organization, which was done at Camp Chase, Columbus, Sept. 3, 1861. During its period of service but 1 death is recorded, the soldier dying July 22, from wounds received in the battle of Scarey creek.

**Paulsen's Independent Battery.**—Capt., August Paulsen, First Lieuts., R. Waits, Carl Victor Beekman; Second Lieuts., Christian Kleb, B. Zufall. This battery was mustered in at Columbus for one month, to date from Sept. 2, 1862, and was mustered out at Columbus, to date from Sept. 22, 1862, by George McGown, brevet major of the U. S. army.

**Williams' Independent Battery.**—Capt., William S. Williams; First Lieut., Daniel Lenker. This battery was organized at Canton on June 25, 1861, marched thence to Camp Chase, Columbus, where it was mustered into service on June 28, and on the same day was ordered into western Virginia, where it was attached to Gen. J. D. Cox's brigade. On July 2 it was consolidated with Capt. Cotter's battery. It served an additional three months, the exigencies of the service requiring it to remain until relieved by other batteries. It participated in all the actions and marches until Oct. 19, when it was ordered to report to Columbus, to be there mustered out of the U. S. service, which was done on Nov. 6.

**First Veteran Engineers.**—Maj., Patrick O'Connell. This regiment, composed of members of the pioneer brigade, Department of the Cumberland, was organized as per special orders, No. 231, war department, adjutant-general's office, Washington, July 8, 1864. A new company was organized in March, 1865, and assigned as Co. L. The members whose terms of service would have expired previous to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out at different dates in June, 1865, and the remaining members retained in service until Sept. 26, 1865, when they were mustered out.

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